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# THE SOUTHERN SIDE;

## OR, ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

BY

R. RANDOLPH STEVENSON, M. D.

FORMERLY SURGEON IN THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF  
AMERICA, CHIEF SURGEON OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY  
PRISON HOSPITALS, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

TOGETHER WITH AN EXAMINATION OF THE WIRZ TRIAL; A COMPARISON OF THE MORTALITY  
IN NOETHERN AND SOUTHERN PRISONS; REMARKS ON THE EXCHANGE  
BUREAU, ETC.

### An Appendix,

*Showing the Number of Prisoners that died at Andersonville, and the Causes of  
Death; Classified Lists of all that died in Stockade and Hospital,  
etc., etc.*

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Baltimore:

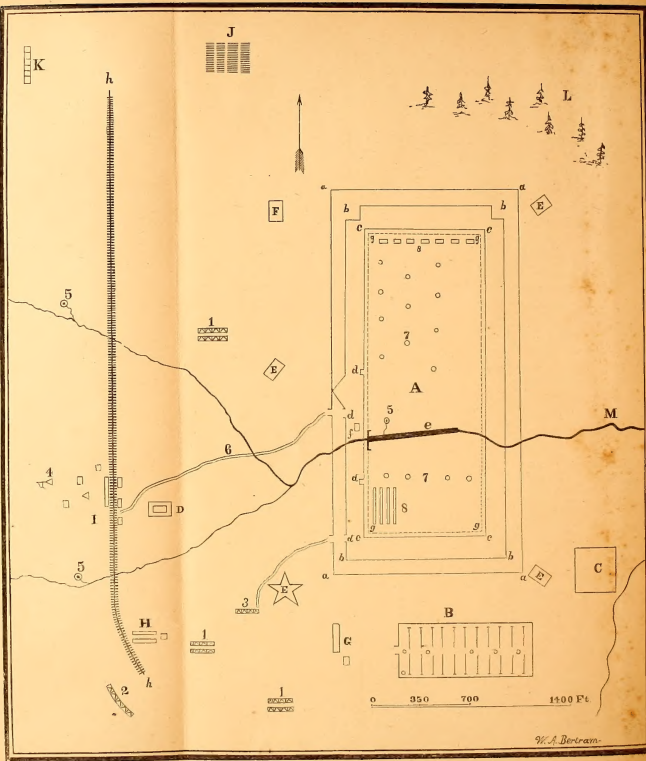
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1876.

# Explanation of References.

- A** Stockade.  
**B** Hospital.  
**C** Temporary Hospital.  
**D** Temporary Officers' Stockade.  
**E** Forts.  
**F** Soup House.  
**G** Hospital Offices and Dispensary.  
**H** Hospital for Guards.  
**I** Town and Depot.  
**J** Grave-Yard.  
**K** Slaughter House.  
**L** Pine Forest.  
**M** Sweetwater Creek.
- a-a** Outer Line of Stockade.  
**b-b** Middle ditto.  
**c-c** Inner ditto.  
**d-d** Gates.  
**e** Box Canal and Dam.  
**f** Bakery.  
**g-g** Dead-Line.  
**h-h** Railroad.
- 1** Camps of Guards.  
**2** A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Offices and Stores.  
**3** Capt. Wirz's Offices.  
**4** Genl. Winder's Headquarters.  
**5** Springs.  
**6** Road from Depot.  
**7** Wells.  
**8** Barracks.



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Baltimore:  
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1876.



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TURNBULL BROTHERS.

DEDICATION.

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TO THE WIDOWS, CHILDREN, FATHERS, MOTHERS,

BROTHERS AND SISTERS

OF THE

CONFEDERATE DEAD,

WHO NOW SLEEP BENEATH THE SHADOWS OF

NORTHERN PRISONS,

THIS VOLUME IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.





## PREFACE.

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The task of writing this, the darkest page in the history of the struggle between the States, is certainly not as grateful nor as inspiriting as that of recording deeds of valor done on blood-stained fields of battle ; yet I feel that in compiling this work I am performing a sacred duty, in vindicating the memory of fallen heroes, as well as erasing a dark stain most unjustly cast upon the character of the Southern people.

It may be said that enough has been written upon this painful theme ; and this would be true if only one side of the question were entitled to a hearing. But unless a people are to be condemned unheard, upon the *ex parte* statements of their adversaries, the friends of justice and humanity everywhere will hail with satisfaction the proofs herein contained of the rectitude of the Confederate Government in its policy toward prisoners of war.

The future historian who shall undertake to write an un-biassed story of the War between the States, will be compelled to weigh in the scales of justice all its parts and features ; and if the revolting crimes against prisoners which have formed the burden of recrimination between the South and the North have been indeed committed, the perpetrators must be held accountable. Be they of the South or of the North, they can

not escape history. Neither will they *then* have the privilege of "making" it.

The Southern actors in the great struggle would be recreant to the duty which they owe to their posterity, were they to permit the false allegations of the Northern historian to be accepted as true without attempting a refutation and vindication. My official position giving me peculiar opportunities for discharging one part of this task, I have undertaken it as my share of the duty all owe to those who fell in defence of their country, their homes and their firesides; to those whose graves are scattered from the great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico — from the shores of the Atlantic to the border-lands of the Far West.

"They never fail who die  
In a great cause. The block may soak their gore;  
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs  
Be strung to city gates and castle walls —  
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years  
E lapse, and others share as dark a doom,  
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts  
Which o'erpower all others, and conduct  
The world at last to freedom."

I propose in the following pages to show, from official Confederate and Federal documents, 1st. That the sufferings at Andersonville were the results of a malignant pestilence, coupled with the uncontrollable events of a fierce and bitter war; 2d. That Captain Wirz expiated his alleged crimes under the form of a trial that can reflect no credit on the Government that tried him, and that his life was taken away by suborned testimony; 3d. That his alleged co-conspirators were entirely innocent of the crimes charged; 4th. That the Federal authorities at Washington prevented the exchange of prisoners

of war; and that by exchanging the prisoners, three-fourths of all the lives lost in prisons North and South could have been saved.

I do not seek, at this late date, to stir up strife, or rekindle the dormant fires that lie smouldering in the land that gave me birth; but believing that *all* should be known, I offer this compilation to every honest lover of truth and justice, as an humble tribute in the shape of material for the use of the future historian of the late Confederate States.

While I am conscious of its imperfections, I trust that this my first attempt at authorship will be received by a generous public in the same spirit that has urged me to undertake the task of vindicating my misrepresented countrymen; and that the truths I record, however inadequately set forth, may have the effect to remove some of those deep-seated prejudices that have so long rendered the people of the North incapable of judging fairly their former adversaries of the South.

Justice to the living, the memory of the dead, and a desire that the truth may prevail over error and falsehood, have prompted me to give to the world this impartial account, which, however imperfect, is at least written fearlessly and honestly.

One disadvantage I have had in common with all other Southern historians of the War, in being debarred access to that considerable portion of the archives of the Confederacy now locked up in Washington; and though I have in my possession numerous official documents relating to Andersonville and other prisons, yet various links were wanting for a complete narrative. These I have, to a great extent, been enabled to supply by the kindness of gentlemen formerly in

official positions, and of my old comrades in arms. Among others, I am indebted to Ex-President Jefferson Davis, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, Gen. S. Cooper, Col. Robt. Ould, Col. R. E. Withers, Surgeon J. H. White, Major John H. Gee, and Capt. W. S. Winder, for valuable papers. I also acknowledge obligations to the *Southern Review*, to the Hon. A. H. Stephens' *War between the States*, and to Professor Joseph Jones's papers on Andersonville.

To Mr. W. H. Kemper, of Virginia, an old friend and comrade, my thanks are also due for valuable assistance in the arrangement of the work.

R. R. S.

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# THE SOUTHERN SIDE;

OR

## ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

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### CHAPTER I.

Andersonville, before the war, was an insignificant station on the Southwestern Railroad, in Sumter County, Georgia. It is about sixty miles from Macon, and ten miles from Americus, the shire town of the county. Its latitude is  $32^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; longitude  $85^{\circ} W.$  from Washington. The climate is mild, and subject to no great extremes of heat and cold; the mean annual range of the thermometer being about  $60^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. The following scientific report of this place, made to the author by Prof. Jones, will more fully explain the general character of the country, soil, water, &c.

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,  
*September 23d, 1864.*

Surgeon R. R. STEVENSON,

*In charge of Confederate States Military Prison Hospitals, Andersonville, Ga.*

SIR:—In accordance with your request that I should furnish you with the general results of my observations upon the medical topography of Andersonville, the following facts are presented. The surgeon in charge of the Confederate States

Military Prison Hospitals will please excuse the brevity and imperfections of this communication, as my duties and labors have been such that I have had but an hour or two to devote to its preparation.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF ANDERSONVILLE  
AND THE COUNTRY IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

*Elevation of the Country.*—The country is rolling, and is elevated between three and four hundred feet above the level of the sea. The hills vary in height from forty to one hundred and twenty feet above the level of the water-courses. The summit of the hill upon which the Confederate States General Hospital is situated is elevated one hundred and eight feet above the branch of Sweet Water Creek, which flows at its base. The railroad station is elevated about sixty-six feet above the level of this branch of Sweet Water Creek.

*Character of the Soil.*—The surface soil is sandy, with but little vegetable mould. For agricultural purposes the soil of this immediate locality may be characterized as light sandy soil; many of the hills which have been cleared and washed by the rains present a red appearance, from the presence of oxide of iron. The hills are composed of alternate layers of sand and pipe-clay, commonly called soap-stone. Both the sand and clay present various colors, from pure white to deep red.

*Geological Position.*—I have as yet discovered no fossils by which the geological position of this region may with certainty be determined. As far, however, as my knowledge of the country lying above and below extends, this region should be referred to the Tertiary; or more exactly, to the upper or burr stone strata of the Eocene formation.

*Character of Water.*—I have carefully analysed the waters from various localities, and find them all remarkably pure; the waters of the wells and of the small streams do not differ to any great extent in specific gravity from that of distilled



water, and they contain only mere traces of the chlorides and sulphates, and of the salts of lime, magnesia and iron. The well upon the summit of the hill near your headquarters is of remarkable purity, and in fact it may be considered as equal in purity to the purest well-water in the world. The temperature,  $18^{\circ}$  C., is sufficiently cool in this climate to render it refreshing. The waters of the branches of Sweet Water Creek are equally pure, with the exception of the presence of minute quantities of vegetable matter; these do not however exist in sufficient quantity to be of the slightest moment in a medical point of view. The waters of these creeks are not so pleasant as the well-water, because their temperature is several degrees higher, and subject to considerable variations according to the volume and rapidity of the current and the degree of external heat. I think that we are justified, from this examination of the water of Andersonville, in the conclusion that little or no lime exists in the soil.

I have also carefully examined the waters within the stockade and hospital, and find them to be of remarkable purity. The water of the stream that enters the stockade, as well as of the bold spring which mingles its waters with the stream just after its entrance into the stockade, and which are extensively used by the prisoners for drinking and cooking, is of great purity, containing only traces of the sulphates, chlorides, and salts of lime, iron and magnesia. The same is true of the water of the stream which enters the hospital enclosure, as well as of the deep wells within the hospital grounds.

*Vegetation.*—The forest-trees covering the high grounds consist chiefly of the long-leaf pine (*Pinus Australis*), yellow or two-leaved pine (*P. Mitis*), barren scrub oak (*Quercus Catesbaei*), red oak (*Q. Rubra*), Spanish oak, black oak, post oak (*Q. Obtusiloba*), upland willow oak (*Q. Phellos*), wild plum, persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*), chinquapin, and other small shrubs, as the whortleberry, haw, sweet leaf, &c.

The swamps are clothed chiefly with black gum (*Nyssa Grandidentata*), tupelo (*N. Aquatica*, *N. Sylvatica*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*), red flowery maple (*Acer Rubrum*), small magnolia (*Magnolia Glauca*), red bay (*Laurus Cerasus*), and numerous shrubs characteristic of this region.

From this examination we conclude that there is no recognizable source of disease in the waters and soil of Andersonville.

I hope to be able in future to communicate my views more fully upon the soil and climate, when I shall have more time at my command. In conclusion, allow me to return my thanks for the prompt and efficient assistance which you have so cheerfully and courteously rendered me in my "pathological investigations," ordered by the Surgeon-general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES,

*Surgeon P. A. C. S.*

After repeated efforts by the Confederate States Government to effect a general exchange of prisoners, it was determined to locate a large prison in Southwest Georgia. Andersonville was the site selected, for various humane considerations: first, its superiority over Richmond, Va., in obtaining supplies of food, water and timber, "in the immediate neighborhood of saw and grist mills," and the advantage of a warmer climate. These important considerations, connected with the fact that Richmond was constantly exposed to raiding parties by the enemy, were the principal causes of the removal of the prisoners to Andersonville. Captain W. S. Winder, a son of General John H. Winder, who was afterwards made chief in command of all the prisons and prisoners east of the Mississippi River, was dispatched from Richmond with orders to secure the location of a prison in this portion of Georgia. Andersonville was the site selected, and in due course of time a stockade was built here for the accommodation of ten thousand prisoners.

It was constructed by planting large pickets five feet in the ground, and projecting above the surface some twenty feet in height. This enclosure contained at first about twenty acres; afterwards, to meet the daily increasing number of prisoners, it was enlarged to thirty acres. Surrounding this were two outer lines of pickets, the outer one at a distance of one hundred and eighty feet from the main line. These lines were not so high as the inner or first line, being twelve and sixteen feet respectively. These lines were intended as a means of defence and offence, while they also prevented the prisoners from tunnelling out.

A work of the size of this prison was completed by no ordinary means. General Howell Cobb, who was at this time commanding the militia districts of Georgia and Florida, ordered the impressment of some five or six hundred negroes to assist in the work, thereby greatly facilitating its progress.

The shape of the prison was that of a parallelogram. A bold stream of water ran westward through the enclosure, and from the edge of the stream to the brow of the hill on each side was a gradual inclined plane. The camp inside of the prison presented two hill-sides, one facing the north and the other the south. A strong dam was erected at the upper side of the stockade, in order to give the water below an increased velocity. This stream along the entire course of the stockade was a boxed canal, the upper part being used for bathing purposes and the lower portion as a privy. This was an admirable arrangement; and if it had not been that the fortunes of war crowded the prisoners to this post, producing the direful effects of an unforeseen pestilence, a better selection could not have been made in this part of the South for the health and comfort of the captives. At each angle of the prison was a small fort, only one of which had mounted guns; these, with the outer lines of pickets and rifle-pits in échelon, completed the works of offence and defence. Along the inner line of pickets, sentry-boxes were placed at regular intervals for the guards. Large

fires were kept up on dark nights, to aid the sentries in detecting those who might attempt to escape.

On the inside of the prison, about twenty feet from the picket-lines, was the "dead line"; this was a barrier employed in the discipline of prisons both North and South to prevent the prisoners from escaping; it was made by driving stakes securely into the ground, with pieces of timber nailed along the top of the stakes, the whole being about five feet high.\*

The camp on each side of the stream was laid off in regular streets running at right angles, experience having taught those in charge of prisoners that close barracks in a warm climate would breed disease. A number of sheds were erected to protect the prisoners from the inclemency of the weather. As the prisoners were constantly arriving by thousands before the interior arrangements were complete, they were instructed to improvise temporary coverings from the timber already in the stockade, until suitable winter-quarters could be provided for them. These were made in various ways; some were of plank, some tents, some thatched cottages, some adobe huts, some brush arbors, presenting a miniature city, grotesque in appearance and singular in its construction. It was amusing to observe in this camp of from ten to thirty thousand prisoners, the alacrity with which thousands of them would enter into speculation, or "dickering" as they called it. There were groceries, restaurants, sutlers, merchants, brokers, bakers, wood-dealers, and even land-jobbers engaged in buying and selling ten or twenty feet square of land. The ground occupied by the prison was at first almost covered with pine-stumps, the timber having been used for the construction of the prison and temporary shelters. These stumps were all dug up by the

\* The arrangement as described was perhaps peculiar to Andersonville or other Southern prisons. It would appear, indeed, that in many of the prisons of the North (notably Fort Delaware and Point Lookout) the "dead line" was almost as imaginary as a line of latitude or longitude, and the unfortunate captives not expert in prison geography were liable to be shot down at any moment at the whim of the sentry, while entirely unconscious of having trespassed upon a "line" which they could not see.





EXECUTION BY PRISONERS.



prisoners for lightwood, and the vivid light derived from this "fat pine," as it is termed in the South, enlivened many a game of "euchre" and "seven-up." All classes of men were represented here, the honest ploughboy and the city ruffian: Jew and Christian, men of every tongue, race and nativity, were enclosed in this one prison. The men became apparently reckless, I might say thoroughly brutalized by long confinement and deferred hopes of exchange; they seemed to become indifferent to the ordinary decencies of life, and many of them grew as filthy and disgusting in their habits as are the insane or idiotic with whom there is no sense of shame or moral restraint. Here too moral restraints generally lost their force, and the worst passions of the worst men began to assert themselves unchecked; murders and robberies were of frequent occurrence, and so reckless had a portion of the prisoners become, that the more humane among them petitioned General Winder for leave to try the offenders by a court-martial chosen from their own number. This being granted, they proceeded to try the offenders, and the result was that six of their number were found guilty by their comrades of murder, and were hung on a gallows inside the stockade, in the presence of the assembled prisoners. This checked the evil to some extent.

On the north side of the prison, good and substantial barrack accommodations were begun, and the sheds were nearly completed when the work was stopped on account of prison gangrene and scurvy attacking the prisoners, resulting in such great mortality that the post was afterwards abandoned, that is, for the regular reception of prisoners. The prison had two gates, one for egress and the other for ingress. Several bold springs of pure water emerged from the north bank of the stream, and numerous wells of pure water existed inside of the prison. Many of the prisoners lost their lives in attempting to tunnel out of the prison from secret passages that led from these wells. In consequence of the outer line of pickets, tunnelling was in most instances a failure. I remember one

poor fellow was permitted to make his tunnel, as he thought, a success. The reader can imagine his chagrin when he came to the top of the ground and found himself confronted by another line of pickets.

On the outer side of the prison, and near the place of ingress, was the baking and cook house. In this place a part of the rations was cooked ; the rest was done inside of the stockade by the prisoners. The rations were issued to the prisoners, guards and attendants, regularly once a day ; occasionally some of the prisoners would be put on half-rations for some misdemeanor. The rations furnished to the prisoners and Confederate troops on duty there were the same in quantity and quality : all fared alike. The first prisoners that were brought to this post, March 1, 1864, were a motley crew of eight hundred and fifty foreigners, under the name of Federal troops from the New England States. Their petitions for exchange to the Government that had entrapped them into its service had fallen upon deaf ears. Their long prison-life told fearfully upon them ; home-sickness and hopes deferred had borne them down altogether. They were marched off to their new prison, and soon made themselves tolerably comfortable. Colonel A. W. Persons, of Fort Valley, Ga., had temporary command of the post at this time, a small detachment of Confederate troops being under him for guard duty. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in his movement toward Atlanta, engaging the enemy almost every day for three months, was adding thousands of prisoners to the already crowded post of Andersonville. The prisoners from this source — the Army of the Tennessee — were usually received when no provision had been made for them ; the results of the battle-field being, of course, beyond the provision of man. Thousands of them would at times arrive shortly after the telegrams announcing their capture. Under these circumstances it was impossible to be fully prepared to receive them. It will also be observed that by the first of May, 1864, the prison was taxed to its fullest extent, viz. for the

reception of 10,000 men. The enlargement of the prison from its original dimensions was thought to be of sufficient capacity to receive all the prisoners that would possibly be sent here. It may be asked, why were the prisoners sent from Richmond to this post when it was in a crowded condition? The fact is that General Lee's army at this time were living on short rations; not so much in consequence of a scarcity of provisions in the Confederacy, as the difficulty in transporting the supplies. At this time there was only one line of communication from the southern portion of the Confederate States to Richmond, and that was over the North Carolina Railroad, *via* Danville, Va. Under these circumstances the relief consequent upon the removal of ten or twenty thousand men from the scene of General Lee's operations can be readily understood. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, for communities as well as individuals, and the removal of the prisoners to Andersonville was the only alternative, particularly as the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange (Colonel Ould) could not, through the obstinacy of the Federal Government, effect an exchange, as will be shown by official documents in another part of this work. The object in the removal of the prisoners was in the interest of humanity, however disastrous the results may have afterwards proved.

About the middle of May gangrene and scurvy began to make their appearance, and by the 20th of June these diseases had reached to such a point that General Winder (who did not arrive there until the 17th day of June, 1864) deemed it expedient to remove the prisoners to other points immediately, thereby seeking to abate the pestilence by dividing them into smaller posts. It must not be imagined that suitable provisions could be made for twenty or thirty thousand prisoners in a few days. It must be remembered that even at this late date many unforeseen difficulties had to be overcome. The few remaining railroads of the South were taxed to their utmost extent, and there was great difficulty in obtaining transporta-

tion. Barrack accommodations had to be built ; supplies were to be collected ; all these things had to be done before the prisoners could be removed. As soon as all the preliminaries were arranged, General Winder received orders to remove the prisoners to Millen and other points, as he might deem most suitable for their health, comfort and safety. About this time the Federal Government, knowing the straitened circumstances of the South, would occasionally make the semblance of an offer to exchange prisoners. This was done, as circumstances afterwards proved, with no idea of carrying out the provisions of the cartel, but simply to balk and frustrate the designs of the Confederate Government in making suitable provisions to take care of the captives for any length of time.

About the 25th of July, 1864, General Winder made a report to the War Department at Richmond, stating fully the condition of the prisoners, and recommending, first, the removal of at least 20,000 to other points remote from Andersonville ; second, that the barracks or sheds already commenced should be completed, as they could be used for hospital purposes ; third, that a number of disabled soldiers be detailed to raise vegetables for the prisoners, since they needed these as well as medicines ; that until this could be done, a suitable number of agents be permitted to travel through the country by railroad to procure vegetables, &c. ; fourth, that hospital accommodations should be erected outside the prison. This report was sent to the War Department at Richmond, and the suggestions were sanctioned. They were carried out almost to the letter in some instances, as will be shown by official documents in another part of this work. By the last of September 1864 all the prisoners, except 5000 not able to bear transportation, were removed from Andersonville, and it virtually ceased to be a post for the reception of prisoners. Still, inasmuch as the Government had expended a large amount of money and devoted much time to render it a suitable place for a prison, it was not deemed advisable to

abandon it altogether, and the place was therefore put in process of renovation. By the carelessness of the prisoners in the use of the sinks over the boxed canal, this had become a nuisance. To remedy this it was covered with sand and lime and the channel enlarged; the dam was improved, and the passage for the water at the lower side of the prison widened, so as to give the water free exit. The barracks and cook-house were enlarged, and the hospital buildings outside the prison were begun. General Jno. H. Winder, with his staff, composed of Capt. W. S. Winder, A. A. G., Capt. R. B. Winder, A. Q. M., and Surgeon J. H. White, proceeded with the prisoners to Millen, Georgia. They remained there, however, but a short time, the approach of Gen. Sherman's army forcing them to remove their prisoners to Florence, S. C.

As before mentioned, none but the sick and wounded, together with the attendants, nurses and medical officers, and a small guard, were left at Andersonville. The post was now placed in command of Colonel Gibbs, with R. B. Thomas, A. A. G., Major G. M. Proctor, and Capt. J. W. Armstrong had charge of the commissary department. Capt. Henry Wirz had the same control over the discipline of the hospital that he had formerly held over the prison; Surgeon R. R. Stevenson was placed in chief control of the medical department, with some thirty assistant-surgeons and contract-doctors. The process of renovating the post was now pushed on with vigor and rapidity, considering the small force and limited means at the command of Captain Wirz. In a short time the whole premises were in a much improved condition, and the chances of the sick were growing more hopeful. At one time it had been thought by the medical officers of the post that nearly all the infected would die, but by the use of vegetables in such quantities as could be procured, and an acid beer made from corn-meal and sorghum molasses, the death-rate fell from about 3000 in August to 160 for the month of December.

A temporary hospital had been improvised by Surgeon J.



H. White, and established outside of the prison enclosure. This was done when gangrene and scurvy appeared in the stockade; but it was still inadequate to receive all the infected sick, and four hundred and fifty-one of these died in the prison. This temporary hospital was similar to the ordinary field-hospital improvised after a great battle. It covered about five acres of ground, was well shaded and watered, and stood between two water-courses, upon a promontory of land sloping in two different directions. It was enclosed by a plank fence, and supplied with tents and tent-flies. Sometimes as many as 2500 prisoners would be in this enclosure. Of this number 2000 would be on the sick-list, and the remainder, convalescents, cooks, nurses, &c., were paroled to a certain limit around the hospital grounds, in order to give them the advantage of looking after the comfort of their sick comrades, in the way of getting wood, pine-boughs, straw, &c. A great many of these men violated their paroles and left their dying comrades, afterwards to appear on the witness-stand to give evidence against those who had befriended them whilst they were in prison.

The rules and regulations of the hospital were posted up in conspicuous places; the roll was called twice a day; the men were divided into squads of ninety and messes of fifteen men, in the same manner that had been practised in the prison. The squads were under the charge of a sergeant, who was held responsible for the good conduct of his company. The hospital was divided into four divisions, each under the charge of a medical officer, who was responsible to the chief surgeon—at first Surgeon J. H. White, after him Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, and lastly Surgeon Clayton. The rations and medicines issued to the prisoners in both the prison and hospital were of the same kind and quantity that were issued to the Confederate troops.

Strenuous efforts were made by the writer to have the hospital-sheds built as suggested by him in his report to the



Surgeon-general. It was proposed to erect forty sheds, twenty feet wide by one hundred feet in length, eight feet high at the eaves, with a space of thirty feet between them, each shed capable of containing from twenty to forty patients. The sides of the sheds were covered with awnings, to be raised or lowered at pleasure for ventilation, which the sick in a warm climate so much need. These buildings were nearly all completed, and were standing at the end of the war as a monument to the intentions of their builders.

The dead were buried about a half-mile to the northwest of the prison. They were placed side by side in long trenches, and well covered up. Each grave was carefully marked by a stake bearing a number corresponding with that on the hospital register, which gave the name, rank, regiment, company, and disease of the patient. Among the Confederate surgeons there were some who remained by their dying patients when even their own countrymen had deserted them, and who carefully preserved the long death-rolls for the benefit of those who at some future day might wish to know the last resting-place of their comrades and friends. Some of these devoted men died at their posts; and perhaps a day may come when in this city of the dead a memorial shall be raised to commemorate their fidelity to their calling and to humanity.

Every comfort was provided for the sick and wounded that could be obtained within the limited means of the Confederate Government. Nothing more strikingly shows the great resources of the Southern country than the fact that it fed its own soldiers in the field, its citizens, the prisoners, and almost fed the hosts of Grant and Sherman; and notwithstanding the destruction of railroads, supplies, mills, factories, farming implements, &c., by Federal raiders, cases of actual suffering for food on the part of soldiers, citizens, and prisoners, were seldom witnessed until near the close of the war.

It is useless at this point for me to go into a minute detail of the remote cause of the miseries and sufferings that occurred

here, as this will be sufficiently shown by various official records in another part of this work. I may, however, mention that diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, and gangrene were the principal diseases of which the prisoners died. These maladies arose mainly from a want of that diet to which the Northern soldiers had been accustomed. The quantity was quite sufficient to sustain life, but the bread was made from corn-meal, and not from wheaten flour. This produced diarrhœa, and hence laid the foundation of all those symptoms resulting from defective nutrition. To this may be added the moral degradation of the prisoners themselves, as was shown by their filthy habits and defective hygienic regulations. Almost every prisoner that paid a strict regard to personal cleanliness escaped the pestilence. Disappointment and despondency in regard to exchanges seem to have been the most potent cause in lowering the vitality of mind and body and predisposing the men to disease. In corroboration of this fact I will mention that Dr. Joseph Jones, who was ordered to Andersonville by the Surgeon-general for the purpose of making certain "pathological investigations on the cadaver," says in his report to the Surgeon-general:—"Surrounded by these depressing agencies, the postponement of the general exchange of prisoners, and the constantly receding hopes of deliverance, through the action of their own Government, depressed the already desponding spirits, and destroyed those mental and moral energies so necessary for a successful struggle against disease and its agents. Home-sickness and disappointment, mental depression and distress, attending the daily longings for an apparently hopeless release, appeared to be as potent agencies in the destruction of these prisoners as the physical causes of actual diseases."

At one time there were nearly 8000 sick prisoners in the prison and hospital, and the mortality was very great during the months of July, August, and September, 1864, notwithstanding all possible efforts were made by the surgeons as well

as the officers of the post to check its ravages. The greatest difficulty was experienced in procuring medicines and anti-scorbutics. These were made contraband of war by an order of the Federal Government, and the most rigid discipline failed to make the prisoners pay that attention to cleanliness which was absolutely necessary. The medical corps was altogether insufficient in numbers to attend to the vast amount of patients, and it was impossible to procure medical assistance. The cooks, nurses, and attendants were drawn from paroled prisoners, and many of these abandoned their trust and made their escape on the first opportunity that presented, leaving their sick and dying comrades to perish. The guards on duty here were similarly affected with gangrene and scurvy. Captain Wirz had gangrene in an old wound which he had received in the battle of Manassas in 1861, and was absent from the post some four weeks on surgeon's certificate.\* General Winder had gangrene of the face, and was forbidden by his surgeon, J. H. White, to go inside the stockade. Colonel G. C. Gibbs, commandant of the post, had gangrene of the face, and was furloughed under the medical certificate of surgeons Wible and Gore, of Americus, Ga. The writer of these pages can fully attest the effects of gangrene and scurvy, contracted while on duty there; their marks will follow him to his grave. The Confederate graveyard at Andersonville will fully prove that the mortality among the guards was almost as great in proportion to the number of men as among the Federals. For a period of some three months (July, August, and September, 1864), Captain Wirz and the few faithful medical officers of the post were engaged night and day in ministering to the wants of the sick and dying, and caring for the dead. So arduous were their duties that many of the medical officers were taken sick and had to abandon their post. In

\*In his trial, certain Federal witnesses swore to his killing certain prisoners in August 1864, when he (Wirz) was actually absent on sick leave in Augusta, Ga., at the time.

fact, the pestilence assumed such fearful proportions, that Medical Director S. H. Stout could scarcely induce such medical men as could be spared from the pressing wants of the service (Georgia was at this time one vast hospital) to go to Andersonville.

It was this horrible condition of affairs at Andersonville and other prison-posts that prompted Colonel Ould, the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, to make his repeated efforts in the interest of humanity to get the Federal Government (as they had refused all further exchanges) to send medicines, supplies of clothing, &c. (offering to pay for them in gold or cotton), for the exclusive use of the Federal prisoners, to be dispensed, if desired, by Federal surgeons sent for that purpose. The same motives prompted the President and Vice-president of the Confederate States to make the proposal to parole and send them home, although they were the only hostages held for a like number of suffering Confederate prisoners held at the North. These facts cannot be denied or explained away. Writers for effect may descant on "rebel barbarity," and present to a horrified world the photographs of diseased and emaciated wretches as proof of their charges; but the fact remains that the authorities at Washington, by obstinately refusing to listen to the liberal and repeated proposals of the Confederate Government, were the real authors of most of this misery and death.

Thirteen thousand men lie buried in the graveyard at Andersonville. When the web of falsehood, concealment and perjury called "the Wirz trial" shall be rent, and the truth known, it will be seen that the real responsibility lies with the men who sacrificed these poor wretches to their own ambition.

## CHAPTER II.

The difficulties experienced by the Confederate authorities can perhaps be more fully illustrated and explained by a few pertinent quotations from the elaborate report of Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D. This report was made since the close of the war, and embodies also the suppressed reports of Surgeons White and Stevenson in the Wirz trial. The extracts read as follows :

“The facts recorded in the following pages are of such a nature that justice to my distressed and afflicted countrymen, as well as to myself, demands a correct history of these investigations upon the diseases of the Federal prisoners confined at Andersonville, Ga. Hearing of the unusual mortality amongst the Federal prisoners confined at Andersonville, I expressed, during an official visit to Richmond, Va., in the month of August, 1864, to the Surgeon-general, S. P. Moore, C. S. A., a desire to visit Camp Sumter, with the design of instituting a series of inquiries upon the nature and cause of the prevailing diseases. The Surgeon-general furnished me with the following letter to the surgeon in charge of the Confederate States Military Prison-hospital at Andersonville :

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., *August 6th, 1864.*

Surgeon J. H. WHITE,

*In charge of Hospital for Federal Prisoners, Andersonville, Ga.*

SIR:—The field for pathological investigations afforded by the large collection of Federal prisoners in Georgia is of great extent and importance, and it is believed that results of value to the profession may be obtained by a careful investigation of the effects of diseases upon this large body of men, subjected to a decided change of climate and to the circumstances peculiar to prison life. The surgeon in charge of the hospital for the Federal prisoners, together with his assistants, will afford every facility to Surgeon Joseph Jones in the prosecution of the labors ordered by the Surgeon-general.

Efficient assistance must be rendered Surgeon Jones by the medical officers, not only in his examinations into the causes and symptoms of the various diseases, but especially in the arduous labors of *post-mortem* examinations. The medical officers will assist in the performance of such post-mortems as Surgeon Jones may indicate, in order that this great field for pathological investigation may be explored for the benefit of the medical department of the Confederate army.

S. P. MOORE, *Surg.-Gen. C. S. A.*

"As soon as the necessary preparations could be made, I repaired to Andersonville and examined carefully the condition and diseases of the sick and wounded Federal prisoners in the Confederate States military hospital, and instituted a series of post-mortem examinations with the design of elucidating the pathology of the prevailing diseases. . . .

"In consequence of the refusal on the part of the commandant of the interior of the prison to admit me into the stockade on the order of the Surgeon-general C. S. A., the following communication was addressed to the commandant of the post:

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,  
September 16th, 1864.

Brig.-general JOHN H. WINDER,  
*Commandant Post Andersonville.*

GENERAL:—I respectfully request the Commandant of the post of Andersonville to grant me permission, and to furnish the necessary pass, to visit the sick and medical officers within the stockade of the Confederate States prison; I desire to institute certain inquiries ordered by the Surgeon-general.

Surgeon Isaiah H. White, chief surgeon of the post, and Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, in charge of prison-hospital, have afforded me every facility for the prosecution of my labors amongst the sick outside of the stockade.

My secretary, Mr. Manigault, will exhibit to you the originals of the orders under which I am now acting, and in accordance with which the present request is respectfully made.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,  
JOSEPH JONES, *Surgeon P. A. C. S.*

"The following reply was received through Captain W. S. Winder, A. A. G.:—

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,  
September 17th, 1864.

CAPTAIN:—You will permit Surgeon Joseph Jones, who has orders from the Surgeon-general, to visit the sick within the stockade that are under medical treatment. Surgeon Jones is ordered to make certain investigations which may prove useful to his profession.

Very respectfully, by direction of General Winder,  
W. S. WINDER, A. A. G.

Capt. H. WIRZ, *Commanding Prison.*

"The following communication was addressed to the Surgeon-general, from Macon, the centre of my labors:



MACON, GA., 19th October, 1864.

Surgeon-general S. P. MOORE, C. S. A., War Department, Richmond, Va.

SIR:—I have the honor to give the following brief outline of my labors, conducted in accordance with the orders of the Surgeon-general:

Immediately after the brief report upon hospital gangrene had been forwarded to the Surgeon-general, I repaired to Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Georgia, and instituted a series of investigations upon the diseases of the Federal prisoners. The field was of great extent and of extraordinary interest. There were more than five thousand (5000) seriously sick in the hospital and stockade, and the deaths ranged from ninety to one hundred and thirty each day. Since the establishment of this prison, on the 24th of February 1864, to the present time, over ten thousand Federal prisoners have died; that is, near one-third of the entire number have perished in less than seven months. I instituted careful investigations into the condition of the sick and well, and performed numerous *post-mortem* examinations, and executed drawings of the diseased structures. The medical topography of Andersonville and the surrounding country was examined, and the waters of the streams, springs and wells around and within the stockade and hospital carefully analysed. Diarrhoea, scurvy and hospital gangrene were the diseases which have been the main causes of the extraordinary mortality.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, *Surgeon P. A. C. S.*

In the preface to his report, Dr. Jones, defending his position when he was taken to Washington City after the surrender, to testify in the "Wirz Trial," says:

"After the disastrous close of a struggle which had enlisted all my sympathies and engaged all my energies, broken in health, fortune and spirits, I desired only peace and rest; and fling away the investigations amongst the Confederate sick and wounded, turned my attention wholly to the pressing necessities of the time. I desired especially that the report on the Federal prisoners at Andersonville should never see the light of day, because it was prepared solely for the eye of the Surgeon-general of the Confederate States Army; and the frank manner in which all the subjects had been discussed would only engender angry feelings, and place weapons in the hands of the victors; and also because one of the chief reasons which stimulated the preparation of this report was no longer active, namely, the rectification of such abuses in the conduct of military prison-hospitals as would deprive the United States Government of all excuse in continuing retaliatory measures

upon the gallant soldiers of the Confederacy who have been or who might be so unfortunate as to become prisoners of war. By a deliberate and well-calculated policy, thousands of the Southern troops were confined for months, and even years, in Northern prisons, without any possibility of exchange; and I felt it to be the duty of all their fellow-soldiers and countrymen to avoid all unnecessary abuses in military prisons, and to advocate that line of policy in the treatment of prisoners of war which would tend to insure the most humane treatment of Confederate prisoners during their distressing and painful captivity. Without any warning, I was suddenly summoned to Washington by the United States authorities, and ordered to deliver up 'all papers, reports, records, &c., of every kind in my possession pertaining to the Andersonville prison.' To a paroled prisoner of war there was neither option nor appeal in the matter. The following letter was addressed to the Judge-advocate immediately upon my arrival in Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3d, 1865.

COL. CHIPMAN, Judge-advocate U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—On the 23d of September I received the following order:

OFFICE PROV. MAR. GEN., DEP'T GA.  
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 22d, 1865.

Prof. Joseph Jones will report forthwith to Col. Chipman, Judge-advocate at Washington, D. C., as a witness in the Wirz case, now on trial in that city, and will take with him all papers, reports, records, &c., of every kind in his possession pertaining to the Andersonville prison. Quartermaster will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Steedman,

HENRY W. SNOW, *Lt.-Col. and Act. Pro-mar.-gen. Dist. Ga.*

Immediately upon the receipt of this order, I reported to General Steedman, and informed him that I had in my possession *none* of the *original* records of Andersonville, but only the materials of a report (including copies of some of the records of the Confederate States Military Prison Hospital) which I had prepared in compliance with the orders of the Surgeon-general Confederate States Army, but which had never been presented on account of the destruction of all railroad communication with Richmond, Virginia, before the completion of the report. I asked for information whether this order related to matters which had never been formally and officially presented to the Medical Department of the Confederate States. General Steedman informed me that the order was absolute, admitting of but one construction, and related to all matter in

my possession connected with the Andersonville prison; and that my report, although incomplete and never officially presented or recognised, was nevertheless included, and must be immediately surrendered to the Judge-advocate.

In complying with the preceding order, I respectfully submit the following:

My inspection of the Confederate States military prison-hospital of Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., together with the accompanying pathological investigations, designed to determine the causes of the great mortality amongst the Federal prisoners, were instituted in compliance with the following order:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., *August 6th, 1864.*

Surgeon Joseph Jones is directed to institute an extended investigation upon the causes, pathology and treatment of fevers and the relations of climate and soil to disease.

Surgeon Joseph Jones will visit those parts of the Confederate States, and prosecute his investigations in those cities, armies, and regimental and general hospitals, which he may deem necessary as suitable fields for the establishment of the results indicated in this order.

Medical directors of the field and hospital, and the chief surgeons of corps, divisions, districts and brigades, and surgeons and assistant surgeons of regiments and general hospitals, will afford every facility to Surgeon Jones to carry out these instructions, and will respond as far as possible to his inquiries by letter and circular; and will furnish him with copies of all field and hospital reports which he may deem necessary for the illustration of the subjects of inquiry indicated in this order. Surgeon Jones will embody the results of his labors, relating to the diseases of the Confederate army, in substantial volumes; and will deposit them in the Surgeon-general's office, for the use of the medical department of the Confederate army.

S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-general U. S. A.*

After the completion (about the end of September 1864) of these labors at Andersonville, I instituted a series of researches upon hospital gangrene, pyæmia, and small-pox, which were prevailing extensively amongst the sick and wounded of the Confederate troops of the Army of Tennessee, then under the command of General Hood. My active labors in the field did not cease until the middle of November, when I returned to Augusta, and commenced the elaboration of the results of my investigations into a report to the Surgeon-general. Before the completion of this report, all communication by railroad was cut off by the armies of Generals Sherman and Grant between Augusta and Richmond, the seat of the Confederate Government. It was my design to make a similar inspection of all the Confederate military prisons, and to draw up an extended report upon the causes of disease and death, together with observations upon the best methods of remedying existing evils. In justice to myself, as well as to those most nearly connected with this investigation, I would respectfully call the attention of Col. Chipman, Judge-advocate U. S. Army, to the fact, that the matter I now place in his hands, in obedience to the demands of a power from which there is no appeal, was prepared solely for the consideration of the Surgeon-general of the Confederate army, and was designed to promote the cause of humanity and to advance the interests of the medical profession. This being granted, I feel assured that the

Judge-advocate will appreciate the deep pain which the anticipation gives me, that these labors may be diverted from their original mission, to be applied to the prosecution of criminal cases. The same principle which led me to endeavor to deal humanely and justly by these suffering prisoners, and to make a truthful representation of their condition to the medical department of the Confederate army, now actuates me in recording my belief that, as far as my knowledge extends, there was no deliberate or wilful design on the part of the Chief Executive, Jefferson Davis, and the highest authorities of the Confederate Government, to injure the health and destroy the lives of these Federal prisoners. On the 21st of May, 1861, it was enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, "That all prisoners of war taken, whether on land or at sea, during the pending hostilities with the United States, shall be transferred by the captors from time to time, and as often as convenient, to the Department of War; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, to issue such instructions for the Quartermaster-general and his subordinates, as shall provide for the safe custody and sustenance of prisoners of war; and the rations furnished prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the army of the Confederacy." By an act of February 1864, the Quartermaster-general was relieved of this duty, and the Commissary-general of Subsistence was ordered to provide for the sustenance of prisoners of war. According to General Orders No. 159, Adjutant and Inspector-general's office, C. S. A.:—"Hospitals for prisoners of war are placed on the same footing as other Confederate States hospitals in all respects, and will be managed accordingly."

The Federal prisoners were removed to southwestern Georgia in the early part of 1864, not only to secure a place of confinement more remote than Richmond and other large towns from the operations of the United States forces, *but also to secure a more abundant and easy supply of food.* As far as my experience extends, no prisoner who had been reared upon wheat bread, and who was held in captivity for any length of time, could retain his health and escape either scurvy or diarrhœa if confined to the Confederate ration issued to the soldiers in the field, of unbolted corn-meal and bacon. The large armies of the Confederacy suffered more than once from scurvy, and as the war progressed, secondary hemorrhage and hospital gangrene increased to a great extent from the deteriorated condition of the blood dependent upon the prolonged use of salt meat; and but for the extra supplies received from home and from various benevolent state institutions, scurvy, diarrhœa and dysentery would have committed still greater ravages. It is believed by the citizens of the Southern States that the Confederate authorities earnestly desired to effect a continuous and speedy exchange of prisoners of war in their hands, on the ground that the retention of these soldiers in captivity was a great calamity, not only entailing a heavy expenditure of the scant means of subsistence, already insufficient to support their suffering, half-starved, half-clad and unpaid armies, struggling in the field with overwhelming numbers, and embarrassing their imperfect and dilapidated lines of communication, but also as depriving them of the services of a veteran army fully equal to one-third the numbers actively engaged in the field; and the history of subsequent events has shown that the retention in captivity of the Confederate prisoners was one of the efficient causes of the final and complete overthrow of the Confederate Government.

Without at all attempting to justify the abuses which have been alleged against those directly engaged in keeping the Federal prisoners, it is my honest belief that if the exhausted condition of the Confederate Govern-

ment, with its bankrupt currency, with its retreating and constantly diminishing armies, with the apparent impossibility of filling up the vacancies by death, desertion and sickness, of gathering a guard of reserves of sufficient strength to allow of the proper enlargement of the military prisons, and with a country torn and bleeding along all its borders, with its starving women and children and old men fleeing from the desolating march of contending armies, crowding the dilapidated and overburdened railroad lines, and adding to the distress and consuming the poor charities of those in the interior, who were harassed by the loss of sons and brothers and husbands and by the fearful visions of starvation and undefined misery, could be fully realized, much of the suffering of the Federal prisoners would be attributed to causes connected with the distressed condition of the Southern States.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES.

“In the trial of the Commandant of the interior of the Confederate States military prison of Andersonville, by the United States military in the Capitol at Washington, only those portions of my report were used in the prosecution by the Judge-advocate which related to the diseases and sufferings of the Federal prisoners. In the extracts read before the court whilst I occupied the witness-stand, everything relating to the distressed condition of the Southern States and to the difficulties under which the medical officers labored in the discharge of their duties, *as well as the inspection reports appended*, were suppressed. When upon the witness-stand, after hearing the ‘extracts’ read from my report, I was compelled by a sense of justice to my suffering fellow-countrymen to state, that I had appeared before that military tribunal in obedience to the demands of a power from which there was no appeal, and that my report contained other matter relating to the straitened condition of the Confederate Government, as well as inspection reports, which demonstrated clearly that the medical officers in charge of the sick and wounded Federal prisoners had made efforts to alleviate their sufferings.

“These reasons have led me to desire to place all the facts before the public, who have already had access to certain *selected facts*. . . .

“JOSEPH JONES.

“AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, *November, 1865.*”



Thus run the "extracts" copied from the preface of Prof. Jones's report on Andersonville. They show that Judge-advocate Chipman purposely suppressed all the extenuating circumstances in favor of Captain Wirz and his alleged co-conspirators. Nothing, it appears, was admitted in this mock trial but garbled "extracts," together with tortured and suborned testimony. I will give the reader a few more of these "extracts" from the same papers, and close this chapter with the *inspection reports*, &c., which were made by Surgeons White and Stevenson to the Surgeon-general, and were suppressed in the trial which declared them co-conspirators with Captain Wirz.

In concluding his report on the medical topography of Andersonville, Prof. Jones makes use of the following language:

"After a careful examination, I was impressed with the belief that the highlands of Andersonville and of this region of country were as healthy as any region of the world situated in the same latitude and at the same elevation above the sea; and that this locality, chosen by the Confederate States for the confinement of the Federal prisoners, was much more salubrious than most of the region of Georgia lying to the south and southeast. . . .

"In conclusion, as far as my physical and pathological investigations extended, I was compelled to believe that the diseases which proved so fatal to the Federal prisoners confined at Andersonville, Georgia, were due to causes other than those connected with the soil, waters and climate. The heat of this climate may have promoted the rapid decomposition of the filth which, in violation of all hygienic laws, was allowed to accumulate in the stockade and hospital grounds; and also in itself the heat may have proved a cause of debility; but still the fearful mortality could not properly be referred to this condition of climate, or to all the other elements of climate combined. No blame can be attached to the Confederate authorities







MURDER IN THE HOSPITAL.

for the collection of the Federal prisoners at this elevated and healthy locality, which was more salubrious than one-half the territory of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. . . .

“In this collection of men from all parts of the civilised world, every phase of human character was represented; the stronger preyed upon the weaker, and even the sick who were unable to defend themselves, were robbed of their scanty supplies of food and clothing. Dark stories were afloat of men, both sick and well, who were murdered at night—strangled to death by their comrades for scant supplies of clothing or money. I heard a sick and wounded Federal prisoner accuse his nurse, a fellow-prisoner, of the United States army, of having stealthily, during his sleep, inoculated his wounded arm with gangrene, that he might destroy his life and fall heir to his clothing. The excuse given for the absence of Confederate guards and police within the inclosure of the stockade, was the insufficiency of men capable of performing military duty. At the time of the establishment, and during the existence, of the military prison at Andersonville, the Confederate Government was sorely pressed on every side; the best States were being overrun and desolated, and, with all the forces that could be gathered from all quarters, the main armies are largely outnumbered, and are being steadily pressed back, leaving a desolated and ruined country. It is with difficulty that the Confederate Government can spare at the present time of reserves, composed of old men and boys (many of whom are wholly unfit to perform even guard duty), to guard this large number of prisoners, which they have ever been anxious to exchange, and which the Confederate authorities believed to be forced upon their hands by the persistent action of the United States Government. Similar excuses are given for the crowded condition of the stockade. Thus it is affirmed that the operations, as well as the sudden and formidable raids, of the United States forces in Virginia,

around Richmond, and in northwestern Georgia, have compelled the sudden and continuous removal of prisoners of war to a place of safety. The military operations of the United States have reduced the railroad system of the Confederate States east of the Mississippi, practically, to one long and uncertain line. The utmost capacity of the railroads of the Southern Confederacy, which are now in a most deplorable condition, is taxed with the transportation of troops, sick and wounded soldiers, prisoners of war, munitions of war, and provisions for the armies in the field. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the Confederate authorities, the armies in the field are, as is well known to the Surgeon-general, but poorly fed and clothed at the best, and oftentimes are upon less than *one-quarter rations*. And were it not for supplies received in foraging and through private sources, it would appear almost impossible that the Confederate army should be able to keep the field with anything like its present numbers. The Surgeon-general is also well acquainted with the fact that, at the present time, large numbers, and it might almost be said entire armies, of Confederate troops are suffering with symptoms of scurvy; and hospital gangrene and pyaemia are making fearful ravages amongst the poorly fed, badly clothed, and imperfectly treated wounded of the Army of Tennessee, now contending for the possession of Georgia. Again, the Confederate currency has depreciated almost to a nominal value, and large numbers of the citizens are refusing to take it in the purchase of provisions or lumber. In this section of Georgia, the means of cutting and hauling lumber are scarce, not only from the original absence of machinery and scarcity of surplus horses and mules, but also from the extensive destruction of the saw-mills by the contending armies in the northern parts of the State, and from the natural decay of machinery during three years of war in a country cut off from all intercourse with the surrounding world, and possessing at its best estate but few workshops for the manufacture of

machinery. Axes, spades, tools, and implements of all kinds are exceedingly scarce in this section of country; and the State has been so often under the hands of the impressing officer that it is difficult to obtain teams for hauling lumber.

“Notwithstanding that my labors relate to the investigation of the causes and nature of diseases, I do not deem it improper thus to make a simple statement to the Surgeon-general of these facts, in connection with those results of my labors which appear to reflect upon the action of certain officers. . . .

“I visited two thousand sick within the stockade, lying under four long sheds, which had been built at the northern portion for barracks. At this time only one medical officer was in attendance, whereas at least twenty medical officers should have been employed. I was informed that several of the medical officers appointed to attend the sick within the stockade were sick, and that the duty was so arduous, and the exhalations from the sick and filth of the prison were so deleterious, that it was impossible for the medical officers to stand the service for any length of time. Great difficulty was experienced by the surgeon in charge of the post to induce medical officers and physicians to accept positions in the stockade or hospital, on account of the absence of many of the facilities for the treatment of the sick, and the great and numerous depressing agencies, and the consequent unsatisfactory results of practice. So distressing was the service, and so great were the obstacles to successful and satisfactory practice amongst these men, whose constitutions had been sapped by the loss of all hope of exchange on the part of their own Government, and by long confinement upon unvarying diet, that the more energetic Confederate surgeons and assistant surgeons endeavored to get transfers to other fields of labor, preferring the hardships and exposures of service at the front. It is also to be considered, that not only is there a scarcity of physicians in the Confederacy, but it is especially difficult to command the services of competent physicians in this sparsely



settled country. Added to all this, the gigantic military operations in Georgia, attended with the utter destruction of her territory in the rear of the Federal forces, and with the serious wounding of thousands of Confederate troops, have absorbed the sympathies and attention, and commanded the abilities of almost every available physician in the State. The hospitals of the Army of Tennessee have been in constant motion for months, following the continuous series of disasters and evacuations in Northern Georgia, and are crowded with seriously wounded, suffering in many cases with the most extensive hospital gangrene, and with fatal pyaemia. Every town and village in Georgia is filled with the sick and wounded of the Army of Tennessee, and the privations and sufferings of the Confederate troops, even amongst their own countrymen, are great beyond description, and equal to those of any armies in ancient or modern times. With the whole energies of this people engaged in such a terrible and unequal struggle, it is not singular that medical talent of the highest order should be scarce, and difficult of access and control at the interior posts. The very condition and results of the contest also, without doubt, tend to excite such prejudice as would disincline medical officers from voluntarily seeking service amongst the captive enemies, who are the representatives of those who are seeking to conquer and desolate their native land.

“A feeling of disappointment, and even of resentment, on account of the action of the United States Government upon the subject of the exchange of prisoners, appeared to be a cause of universal regret and of deep and injurious despondency. I heard some of the prisoners go so far as to exonerate the Confederate Government from any charge of intentionally subjecting them to protracted confinement, with its necessary and unavoidable suffering, in a country cut off from all intercourse with foreign nations, and sorely pressed on all sides ; whilst on the other hand, they charged their prolonged captivity upon their own Government, which was attempting to make the negro equal to the white man. That I have not misrepresented the



sentiments of these prisoners is shown by the following resolutions, passed a short time after my examination of the stockade, by these same Andersonville prisoners who had been transferred to Savannah. These resolutions were published in the Savannah papers :—

At a mass meeting held September 28th, 1864, by the Federal prisoners confined at Savannah, Ga., it was unanimously agreed that the following resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, in the hope that he might thereby take such steps as in his wisdom he may think necessary for our speedy exchange or parole.

*Resolved*, That while we would declare our unbounded love for the Union, for the home of our fathers, and for the graves of those we venerate, we would beg most respectfully that our situation as prisoners be diligently inquired into, and every obstacle consistent with the honor and dignity of the Government at once removed.

*Resolved*, That while allowing the Confederate authorities all due praise for the attention paid to prisoners, numbers of our men are daily consigned to early graves, in the prime of manhood, far from home and kindred, and this is not caused intentionally by the Confederate Government, but by force of circumstances; the prisoners are obliged to go without shelter, and, in a great portion of cases, without medicine.

*Resolved*, That, whereas, ten thousand of our brave comrades have descended into an untimely grave within the last six months, and as we believe their death was caused by the difference of climate, the peculiar kind and insufficiency of food, and lack of proper medical treatment; and whereas those difficulties still remain, we would declare as our firm belief, that unless we are speedily exchanged, we have no other alternative but to share the lamentable fate of our comrades. Must this thing still go on? Is there no hope?

*Resolved*, That, whereas, the cold and inclement season of the year is fast approaching, we hold it to be our duty as soldiers and citizens of the United States, to inform our Government that the majority of our prisoners are without proper clothing, in some cases being almost naked, and are without blankets to protect us from the scorching sun by day or the heavy dews by night, and we would most respectfully request the Government to make some arrangement whereby we can be supplied with these, to us, necessary articles.

*Resolved*, That, whereas, the term of service of many of our comrades having expired, they, having served truly and faithfully for the term of their several enlistments, would most respectfully ask their Government, are they to be forgotten? Are past services to be ignored? Not having seen their wives and little ones for over three years, they would most respectfully, but firmly request the Government to make some arrangements whereby they can be exchanged or paroled.

*Resolved*, That, whereas, in the fortune of war, it was our lot to become prisoners, we have suffered patiently, and are still willing to suffer, if by so doing we can benefit the country; but we must most respectfully beg to say, that we are not willing to suffer to further the ends of any party or clique to the detriment of our honor, our families, and our country, and we beg that this affair be explained to us, that we may continue to hold the Government in that respect which is necessary to make a good citizen and soldier.

P. BRADLEY,

*Chairman of Committee in behalf of Prisoners.*

“ . . . In presuming to step aside for one moment from the line of labor indicated in the Surgeon-general's order, and to volunteer suggestions with reference to the amelioration of suffering, and the rectification of abuses, I am well aware that the same principles of enlarged humanity which the Surgeon-general has ever displayed in the management of the medical department in its varied and difficult relations, as well to the Federal prisoners as to the Confederate armies, actuates the Chief Executive, as well as the high officers of the Government charged with the general direction of such matters ; and that no effort has been spared by the Confederate authorities, through Colonel Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange, to effect a complete and speedy exchange of Federal prisoners in their hands. As long as the Confederate Government is compelled to hold these prisoners as hostages for the safe return and exchange of the captive men of its own armies, it is difficult to devise efficient measures for the mitigation of much of the suffering of such an immense army of prisoners (equal at least to one-fourth of the Confederate forces actively engaged in the field east of the Mississippi), in a purely agricultural and sparsely settled country, with imperfect lines of communication, with but few manufactories, without commerce, cut off from all communication with the surrounding world, deprived of even the necessary medicines, which have been declared by its enemies ‘contraband of war’; with torn and bleeding borders, with progressively diminishing powers of subsistence and resistance, with its entire fighting population in arms, and yet steadily driven back and overpowered by the hosts of the enemy, with a constant driving in of the population from the constantly contracting borders upon the overcrowded and distressed centre, and with a corresponding increase of travel upon the dilapidated railroads, already taxed far beyond their capacity with the transportation of troops, the munitions of war, and the sick and wounded. In Georgia especially, the very State in which these prisoners are confined, is the pressure of

the Confederate disasters felt with daily increasing force. The disastrous campaign in Northern Georgia has been attended with the desolation of the fairest portions of the State. Thousands of families from the devastated regions, and from all the towns and villages from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and beyond, have fled to the regions considered more safe from invasion, and are occupying old cars, depots, sheds and tents, along the entire railroad system of Georgia. Thousands of old men, delicate women, and defenceless children have not only lost all their earthly possessions, but are without a roof to cover their heads, and are dependent for their daily bread upon the charities of the State government. The hospitals attached to the Army of Tennessee are in a constant state of motion, and the poorly fed and imperfectly treated wounded are suffering with the worst forms of hospital gangrene and pyaemia. Every available building, including churches and colleges and schoolhouses, suitable for hospital purposes, in all the towns and villages, are crowded with the sick and wounded, and Georgia may, with truth, be said to be one vast hospital. It is, therefore, with a sincere appreciation of the great difficulties of the situation, that I respectfully present for the consideration of the Surgeon-general the conditions which I believe to be essential to the relief of these suffering prisoners.

"1st. Such an increase of the Confederate guard as will allow of the enlargement and proper police of the military prison and hospital. The average area to each prisoner should be increased at least five-fold. The guard should be sufficiently strong within the prison to compel the prisoners to observe strict hygienic rules, not only with reference to the deposition and removal of fecal matters and filth of all kinds, but also with reference to personal cleanliness by frequent ablutions. The experience at this place demonstrates that the enforcement of proper hygienic rules must depend upon a regularly appointed and accountable guard, and not upon the prisoners. The removal of large numbers of the Federal

prisoners to Millen, Savannah, Charleston, and other points, will without doubt tend to better the hygienic condition of the prisoners, for a time at least; but it is evident that if no system of police be established within the new prisons, then matters will gradually assume the same deplorable condition as at this place.

"2d. The construction of suitable barracks and hospital buildings. These have been projected and commenced, but the work should be hurried to a completion before cold weather.

"3d. The increase of the medical staff, and the appointment of one or more chaplains.

"4th. The appointment of disabled Confederate soldiers as nurses, ward-masters, and apothecaries; many of these men who are incapable of performing active service in the field, possess the necessary intelligence and physical ability to act as hospital attendants, and also to enforce the necessary sanitary regulations.

"5th. The great prevalence of scurvy demands that a liberal supply of fresh vegetables, sweet potatoes and fresh milk, should be issued. If the sour oranges of Florida and of the Southern seacoast could be obtained, they would produce the best results in the treatment of scurvy. I consider an abundant and regular supply of fresh milk as also essential to the treatment of chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, which are prevailing to so great an extent, and which appear to be entirely beyond control under the present mode of treatment and diet. I suggested to the surgeon in charge of the prison hospital the propriety of purchasing a number of cows for the use of the sick."

## CHAPTER III.

The difficulties under which the medical officers labored in the treatment of the sick and wounded prisoners at Andersonville, are shown in the following "Reports," copied from the hospital records, which were embodied, and fortunately preserved in Surgeon Joseph Jones's able, elaborate, and unbiassed investigations upon the diseases of the Federal prisoners at Andersonville :

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,  
CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE, *April 25th*, 1864.

**GENERAL :—**I have the honor to report that the total number of patients treated up to date is two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, with seven hundred and eighteen deaths. The large ratio of mortality is due to the debilitated condition in which many of the prisoners were when admitted into the prison—having been confined for a long time in other prisons—and to the absence of proper hospital accommodation, the construction of which has been prevented by the difficulty experienced in obtaining lumber ; and small-pox was introduced into the prison by prisoners sent from Richmond, Va. Vaccination has been resorted to ; the disease has not spread to any extent, and is now on the decline.

The sick are treated in tents, of which there is an inadequate supply. The present location of the hospital is objectionable, for the following reasons :—The drainage of the sinks of the prison passes through the hospital grounds. The contiguity to the prisoners will disseminate disease amongst them. The hospital being within the stockade, hospital bedding, diet, and other supplies for the comfort of the sick and wounded, are stolen by the prisoners, and the impossibility of keeping them out of the hospital is a source of annoyance to the sick. I therefore most respectfully suggest that the hos-

pital be placed outside of the stockade, and erected on a site adjacent, and admirably adapted to the purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon.*

To Brigadier-general MARCUS J. WRIGHT, C. S. Army.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,  
April 26th, 1864.

S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-general C. S. A.*

SIR:— Your communication of the 15th inst., acknowledging receipt of sanitary report, and asking if the attention of the commanding officer had been called to the police of the camp, is at hand. In reply, I have the honor to state that the evil has been remedied, and the condition of the camp at the time of the report was no fault of the commanding officer, but was due to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining shovels and other tools requisite. Your honor should be informed that the prison is located in a section barren of resources, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the necessary appliances for its proper organisation, and a large number of prisoners arrived before its completion. I take pleasure in stating that the commanding officer, and the chief of each staff department, are using every effort to effect a thorough organisation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon.*

#### SANITARY REPORT.

In compliance with regulations, I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. Military Prison at Andersonville :

There is nothing in the topography of the country that can be said to have influenced the health of the command. The location is elevated and well drained. The soil is sandy, without vegetable mould or other cryptogamous growth likely



to engender malaria. The large ratio of diseases of the digestive system has been due to long confinement in prison, with the diet. I am convinced from observation that a majority of the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery have, more or less, scorbutic connection. The bakery and other culinary arrangements have just been completed, up to which time there had been an inadequate supply of cooking utensils, and in consequence thereof the articles of diet have been insufficiently cooked. The ration is the same as that issued to the Confederate soldiers in the field, namely, beef, one pound, or in lieu, one-third pound of bacon; corn-meal, one and a quarter pounds, with an occasional issue of rice, beans, molasses and vinegar. The arrangements for a thorough policing of the prison are not yet finished. Through the centre of stockade passes a stream, affording an ample supply of good water. At the upper end of the prison it is designed to construct two dams of different heights; the upper to be used for drinking, the lower for bathing; over the remainder of the stream are to be arranged the sinks. The stream has sufficient volume and velocity to carry off all ordure. Once a day the flood-gates of the dams mentioned above are to be opened, thereby driving off all deposits that may have collected during the day. At present the police of the camp is defective, but the commander of the interior, Captain Wirz, is using every effort to effect the arrangement mentioned above, which has been retarded up to the present time by an inadequate supply of the necessary tools. The habits of the men, as a rule, are filthy in the extreme, and as soon as the arrangements for bathing have been completed it will be necessary to compel them to bathe at stated periods. The dimensions of the prison will not admit of exercise, the absence of which, with the depressing influences, produced by disappointed hopes of exchange, is a prolific source of disease.

The large ratio of mortality is due to the debilitated condition of the prisoners, produced by long confinement in prison,

and to the absence of proper hospital accommodations. The worst cases are treated in tents, of which there is an inadequate supply. The present location of the hospital is objectionable, for the following reasons :— The prisoners with their camp-fires are densely crowded around the hospital, preventing a free circulation of air, so necessary to the treatment of the class of diseases prevailing. The mistaken kindness of their comrades who visit them, and furnish them improper diet, produces deleterious consequences. It is to be admitted, however, that such instances are rare, and in many instances assistance is refused to dying comrades in the same tent. In consequence of the predatory forays upon the hospital, by which the sick are robbed of their blankets, clothes, and diet, it will be impossible to furnish the hospital with proper bedding and diet while the hospital remains within the stockade. The drainage from the prison passing through the hospital grounds is another great objection to its location ; I therefore most respectfully suggest that authority be granted to place the hospital outside the stockade, and that an adequate supply of tents be furnished until proper hospitals can be constructed.

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon.*

*May 6th, 1864.*

CAPTAIN :—I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. Military Prison at Andersonville, Ga. :

The prison is situated on two opposing banks of a stream, which furnishes an ample supply of good water for drinking and bathing purposes. The location is elevated and well drained. The soil is sandy, without vegetable mould or other cryptogamous growth likely to engender malaria. The prisoners are not supplied with barracks or tents, but most of them have provided themselves with little huts, made of boughs, thus making themselves comparatively comfortable. This, however, will be insufficient during the extremely hot weather of the summer months. There being no trees, or other protec-

tion from the rays of the sun, and crowded together as they are, it will be necessary to furnish them with tents, or other more capacious quarters than those now occupied, in order that they may be divided off into proper streets, admitting free circulation of air and the enforcing of the necessary police regulation. At the upper end of the stream it is designed to construct two dams, of different altitudes, the upper for drinking, and the lower for bathing purposes; over the remainder of the stream it is designed to construct the sinks. The stream is of sufficient volume and velocity to carry off all ordure.

The number of cases treated from the foundation of the prison, up to date, has been 4588, with 1026 deaths. The number reported sick and wounded for the month of April exhibits a ratio of 316.1 cases and 57.6 deaths per 1000 of mean strength.

Amongst the first prisoners admitted there was a large ratio of diseases of the respiratory system, contracted in transit from Richmond during very cold weather, and the majority of which resulted fatally, in consequence of the absence of barracks and hospital accommodations, and the emaciated condition of the subjects, due to long confinement in prison. The diseases now prevailing are those of the digestive system, diarrhoea and dysentery, which have in most instances a scorbutic connection. The rations of the prisoners are the same as those issued to Confederate soldiers in the field, namely, one pound of beef, or in lieu, three-quarters of a pound of bacon, one and a quarter pounds meal, with an occasional issue of beans, rice, molasses and vinegar. The bakery and other culinary arrangements have just been completed, and rations are now issued cooked. Up to this time there has been an inadequate supply of cooking utensils, in consequence of which the food was improperly prepared, and increased the number of cases of diarrhoea and dysentery.

The ratio of mortality is due to the lack of vitality in the subjects, produced by long confinement in prison, with its

depressing influences on the mind. The remedies employed are unassisted by the *vis medicatrix naturee*, without which remedial agencies are powerless. It is also impossible to treat diseases with success with the present hospital accommodations. The patients are now treated in tent-flies, of which there is an inadequate supply. The location of the hospital is also objectionable. The prisoners, with their camp-fires, are densely crowded around the hospital, producing contaminating effluvia, and preventing the free circulation of air, so necessary to the treatment of disease. In consequence of the forays upon the hospital by the prisoners, it is impossible to supply the sick with proper comforts. The drainage from the sinks of the prison passing through the hospital grounds, is another objection to its location. I therefore respectfully suggest that authority be granted to place the hospital outside of the stockade, and that an adequate supply of tents to accommodate one thousand sick be immediately furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon.*

Captain BOWIE, *May, 1864.*

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,

*June 20th, 1864.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. Military Prison, Andersonville, Ga.:

Your inspection of the prison has no doubt convinced you of the too crowded condition of the prisoners within the stockade, which, combined with the absence of barrack accommodation, is a prolific source of disease. The arrangements for the enforcing of proper regulations for cleanliness of the camp are in progress. The hospital up to the 22d ultimo was located within the stockade, where it was impossible to provide the sick with the necessary comforts. The supply of tents has never been adequate to accommodate the number of sick. The





CROWDED HOSPITAL AT ANDERSONVILLE.



present site of the hospital affords a fine shade, and a good supply of water for drinking and cleanliness. The area is a parallelogram, whose sides are two hundred and sixty and three hundred and forty feet. There are two hundred and more tents of all kinds, the majority of which are small picket-tents, and tent-flies, ill adapted to hospital purposes. The capacity consistent with comfort does not exceed eight hundred men ; but in consequence of an inadequate supply, they have been compelled to accommodate one thousand and twenty of the worst cases. They are now so crowded as to render it necessary to refuse admission to many cases which cannot be treated with success in the kind of quarters occupied by the inmates of the prison. Two hundred hospital-tents are required to accommodate the present and daily increasing number of sick. Delay in obtaining medical supplies frequently arises, in consequence of the requisitions being required to be sent to Medical Director of Hospitals at Atlanta for approval, whilst the supplies are drawn from Macon, Ga., only sixty miles distant. I would suggest, for the consideration of the proper authority, the propriety of permitting the medical purveyor at Macon to issue on requisition of the chief surgeon of the post, approved by the commanding officer. The supply of medicines is not at all times equal to the demand, being issued in quantities much less than is allowed by the supply table. The deficiencies which occur cannot be properly met, in consequence of the delay which arises from sending requisitions to Atlanta for approval, and awaiting their return.

The report of sick and wounded for the month of April exhibits a ratio per one thousand (1000) of mean strength, three hundred and six and one-tenth cases treated, and fifty-seven and six-tenths deaths. May, six hundred and forty and thirty-three one-hundredths cases treated, and forty-seven and three-tenths deaths. The daily ratio per one thousand of mean strength for the twenty days of the present month, has been one and five-sevenths deaths, which, taken as an average

for the thirty days, would make fifty-one and four-tenths deaths per one thousand of mean strength for the month of June. The morning report of C. S. M. Prison shows remaining in hospital one thousand and twenty-two; in quarters, two thousand six hundred and sixty-five; deaths, forty; strength of command, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and eleven.

The number of medical officers on duty at the prison is inadequate to perform the duties required of them. There are in all twelve, seven of whom attend sick-call, and five on duty at hospital; of the entire number, five are employed by contract. I would suggest that the medical force be increased by ten additional officers.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon.*

Captain HAMMOND.

#### SANITARY REPORT OF C. S. MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA.

There is nothing in the topography of the country that can be said to have influenced the health of the command, except, perhaps, in the immediate camp, through which passes a stream of water, the margins of which are low and swampy, and have been recently drained with a view of reclaiming them for camping purposes; the result of which has been to expose to the rays of the summer's sun a large surface covered with decaying vegetable matter, a condition favorable to the production of malarious diseases. This surface is now being covered with dry sand. With this exception, the land is high and well drained, and the soil light and sandy.

The prisoners being from the United States, have been as much influenced, perhaps, by the climate as any other agency. The prison was built to accommodate ten thousand (10,000) prisoners, in which have unavoidably been placed over twenty-six thousand (26,000), causing them to become so crowded as to prevent a proper circulation and due allowance of pure air.

With this crowded condition there is an absence of barracks or tents; the only protection from the weather being little huts made of boughs, blankets, and small picket-tents, used in the U. S. Army, which, being irregularly arranged, obstruct the free circulation of air. Within the last few days the stockade has been increased ten acres, relieving the crowded condition heretofore existing. Barracks are also being constructed; it, however, is an immense task, and will not soon be completed.

The diet of the prisoners is the same as that issued to Confederate soldiers in the field, namely, one pound of beef, or one-third pound bacon, and one and a quarter pounds of meal, with an occasional issue of beans and rice.

There is great lack of cleanliness on the part of the prisoners. The chief cause of disease and mortality is long confinement in prison, which, in connection with the diet (having produced scurvy among them), has so lowered their vitality as to render them unable to resist disease.

The hospital in the early part of the quarter being situated within the stockade, it was impossible to supply the sick with the necessary comforts; hospital bedding, diet, &c., being stolen from the hospital by the prisoners. In the latter part of May, authority was granted to move the hospital without the stockade. The condition of the sick has been much improved by the change. They are now treated in a hospital camp, well supplied with shade and water. The tents are for the most part small and ill-adapted to hospital purposes, and insufficient in number to accommodate the large number of sick to be treated. The tents are filled to excess, and many men are refused admission to hospital for want of room.

During the quarter, the prison has been on several occasions without any medicines whatever. Requisitions are made for one month's supply, which are filled in such diminished quantity as to create the necessity for other requisitions during the month. These have to go to Atlanta for approval; in conse-

quence of the irregularity of the mail, they do not return frequently under eight or ten days; they have then to be sent to the medical purveyor at Macon, where they are usually filled with promptness; but before they are received, one-half the period drawn for has elapsed, and the former supply is exhausted.

The number of medical officers on duty at the prison is inadequate to perform the required duties. There are over twenty-six thousand (26,000) prisoners, with only thirteen (13) medical officers; of this number, five attend the hospital, where there are eleven hundred and thirty-four (1134) sick.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon Post.*

*Quarter ending June 30th, 1864.*

HEADQUARTERS POST, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,

MED. DEPARTMENT, *June 26th, 1864.*

SIR:—I have just established a hospital for the troops on duty at this post, to accommodate one hundred sick, and have assigned Assistant-surgeon W. B. Harrison in charge. Be pleased to instruct me through what channel medical officers serving with the troops doing duty at this post are to report.

On the removal of the hospital from the stockade, I informed you what accommodation I had made for the sick. The strength of the command having increased to twenty-five thousand men, more than double that for which hospital accommodations were prepared, the hospital is now filled far beyond its healthy capacity. I have tents of all kinds to accommodate eight hundred men, in which I have been compelled to crowd over twelve hundred, being unable to procure others. General Winder, commanding post, has telegraphed to Richmond, to see if we can obtain the tents that were occupied by the prisoners on Belle Isle, at Richmond, Virginia. If successful, it will take some weeks for them to reach here. For humanity's sake, please assist me in obtaining two hundred

tents at once. There are nearly three thousand (3000) sick in the prison, many of whom require hospital treatment, which cannot be furnished because of the already crowded condition of the hospital. It is impossible to get tents from the quartermaster in this department.

The number of medical officers on duty here is utterly inadequate to perform the duties required of them. There are one thousand and thirty-five patients in hospital, with only five medical officers; only eight to attend sick call at the prison, with a command of twenty-five thousand men, and the number increasing each day. Please assign one or more good surgeons that I can place in charge of the different divisions of the prison hospital.

The direct contact into which the surgeon in charge of the prison hospital is brought with the commandant of the interior of the prison, would produce incalculable discord and confusion, if he were not willing to coöperate, and forego many things that would be desired for the proper arrangement of a hospital. I hope you will consider these things in making the assignment. Send a man of sufficient intelligence and zeal for the cause, to duly appreciate all the disadvantages to be encountered.

Surgeon Stout's communication of the 7th inst., in relation to recommending competent private physicians for contract, has been received. Being an entire stranger here, I have no one to recommend. It seems impossible to obtain any one exempt from military service, almost any employment being more lucrative. I am aware that the recent operations of the army have created a great demand for medical officers in your department, and it is with great reluctance that I urge the necessity of assigning at least ten additional officers.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon of Post.*

S. M. BEMIS, *Surgeon P. A. C. A., Acting Med. Direct. Hospitals.*

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,  
July 1st, 1864.

S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-general C. S. A.*

SIR:—I am instructed by the General Commanding to represent that inconvenience and delay arise in obtaining medical and hospital supplies, in consequence of requisitions being required to be sent to Surgeon Stout, Medical Director of Hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., for approval. In consequence of the mails, eight or ten days frequently elapse before the requisition with approval returns to this office, which has then to be sent to the medical purveyor at Macon. Before the medicines arrive here, two weeks (or one-half the period for which the requisition is made) have elapsed, creating a scarcity, and in some instances an entire lack of medicines. In addition to prisoners, of which there are twenty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-seven (26,367), the command consists of five regiments and one company of artillery as guard. I am informed by Surgeon Stout, that medical officers on duty with these regiments do not report through him. Brigadier-general John H. Winder, commanding post, reports directly to Secretary of War, this not being considered a part of any military department in this State. If compatible with the interests of the service, I most respectfully request that I be permitted to report directly to the Surgeon-general, and that the medical purveyor at Macon, Ga., be instructed to issue to this post on requisition with my approval.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon Post.*

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,  
August 2d, 1864.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. Military Prison:

The number of sick on morning report is one thousand three hundred and five (1305) in hospital, and five thousand and ten (5010) in quarters.



The total number of deaths from the organisation of the prison (February 24, 1864) up to date, is four thousand five hundred and eighty-five.

The following table exhibits the ratio per one thousand (1000) of mean strength during the different months :

Months.		Mean Strength.		Deaths.		Ratio per 100 of Mean Strength.
March	.....	7,500	.....	283	.....	37.4
April	.....	10,000	.....	576	.....	57.6
May	.....	15,000	.....	708	.....	47.2
June	.....	22,291	.....	1201	.....	53.87
July	.....	29,030	.....	1817	.....	62.7

Owing to insufficient hospital accommodations, many are treated in quarters who should be in hospital. The present capacity of the hospital is for one thousand four hundred sick. The hospital is situated in an oak grove, affording good shade. Through the prison passes a stream of water, furnishing an ample supply of water for cleanliness. Drinking water is obtained, of good quality, from wells and springs on the banks of the stream. The tents are insufficient in number, and not of proper size for the treatment of sick. Most of them are the small fly-tent and tent-flies. There should be at least two hundred hospital- or five hundred wall-tents to properly accommodate the sick. It has been impossible, up to this time, to obtain straw for bedding, this not being a grain-growing district. Small crops of wheat have been raised this year, and efforts are being made to collect a sufficient quantity as soon as the present crop is threshed. But there is lack of transportation at the post, and farmers are unwilling to hire their own teams for the purpose. The attendants are paroled prisoners, who, as a rule, are faithful in the performance of their duty, being actuated by the improvement of their own condition on removal from the stockade, and a fear of return if negligent in the performance of duty, apart from the desire to serve their own sick comrades.

The number of medical officers, until the recent call of the militia by the Governor of Georgia, was utterly inadequate; since that time, a number of physicians have been employed by contract, and others have been detailed by the Governor to serve in the medical department. These having been but recently assigned, it is impossible to decide upon their proficiency. The other medical officers, with a few exceptions, are capable and attentive. The physicians who have been recently employed will no doubt cancel their contracts as soon as the militia is disbanded, and the services of the detailed physicians will also be lost. With this view, I would suggest that a sufficient number of competent medical officers be assigned.

There is a deficiency of medical supplies issued by the medical purveyor. Supplies of medicines have been occasionally entirely exhausted, and we have been left several days at a time without any whatever. This has arisen from the delay experienced in sending requisitions to the medical director at Atlanta for approval. The hospital ration is commuted as for other general hospitals, and supplies for the subsistence and comfort of sick are purchased with the hospital fund. Heretofore we have been able to supply the sick with vegetables, but during the entire month of July the commissary has been without funds, and difficulty has been experienced in purchasing on time. The rations issued to the prisoners is the same as that issued to Confederate soldiers in the field, namely, one-third pound pork, one and a quarter pounds meal, with an occasional issue of beans, rice and molasses. The meal is issued unbolted, and when baked is coarse and unwholesome. Amongst the old prisoners, scurvy prevails to a great extent, which is usually accompanied by diseases of the digestive organs. This, in connection with the mental depression produced by long imprisonment, is the chief cause of the mortality. There is nothing in the topography of the country that can be said to influence the health of the prison. The land is high and well drained, the soil

light and sandy, with no marshes or other source of malaria in the vicinity. The densely crowded condition of the prisoners, with the innumerable little shelters irregularly arranged, precludes the enforcement of proper police, and prevents free circulation of air.

The lack of barrack accommodation exposes the men to the heat of the sun during the day, and to the dews at night, and is a prolific source of disease. The margins of the stream passing through the stockade are low and boggy, and having been recently drained, has exposed a large surface covered with vegetable mould to the rays of the sun, a condition favorable to the development of malarious diseases. It is the design of the commandant of the prison to cover the surface with dry sand, but the work has been unavoidably delayed. . . . Captain Wirz, the commandant of the prison, has doubtless explained to you the difficulties which have prevented these, with other projected improvements in the way of bathing and other arrangements for cleanliness.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon of Post.*

To Colonel CHANDLER.

REPORT OF CHIEF SURGEON WHITE TO GENERAL WINDER  
ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MILITARY  
PRISON AT ANDERSONVILLE.

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,  
*August 6th, 1864.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. Military Prison:

I. *Medical Topography of the Station.*—The location is high and well drained; the soil light and sandy. Near the stockade, in a southward direction, is a creek whose margins are muddy and boggy. Through the centre of the stockade passes a smaller stream of similar character. The condition is favorable to the development of malarious diseases, but the report of the

sick and wounded for the month of July exhibits a small ratio of this class of diseases. Out of ten thousand six hundred and twenty-one cases treated, only five hundred and five are of a malarious character. This cause appears to have acted more on the garrison than on the prisoners; out of sixteen hundred and three cases treated, one hundred and forty-five malarious cases are reported.

II. *The Climate*.—The climate is hot, and the prisoners coming from a much higher latitude, have been influenced greatly by this agency.

III. *Nature of Barracks and Hospital Accommodations*.—The prisoners are without barracks or tents. Thirty thousand men are densely crowded together, sheltered only by blankets and low hovels, densely and irregularly arranged, preventing free circulation, engendering foul and noxious vapors, and precluding any system of police: the men are exposed during the day to the rays of the sun, and the dews at night, and many are unprotected during the rains.

IV. The hospital accommodations are utterly inadequate to accommodate the large number of sick. The hospital is located in a grove, on the banks of the creek, southeast of the stockade. The site is the most eligible in the vicinity, with the present appliances. There is a great deficiency in the number of tents in which the sick are treated; they are also too small for hospital purposes. A constant increase in the number of prisoners, and hence of the sick, has called for a continued expansion of hospital accommodations. The hospital camp was first designed to accommodate one thousand sick, and was fitted up as best could be with the means at hand. Since that time the number of sick in hospital has increased to two thousand two hundred and eight, and three hundred and seventeen attendants; total, two thousand five hundred and twenty-five; the result of which has been to place the hospital in a constant state of organisation, and the efforts to make some provision for all have resulted in leaving all portions

of the hospital in an unfinished state. All the tents of the original camp have been filled with bunks; at present, the quartermaster cannot furnish plank to complete the others. It has been impossible to obtain straw for bedding, there being none in the country until the present crop. The Chief Surgeon has made every effort to have it supplied. Until the number of sick became so large, pine-straw was used for the purpose; but it being necessary to renew the supply once in two weeks (in consequence of vermin), it is impossible to obtain a sufficient quantity. It would require five wagons constantly employed to furnish an adequate supply. The Chief Surgeon has instructed the agent for the purchase of supplies, after subsistence or comfort of sick, to purchase wheat-straw and ship by railroad, the quartermaster having failed to supply us.

V. *Diet*.—The ration consists of one-third pound of bacon, one and a quarter pounds meal. The meal is unbolted, and when baked the bread is coarse and irritating, producing diseases of the organs of the digestive system (diarrhœa and dysentery). The absence of vegetable diet has produced scurvy to an alarming extent, especially amongst the old prisoners.

VI. *Water*.—The drinking water is obtained from springs settled on the banks of the stream, and from wells, and to some extent from the stream. The water obtained from the stream is unfit for use, containing many impurities from the bakery and cook-house. Some of the camps of the garrison are situated on this stream, the surface drainage from which empties into this stream before passing through the stockade. The supply from the springs near the stream is a little brackish, but better than the stream. A large number of wells have been dug in the prison, affording water of an excellent quality.

VII. *Clothing*.—Those who have been prisoners for a long time are badly supplied with clothing, and but few of them have a change, in consequence of which they are for the most part very filthy.

VIII. *General Habits of the Men as to Cleanliness.*—With but few exceptions, they are filthy as regards their persons and clothing, and do not seem to appreciate the great necessity for bathing.

IX. *Police System of the Camp.*—This is sadly defective. . . The bottom land through which the stream passes is filthy beyond description. The character of the land is low and swampy; a large surface covered with vegetable mould is exposed to the rays of the sun, a condition favorable to the development of malarious diseases. . . The place of exit of the stream beyond the stockade is not sufficiently bold to permit a free efflux, and the fall of the stream beyond the stockade is not great enough. . .

X. *Crowded Condition of the Prison.*—The prison is filled far beyond its healthy capacity. The number of prisoners should be reduced sufficiently to admit of their camps being regularly laid out, with streets of sufficient width to admit free circulation of air, and the enforcement of stringent police regulations. An area of sufficient size should be left for exercise.

XI. *Mental Depression.*—Long confinement and hope deferred have produced, with many of the prisoners, a state of mental depression, dreaded by the physician even in civil practice, which, combined with the existing state of physical debility, renders them unable to resist disease.

THE EVILS WITHIN THE POWER OF THE PROPER AUTHORITY TO  
CORRECT.

I. *The Crowded Condition of the Prisoners.*—The number within the stockade should not exceed fifteen thousand. This would allow ample room for the remainder to be camped in order, with streets of sufficient width to allow free circulation of air, and enforcement of police regulations. All that portion of the camp on the north side of the stream could then be used for exercise, where roll-calls could also be held, thereby materially aiding the commandant of the interior.



II. *Construction of Barracks and Hospital Accommodations.*—There should be no delay in the construction of barracks; with the greatest amount of energy, it will be difficult to complete them before cold weather comes on, when they will be required more than at present. Too great stress cannot be placed on the necessity for the construction of proper accommodations for the sick. There are at present two thousand two hundred and eight in hospital, all poorly provided for, and some three hundred without any shelter whatever. There are, also, at least one thousand men now in stockade who are helpless, and should be at once removed to hospital. Their removal is prevented by the absence of accommodations. The construction of hospitals should be at once begun, and in the meantime the sick should be at once transferred to some points where they can be properly provided for. An officer should be employed to arrange the stream passing through the stockade. The bottom land should be covered over with sand, the stream be made deeper and wider, the walls and bottom covered with plank; the same arrangements to continue outside, conducting the drainage freely to the creek beyond, and, if necessary, build a dam to prevent the overflow of the banks. The stream from the stockade to the railroad should also be improved, and the use of it by the troops or others outside should be prohibited. At the upper part of the stream, proper bathing arrangements should be constructed.

III. *Enforce Stringent Police Regulations.*—Some stringent rules of police should be established, and scavenger wagons should be sent in every day to remove the collections of filth. A large quantity of mouldy bread and other decomposing matter scattered through the camp and beyond the dead-line should be removed at once. If necessary, sentinels should be instructed to fire on any one committing a nuisance in any other place than the sinks.

IV. *Establishment of Regulations in regard to Cleanliness.*—

It should be the duty of Confederate sergeants attending roll-calls, or others, to see that all men of their command bathe at stated intervals, and that their clothes are washed at least once a week. For this purpose, soap should be issued to the prisoners.

V. *Improvement in Rations.*—The meal should be bolted or sifted before being issued. Arrangements should be speedily made by which rice, beans and other anti-scorbutics should be issued during the present season; green corn might be issued in lieu of bread ration, if not regularly, at least three times a week. If possible, the prisoners should be supplied with vinegar, and with an occasional issue of molasses in lieu of the meat ration, which would tend greatly to correct the scurvy which prevails to a great extent.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE, *Chief Surgeon of Post.*

Brigadier-general JOHN H. WINDER.

OFFICE OF SURGEON IN CHARGE C. S. MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,  
ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *September 1st, 1864.*

SIR:—Having been assigned to duty in charge of C. S. Military Prison Hospital at this place, and finding no building of any character whatever for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, I respectfully submit to your consideration the accompanying plan of a series of sheds for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, covering a space of ground four hundred and fifty by nine hundred feet. These sheds can be erected very rapidly, and with but little expense to the Government.

I propose to make these sheds one hundred feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and eight feet high at the eaves. Posts set in the ground, with a streamer running the entire length of the building, twelve inches from the eaves, to which is attached an awning made from old tents (of which any quantity can be procured). This at once gives a ward that will contain fifty

patients (the awning to be raised or lowered at pleasure) in a well-ventilated room. I propose to erect forty of these sheds, giving ten to the division, with a capacity of five hundred patients to the division, or two thousand to the hospital.

I also propose a cooking, baking, and convalescent dining-room to each division, with one special diet kitchen and laundry to the whole hospital, the whole to be enclosed with a stockade. Outside the stockade I propose to erect a suitable depot building for the reception of commissary stores, medicines, &c. A hospital of this description can be erected at this post or any other, where lumber and material are so easily procured, with much less cost to the Government than by any other means. While tents may answer for temporary purposes, I am opposed to using them for permanent hospitals, it being a matter of impossibility to keep them properly policed. Hoping that this plan may meet with your favorable consideration, and that I will receive your coöperation on this subject, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. R. STEVENSON, *Surgeon in Charge.*

To S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-general C. S. A., Richmond, Va.*

OFFICE OF SURGEON IN CHARGE C. S. MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,  
ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *September 16th, 1864.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report to you that I have been assigned to duty by Surgeon I. H. White, Chief Surgeon of Post, in charge of Confederate States Military Hospital. In assuming the responsibilities of so important a position, and before entering upon my duties, I deem it necessary to make the following statement of the sanitary condition of the hospital, and appliances for the comfort of the sick and wounded. The topography, climate and prevalent diseases of the country have been given you in former reports by my predecessor. I shall confine myself principally to the following:

I. *Nature of Barrack Accommodations.*—The stockade (in

the shape of a parallelogram) includes twenty-seven acres of ground. A considerable stream of water passes through it, running in a westward direction. In this space of ground from thirty to forty thousand prisoners have been crowded, with no protection whatever from the burning rays of the sun, except such as could be made from blankets or dirt hovels. Along the banks of the stream the ground is quite boggy, and water is constantly oozing from the low banks. Recently four sheds have been built inside the stockade; these were the beginning of a series of barracks capable of accommodating two hundred and seventy men each. . . . From three to four thousand sick and wounded men are inside the stockade. The number of medical officers is entirely inadequate to the demands of the sick. At present writing only four medical officers are on duty; whereas, to take the proper care of the sick and wounded, there should be not less than twenty-five efficient medical officers constantly on duty in the stockade, in order to meet the wants of the sick, and keep the proper register and reports. Under the present régime, hundreds die in the stockade, and are buried, whose names and diseases are unknown. This can be remedied by no other means than by a sufficient corps of medical officers. All the medical officers who have been on duty here are detailed men from the militia and contract physicians, and as a matter of course are very inefficient.

II. *Nature of Hospital Accommodations.*—The hospital is situated near the southwest corner of the stockade, covering about five acres of ground, inclosed by a frail board fence. A sluggish stream of water flows through the southern part of the lot. The ground is sloping, and facing the southeast. On the southwest side of the enclosure is a swamp, about three hundred yards in width, and on the northwest side is the stream which flows through the stockade. The banks being very low, and subject to overflow, from these swamps arise putrid exhalations, at times almost insupportable. It will be seen by the accom-

panying drawing that the hospital is but a short distance from the confluence of the branch and creek ; and although on rolling table-land, it is much lower than the surrounding country, and very near where the branch disembogues from the stockade, occupying such a position that all the surrounding depressing agencies would seem to centre in the hospital. As well as in the stockade, the number of medical officers is deficient, being composed (with a few exceptions) of men either detailed or under contract. On examining the roster, I find that twenty-four medical officers are charged to the hospital, and yet but twelve are on duty. The rest (either by order of Governor Brown or their own request) are off on sick leave or leave of indulgence. In order to attend to the wants of the sick and wounded, not less than thirty efficient medical officers should be on duty in the hospital. Confusion will necessarily occur without this number.

From eighteen hundred to twenty-five hundred patients are crowded into this space. Tents of a very inferior quality are the only means of protection, a majority of them being in the small "A" tents. Temporary bunks are erected in most of them by driving forks into the ground, and placing small poles or boards to lie on ; a great number of patients are compelled to lie on the ground, in consequence of the smallness of the tents. The cooking arrangements are very deficient ; two large kettles, erected on a furnace, are nearly all the utensils that are used. The bread is of the most unhealthy character, being made of coarse unbolted corn-meal. This of itself, under the most favorable circumstances, must prove a source of great irritation to the bowels. Scurvy, gangrene, and bowel affections are prevailing at present to an alarming extent. Frequent issues of green corn, peas, molasses, vinegar, rice, flour and sweet potatoes are being made ; and under suitable hospital accommodations, the condition of the sick would be greatly ameliorated. The purveyor's department has been able to supply nearly all the necessary medicines. The indigenous

remedies are being extensively used with much good effect. The medical officers in charge of the different wards and divisions are all diligent, and seem willing to discharge their duties, although laboring under many and great disadvantages.

Great efforts have been made to make the stockade secure in preventing the escape of the prisoners ; but little attention is paid to the hygienic and sanitary condition of the sick. Surgeon I. H. White, Chief Surgeon of Post, informs me that timely requisitions have been made on the quartermaster's department for the necessary materials to make the sick and wounded comfortable, but thus far he has been able to procure scarcely anything. The means of transportation being very limited, both by railroad and teams, have proved a source of great annoyance. I would respectfully suggest that the necessary steps be taken to secure transportation for hospital material over all other stores, except ammunition. This would at once remedy a great evil.

The greatest amount of confusion seems to have prevailed in consequence of soliciting attachés for the hospital from Federal prisoners, in place of disabled Confederate soldiers. Great waste in property, medicines and provisions has been the result. This I shall endeavor to correct as speedily as possible.

I would respectfully request that an efficient quartermaster and commissary be ordered to report to me for special hospital duty, with full power from the War Department to provide for the comfort of the sick and wounded Federal prisoners. Without an arrangement of this kind, I very much fear the hospital department in C. S. Military Prison will continue to be neglected. Hoping that this communication may meet with favorable consideration, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. R. STEVENSON, *Surgeon in Charge.*

To S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-general C. S. A., Richmond, Va.*



## CHAPTER IV.

In giving the causes that led to the great mortality of Federal prisoners at Andersonville, in addition to those already enumerated, I must not neglect Professor Jones's opinions as furnished in his "Report on the Pathological Investigations," before referred to. They embody the most correct and trustworthy data that have been furnished on the subject; and while they are of special interest to the medical profession, for which they were, strictly speaking, intended, yet they embody information likely to be of interest to the general reader. They read as follows:

I. *The great mortality among the Federal prisoners confined in the military prison at Andersonville, was not referable to climatic causes, or to the nature of the soil and waters.*

The Confederate States military prison at Camp Sumter was located by the Confederate authorities in an elevated, dry and healthy region, supplied with pure and wholesome water. The effects of malaria, which acts with greater or less intensity according to the character of the soil, the elevation of the country, and the presence or absence of marshes and swamps, and according to the season and temperature, and the amount of rain and of moisture in the atmosphere, throughout the entire belt of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States, appear in the case of these prisoners to have been neutralized to a great extent by the artificial atmosphere generated within the crowded stockade and hospital.

II. *Not only were malarial fevers of infrequent occurrence amongst the Federal prisoners, but typhoid fever was rare and typhus fever was unknown.*

The Confederate guard camped around the military prison and hospital, suffered much more heavily both from malarial and typhoid fevers. I observed a number of severe cases of genuine typhoid fever among the Confederate reserves, com-

posed almost entirely of recruits—boys and old men ; while on the other hand I did not observe a single case of either typhoid or typhus fever among the Federal prisoners.

Among the Confederate troops in all parts of the Southern Confederacy, typhoid fever prevailed to the greatest extent in the earliest periods of the war, and among the recruits who had never before seen service, and especially among the recruits from the country. As the war progressed, this disease gradually disappeared from among the veterans, and its prolonged existence in the army appeared to be due to the constant addition of fresh recruits.

The infrequent occurrence of typhoid fever among those Federal prisoners, notwithstanding the existence of all the causes which are so dogmatically affirmed by a host of writers to be sufficient and essential to the development and rapid spread of this disease, may be explained by the fact that these prisoners had been long in confinement, and had probably passed through the diseases incident to camps and prisons, and the majority had had typhoid fever (which, as a general rule, attacks but once during a lifetime) before coming to Andersonville.

Here we have, in the dirty tents and mud-hovels, and crowded, filthy condition of the prisoners, in an atmosphere loaded with the foul exhalations of human excrements, fermentation of bread, and all other imaginable kinds of filth, all the apparent conditions for the generation of typhus fever, and of all the various contagious fevers. But still typhus fever was absent ; and this disease had prevailed neither in the Confederate, nor in the Federal armies and military prisons.

The absence of typhus fever, notwithstanding the existence of every circumstance—as filth, bad diet, crowding, mental depression, bad and scant food, which has been declared as sufficient to cause its generation, would seem to show that the conditions for the origin of this disease are not so defined and well known as many writers would make them to appear by dogmatic

assertions and superficial reasoning. This great experiment of Andersonville, perhaps the greatest and most remarkable of modern times, strongly sustains the view that typhus and typhoid fevers are dependent upon the action of special poisons, the conditions for the origin and action of which are as definite and as limited as in the case of the poisons of small-pox and measles. It would appear from the results of the experiment of Andersonville, as well as from the large number of well established facts presented during the course of the present inquiry, that neither typhoid nor typhus fevers can be generated by animal exhalations from putrefying excrements or bodies; but that these diseases are propagated by a special poison emitted by the living body, either directly, or through the excretions or secretions. Thus, if the excrements from a person suffering with typhoid fever are capable of communicating the disease, they do so in virtue of any decomposition set up in them after their removal from the living body. According to this view, the excrements from the diseased bowels of the typhoid patient resemble in their contagious power the poisonous secretions and scabs of the skin of the small-pox patient. However, while admitting that there is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that typhoid fever may be propagated through the matters thrown off from the diseased bowels, at the same time we are constrained to acknowledge that there are no experiments to prove that the excrements of typhoid fever will generate the disease if transported to a perfectly healthy locality, and allowed to contaminate a certain definite confined portion of air inhabited by healthy individuals, not otherwise exposed to the poison of typhoid fever.

The absence of typhoid fever from the Confederate armies and prisoners would seem to sustain the view that this disease does not arise *de novo*, but must be imported from some existing source of infection, as from those great places of its permanent abode, the mud-hovels and crowded cities of

Europe, and especially of Ireland and Hungary. While certain circumstances favor the rapid spread of typhus and typhoid fevers, when once introduced, it is illogical and erroneous to assign those conditions, without absolute experimental proof, as the causes for the origin of these diseases *de novo*.

III. *The chief causes of death among the Federal prisoners of Andersonville were scurvy and its results, and bowel affections, chronic and acute diarrhœa, and dysentery.*

Notwithstanding the exposure of these prisoners without shelter, the diseases referable more directly to this cause, as pneumonia, bronchitis, catarrh, and rheumatism, did not prevail to a greater extent among the Federal prisoners than among the Confederate soldiers in the field, who were in like manner exposed to the cold of winter and the heat of summer, without tents, and without any other shelter than that which they were able to construct with their hands.

IV. *The effects of salt meat and of farinaceous food without fresh vegetables were manifested in the great prevalence of scurvy.*

The scorbutic condition thus induced modified the course of every disease, poisoned every wound, however slight, and lay at the foundation of those obstinate and exhausting diarrhœas and dysenteries which swept off thousands of these unfortunate men. The Federal prisoners received the same rations in kind, quality and amount issued to the Confederate soldiers in the field. These rations were insufficient, and without that variety of fresh meat and vegetables which would ward off scurvy from soldiers as well as prisoners. As far as my experience extended, no body of troops could be confined exclusively to the Confederate ration without suffering materially in their health, and without manifesting symptoms of the scurvy. The Confederate ration grew worse and worse as the war progressed, and as portion after portion of the most fertile regions of the Confederate States were overrun and devastated by the Federal

armies. In the straitened condition of the Confederate States, the support of an army of fifty thousand prisoners, forced upon their hands by a relentless policy, was a great and distressing burden, which consumed their scant resources and exhausted their over-taxed energies. It was the belief of the army as well as of the people, that the Confederate Government not only earnestly desired the exchange of all prisoners of war in their hands, but also that the Confederate authorities charged with the exchange of prisoners had used every effort in their power, consistent with their views of national honor and rectitude, to effect an exchange of all prisoners in their hands, and to establish definite rules by which all prisoners of war might be continuously exchanged as soon as possible after capture. Whatever the feelings of resentment on the part of the Confederates may have been against those who were invading and desolating their native land, which had been purchased by the blood of their ancestors from the Indians and English, the desire for the speedy exchange and return of the great army of veterans held captive in Northern prisons, was earnest and universal; and this desire for speedy and continuous exchange on the part of the Government, as well as on the part of the people, sprang not merely from motives of compassion for their unfortunate kindred and fellow-soldiers, but also from the dictates of that policy which would exchange, on the part of a weak and struggling people, a large army of prisoners (consumers and non-combatants, requiring an army for their guard) for an army of tried veterans. Apart from the real facts of the case, it is impossible to conceive that any Government, in the distressed and struggling state of the Confederate States, could deliberately advocate any policy which would deprive it of a large army of veterans, and compel it to waste its scant supplies, already insufficient for the support of its struggling and retreating armies, upon an immense number of prisoners. And, as the result has shown, the destruction of the Confederate Government was accomplished as much by the

persistent retention in captivity of the Confederate soldiers, as by the emancipation and arming of the slaves.

V. *From the sameness of the food, and from the action of the poisonous gases in the densely crowded and filthy stockade and hospital, the blood was altered in its constitution, even before the manifestation of actual disease.*

In both the well and the sick, the red corpuscles were diminished; and in all diseases uncomplicated with inflammation, the fibrinous element was deficient. In cases of ulceration of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, the fibrinous element of the blood appeared to be increased; while in simple diarrhœa, uncomplicated with ulceration, and dependent upon the character of the food and the existence of scurvy, it was either diminished or remained stationary. Heart-clots were very common, if not universally present, in the cases of ulceration of the intestinal mucous membrane; while in the uncomplicated cases of diarrhœa and scurvy, the blood was fluid and did not coagulate readily, and the heart-clots and fibrinous concretions were almost universally absent. From the watery condition of the blood, there resulted various serous effusions into the pericardium, into the ventricles of the brain, and into the abdominal cavity.

In almost all the cases which I examined after death, even in the most emaciated, there was more or less serous effusion into the abdominal cavity. In cases of hospital gangrene of the extremities, and in cases of gangrene of the intestines, heart-clots and firm coagula were universally present. The presence of these clots in the cases of hospital gangrene, whilst they were absent in the cases in which there were no inflammatory symptoms, appears to sustain the conclusion that hospital gangrene is a species of inflammation (imperfect and irregular though it may be in its progress), in which the fibrinous element and coagulability of the blood are increased, even in those who are suffering from such a condition of the blood and from such diseases as are naturally accompanied with a decrease in the fibrinous constituent.



VI. *The impoverished condition of the blood, which led to serous effusions within the ventricles of the brain, and around the brain and spinal cord, and into the pericardial and abdominal cavities, was gradually induced by the action of several causes, but chiefly by the character of the food.*

The Federal prisoners, as a general rule, had been reared upon wheat bread and Irish potatoes; and the Indian corn, so extensively used at the South, was almost unknown to them as an article of diet previous to their capture. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining the necessary sieves in the Confederacy for the separation of the husk from the corn-meal, the rations of the Confederate soldiers, as well as of the Federal prisoners, consisted of unbolted corn-flour, and meal and grist; this circumstance rendered the corn-bread still more disagreeable and distasteful to the Federal prisoners. While Indian meal, even when prepared with the husk, is one of the most wholesome and nutritious forms of food, as has been already shown by the health and rapid increase of the Southern population, and especially of the negroes, previous to the present war, and by the strength, endurance and activity of the Confederate soldiers, who were throughout the war confined to a great extent to unbolted corn-meal; it is nevertheless true that those who have not been reared upon corn-meal, or who have not accustomed themselves to its use gradually, become excessively tired of this kind of diet when suddenly confined to it without a due proportion of wheat bread. Large numbers of the Federal prisoners appeared to be utterly disgusted with Indian corn, and immense piles of corn-bread could be seen in the stockade and hospital inclosures. Those who were so disgusted with this form of food that they had no appetite to partake of it, except in quantities insufficient to supply the waste of the tissues, were, of course, in the condition of men slowly starving, notwithstanding that the only farinaceous form of food which the Confederate States produced in sufficient abundance for the maintenance of armies was not

withheld from them. In such cases, an urgent feeling of hunger was not a prominent symptom; and even when it existed at first, it soon disappeared, and was succeeded by an actual loathing of food. In this state the muscular strength was rapidly diminished, the tissues wasted, and the thin skeleton-like forms moved about with the appearance of utter exhaustion and dejection. The mental condition connected with long confinement, with the most miserable surroundings, and with no hope for the future, also depressed all the nervous and vital actions, and was especially active in destroying the appetite. The effects of mental depression, and of defective nutrition, were manifested not only in the slow, feeble motions of the wasted, skeleton-like forms, but also in such lethargy, listlessness, and torpor of the mental faculties as rendered these unfortunate men oblivious and indifferent to their afflicted condition. In many cases, even of the greatest apparent suffering and distress, instead of showing any anxiety to communicate the causes of their distress, or to relate their privations, and their longings for their homes and their friends and relatives, they lay in a listless, lethargic, uncomplaining state, taking no notice either of their own distressed condition, or of the gigantic mass of human misery by which they were surrounded. Nothing appalled and depressed me so much as this silent, uncomplaining misery. It is a fact of great interest, that notwithstanding this defective nutrition in men subjected to crowding and filth, contagious fevers were rare; and typhus fever, which is supposed to be generated in just such a state of things as existed at Andersonville, was unknown. These facts, established by my investigations, stand in striking contrast with such a statement as the following by a recent English writer:

“A deficiency of food, especially of the nitrogenous part, quickly leads to the breaking up of the animal frame. Plague, pestilence and famine are associated with each other in the public mind, and the records of every country show how

closely they are related. The medical history of Ireland is remarkable for the illustrations of how much mischief may be occasioned by a general deficiency of food. Always the habitat of fever, it every now and then becomes the very hot-bed of its propagation and development. Let there be but a small failure in the usual imperfect supply of food, and the lurking seeds of pestilence are ready to burst into frightful activity. The famine of the present century is but too forcible and illustrative of this. It fostered epidemics which have not been witnessed in this generation, and gave rise to scenes of devastation and misery which are not surpassed by the most appalling epidemics of the Middle Ages. The principal form of the scourge was known as the contagious famine fever (typhus), and it spread, not merely from end to end of the country in which it had originated, but, breaking through all boundaries, it crossed the broad ocean, and made itself painfully manifest in localities where it was previously unknown. Thousands fell under the virulence of its action, for wherever it came it struck down a seventh of the people, and of those whom it attacked one out of nine perished. Even those who escaped the fatal influence of it, were left the miserable victims of scurvy and low fever."

While we readily admit that famine induces that state of the system which is the most susceptible to the action of fever poisons, and thus induces the state of the entire population which is most favorable for the rapid and destructive spread of all contagious fevers, at the same time we are forced by the facts established by the present war, as well as by a host of others, both old and new, to admit that we are still ignorant of the causes necessary for the origin of typhus fever. Added to the imperfect nature of the rations issued to the Federal prisoners, the difficulties of their situation were at times greatly increased by the sudden and desolating Federal raids in Virginia, Georgia, and other States, which necessitated the sudden transportation from Richmond and other points threatened of

large bodies of prisoners, without the possibility of much previous preparation ; and not only did these men suffer in transition upon the dilapidated and overburdened line of railroad communication, but after arriving at Andersonville, the rations were frequently insufficient to supply the sudden addition of several thousand men. And as the Confederacy became more and more pressed, and when powerful hostile armies were plunging through her bosom, the Federal prisoners of Andersonville suffered incredibly during the hasty removal to Millen, Savannah, Charleston, and other points, supposed at the time to be secure from the enemy. Each one of these causes must be weighed when an attempt is made to estimate the unusual mortality among these prisoners of war.

VII. *Scurvy, arising from sameness of food and imperfect nutrition, caused, either directly or indirectly, nine-tenths of the deaths among the Federal prisoners at Andersonville.*

Not only were the deaths referred to unknown causes, to apoplexy, to anasarca, and to debility, traceable to scurvy and its effects ; and not only was the mortality in small-pox, pneumonia, and typhoid fever, and in all acute diseases, more than doubled by the scorbutic taint, but even those all but universal and deadly bowel affections arose from the same causes, and derived their fatal character from the same conditions which produced the scurvy. In truth, these men at Andersonville were in the condition of a crew at sea, confined in a foul ship upon salt meat and unvarying food, and without fresh vegetables. Not only so, but these unfortunate prisoners were like men forcibly confined and crowded upon a ship tossed about on a stormy ocean, without a rudder, without a compass, without a guiding-star, and without any apparent boundary or end to their voyage ; and they reflected in their steadily increasing miseries the distressed condition and waning fortunes of a devastated and bleeding country, which was compelled, in justice to her own unfortunate sons, to hold these men in this most distressing captivity.

I saw nothing in the scurvy which prevailed so universally at Andersonville, at all different from this disease as described by various standard writers. The mortality was no greater than that which has afflicted a hundred ships upon long voyages, and it did not exceed the mortality which has, upon more than one occasion, and in a much shorter period of time, annihilated large armies and desolated beleaguered cities . . . The general results of my investigations upon the chronic diarrhœa and dysentery of the Federal prisoners of Andersonville were similar to those of the English surgeons during the war against Russia.

IX. *Drugs exercised but little influence over the progress and fatal termination of chronic diarrhœa and dysentery in the military prison and hospital at Andersonville, chiefly because the proper form of nourishment (milk, rice, vegetables, anti-scorbutics, and nourishing animal and vegetable soups) was not issued, and could not be procured in sufficient quantities for these sick prisoners.*

Opium allayed pain and checked the bowels temporarily, but the frail dam was soon swept away, and the patient appeared to be but little better, if not the worse, for this merely palliative treatment. The root of the difficulty could not be reached by drugs; nothing short of the wanting elements of nutrition would have tended in any manner to restore the tone of the digestive system, and of all the wasted and degenerated organs and tissues. My opinion to this effect was expressed most decidedly to the medical officers in charge of these unfortunate men. The correctness of this view was sustained by the healthy and robust condition of the paroled prisoners, who received an extra ration, and who were able to make considerable sums by trading, and who supplied themselves with a liberal and varied diet . . .

X. *The fact that hospital gangrene appeared in the stockade first, and originated spontaneously, without any previous contagion, and occurred sporadically all over the stockade and prison.*

*hospital, was proof positive that this disease will arise whenever the conditions of crowding, filth, foul air, and bad diet are present.*

The exhalations from the hospital and stockade appeared to exert their effects to a considerable distance outside of these localities. The origin of gangrene among these prisoners appeared clearly to depend in great measure upon the state of the general system, induced by diet, exposure, neglect of personal cleanliness, and by various external noxious influences. The rapidity of the appearance and action of the gangrene depended upon the powers and state of the constitution, as well as upon the intensity of the poison in the atmosphere, or upon the direct application of poisonous matter to the wounded surface. This was further illustrated by the important fact, that hospital gangrene, or a disease resembling this form of gangrene, attacked the intestinal canal of patients laboring under ulceration of the bowels, although there were no local manifestations of gangrene upon the surface of the body. This mode of termination in cases of dysentery was quite common in the foul atmosphere of the Confederate States Military Prison Hospital; and in the depressed, depraved condition of the system of these Federal prisoners, death ensued very rapidly after the gangrenous state of the intestines was established.

XI. *A scorbutic condition of the system appeared to favor the origin of foul ulcers, which frequently took on true hospital gangrene.*

Scurvy and gangrene frequently existed in the same individual. In such cases, vegetable diet with vegetable acids would remove the scorbutic condition without curing the hospital gangrene. . . Scurvy consists not only in an alteration in the constitution of the blood, which leads to passive hemorrhages from the bowels, and the effusion into the various tissues of a deeply-colored fibrinous exudation; but, as we have conclusively shown by *post-mortem* examination, this state is also attended with consistence of the muscles of the heart, and of



the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and of the solid parts generally. We have, according to the extent of the deficiency of certain articles of food, every degree of scorbutic derangement, from the most fearful depravation of the blood and the perversion of every function subserved by the blood, to those slight derangements which are scarcely distinguishable from a state of health. We are as yet ignorant of the true nature of the changes of the blood and tissues in scurvy, and a wide field for investigation is open for the determination of the characteristic changes — physical, chemical, and physiological — of the blood and tissues, and of the secretions and excretions of scurvy. Such inquiries would be of great value in their bearing upon the origin of hospital gangrene. Up to the present war, the results of chemical investigations upon the pathology of the blood in scurvy were not only contradictory, but meagre, and wanting in that careful detail of the cases from which the blood was abstracted which would enable us to explain the cause of the apparent discrepancies in different analyses. Thus it is not yet settled whether the fibrin is increased or diminished in this disease; and the differences which exist in the statements of different writers appear to be referable to the neglect of a critical examination and record of all the symptoms of the cases from which the blood was abstracted. The true nature of the changes of the blood in scurvy can be established only by numerous analyses during different stages of the disease, and followed up by carefully performed and recorded *post-mortem* examinations. With such data we could settle such important questions as whether the increase of fibrin in scurvy was invariably dependent upon some local inflammation.

XII. *Gangrenous spots, followed by rapid destruction of tissue, appeared in some cases in which there had been no previous or existing wound or abrasion; and, without such well established facts, it might be assumed that the disease was propagated from one patient to another in every case, either by exhalations from the gangrenous surface or by direct contact.*

In such a filthy and crowded hospital as that of the Confederate States Military Prison of Camp Sumter, Andersonville, it was impossible to isolate the wounded from the sources of actual contact of the gangrenous matter. The flies swarming over the wounds and over filth of every description ; the filthy, imperfectly washed, and scanty rags ; the limited number of sponges and wash-bowls (the same wash-bowl and sponge serving for a score or more of patients), were one and all sources of such constant circulation of the gangrenous matter, that the disease might rapidly be propagated from a single gangrenous wound. While the fact already considered, that a form of moist gangrene, resembling hospital gangrene, was quite common in this foul atmosphere in cases of dysentery, both with and without the existence of hospital gangrene upon the surface, demonstrates the dependence of the disease upon the state of the constitution, and proves in a clear manner that neither the contact of the poisonous matter of gangrene, nor the direct action of the poisoned atmosphere upon the ulcerated surface, is necessary to the development of the disease ; on the other hand, it is equally well-established that the disease may be communicated by the various ways just mentioned. It is impossible to determine the length of time which rags and clothing saturated with gangrenous matter will retain the power of reproducing the disease when applied to healthy wounds. Professor Brugmans, as quoted by Guthrie in his commentaries on the surgery of the war in Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands, says that in 1797, in Holland, charpie, composed of linen threads cut of different lengths, which, on inquiry, it was found had been already used in the great hospitals in France, and had been subsequently washed and bleached, caused every ulcer to which it was applied to be affected by hospital gangrene. Guthrie affirms in the same work, that the fact that this disease was readily communicated by the application of instruments, lint, or bandages which had been in contact with infected parts, was too firmly established

by the experience of every one in Portugal and Spain to be a matter of doubt. There are facts to show that flies may be the means of communicating malignant pustules. Dr. Wagner, who has related several cases of malignant pustule produced in man and beasts, both by contact and by eating the flesh of diseased animals, which happened in the village of Striesa in Saxony in 1834, gives two very remarkable cases which occurred eight days after any beast had been affected with the disease. Both were women, one of twenty-six and the other of fifty years, and in them the pustules were well marked, and the general symptoms similar to the other cases. The latter patient said she had been bitten by a fly upon the back of the neck, at which part the carbuncle appeared; and the former, that she had also been bitten on the right upper arm by a gnat. Upon inquiry, Wagner found that the skin of one of the infected beasts had been hung on a neighboring wall, and thought it very possible that the insects might have been attracted to them by the smell, and had thence conveyed the poison.

XIII. *The unfortunate accidents which followed vaccination in certain cases, were referable chiefly to the scorbutic state of the patients, and the tendency of all abrasions and wounds, however slight, to resume gangrenous ulceration.*

The charge that the Confederate surgeons wilfully introduced poisonous vaccine matter into the arms of these prisoners, was as malicious as it was false. In every collection of officers and men it may be possible to find some unprincipled individual, and I cannot say that the Confederate officers of Andersonville formed an exception to the general frailties of mankind; but this I do know, by personal observation, that they deplored the distressing fate of these unfortunate victims to a relentless policy, and earnestly desired to do their duty in the cause of humanity.

XIV. *In the depraved condition of these prisoners, and in the foul atmosphere of the Military Prison Hospital of Anderson-*

*ville, amputation did not arrest hospital gangrene; the disease almost invariably returned.*

Almost every amputation was followed finally by death, either from the effects of gangrene, or from the prevailing diarrhœa and dysentery. Nitric acid, and local applications generally, in this crowded atmosphere, loaded with noxious effluvia, exerted only temporary effect; the gangrene would frequently return with redoubled energy after its application; and even after the gangrene had been entirely removed by local and constitutional treatment, it would return and destroy the patient. The progress of the cases of amputation was frequently very deceptive. I have observed, after death, the most extensive disorganisation of the structures of the stump, when during life there was but little swelling, and the patient was apparently doing well.

Great as the rate of mortality from hospital gangrene appears to be among these Federal prisoners, it was equalled by the mortality from this disease before its treatment was well known, and when, as in the present instance, the medical officers did not have the necessary medicines and diet. The truth of this assertion will be readily comprehended by the following document, given by Guthrie in his Commentaries:

*Return of the number of cases of hospital gangrene which had appeared at the hospital stations on the Peninsula, between 21st of June and 24th of December, 1813:*

Stations.	No. of Cases.	Discharged Cured.	Died.	Under Treatm't.	No. Oper'd On.
Santandi,	160	72	35	53	25
Bilboa,	972	557	387	28	183
Vittoria,	441	349	88	4	74
Passages,	41	2	2	—	—
Totals,	1614	980	512	85	282

It will be seen by this return that five hundred and twelve deaths occurred among the British wounded during this short period, and nearly *one-third* of all the cases of hospital gangrene occurring in the hospital stations on the Peninsula died.

## CHAPTER V.

In making as brief an analysis as may be consistent with a correct understanding and appreciation of some of the most important testimony reported by the Commission in the "Wirz Trial," some degree of apparent prolixity is unavoidable. In some instances I shall have to give *verbatim* copies of official documents; yet in doing this, I shall be enabled to show conclusively that many of the witnesses testified falsely; that many whose testimony would have been of great value to the prisoner, were not permitted to testify at all, and that numbers, through fear of sharing the same fate as Wirz, were deterred from telling the truth. This latter consideration must account in a great measure for the peculiar character of the testimony of a *few* of the Confederate officers, who were either traitors disguised in Confederate uniforms, or were influenced by the fear of conviction and imprisonment by the court-martial. Such was the case with more than one of the witnesses summoned for the defence.

The parties that testified in the trial may be divided into several classes. The first included such men as Dr. A. S. James, Dr. J. S. Dillard, Dr. R. E. Mudd, Capt. J. W. Armstrong, Col. Robert Ould, and others. These men were summoned for the defence. Colonel Ould's subpoena was revoked by Judge-advocate Chipman, and he was not permitted to testify at all. (The truth of this appears in his published statement to the *National Intelligencer*, under date of August 17th, 1868.) The testimony of the rest of this class was passed over by the court, the prisoner not being allowed any of the advantages that their evidence might have afforded him before an impartial tribunal. General R. E. Lee, whose name had been stricken out in "the revised indictment" as a co-conspirator with Captain Wirz, would certainly appear to have been a competent witness; yet his subpoena for

the defence was suppressed by the Judge-advocate. And why? It is difficult to refrain from denunciation in the face of such palpable, shameless wrong. Revenge, not justice, was what the military court and the Northern people craved. They sought not to elicit the truth concerning their hapless victims, but to hang them. If the facts did not warrant the execution of the prisoners, so much the worse for the facts! Hence, of all possible witnesses in the case, it was clear that they had least use for one like Lee; a man whose character lifted him far beyond the reach of the chicanery, bribery, threats, and trickery, by which the facile witnesses in this mockery of justice were moulded to the requirements of an unscrupulous and vindictive persecution. Hence, too, the revocation of Col. Ould's subpoena and suppression of his testimony.

The second class of witnesses includes such men as Drs. Thornburg, Barnes, Bates, and perhaps a few others. The value of their testimony (if it be correctly given in the report of the Commission) may be judged by a few extracts. Dr. Barnes testified that:—"Green corn, which was an anti-scorbutic, was taken away from the patients and prisoners, the latter of whom were arrested and severely punished for buying it." Again:—"That stimulants to support the system for the month of September (1864) were 36 barrels, all of which were drunk by the medical directors Drs. White and Stevenson, and their friends." Again:—"That the greatest number of deaths in one day was 207, or  $8\frac{1}{2}$  each hour in the day. This was in August, 1864." Such absurd and extravagantly malicious falsehoods might well be met by simple denial; yet, in order to show that this testimony is false, I will give the reader a statement of the kind and amount of vegetables and provisions that were furnished the sick and wounded prisoners, in such quantities as could be procured by the officers in charge. These articles were allowed the captives in addition to the regular rations drawn from the commissary; and were



procured by agents, as suggested by General Winder in his report to the Confederate Government. The following extract from the vouchers (B) will show for itself, viz:

“Purchased by W. H. H. Phelps, purchasing agent for Confederate States Military Prison Hospitals, as per duplicate vouchers for the months of *September*, October, November, and December, the following supplies, vegetables, &c.:—Vinegar, 1910 gallons; soap, 11,696 pounds; dried beans, 13 bushels; hard soap, 564 pounds; coffee, 354 pounds; lard, 300 pounds; Irish potatoes, 112 bushels; bicarb soda, 112 pounds; sweet potatoes, 2125 bushels; dried fruit, 63 bushels; brown sugar, 1300 pounds; milk, 77 gallons; green tea, 20 pounds; hops, 30 pounds.” In addition to this there were expended, as appears by these vouchers, some \$10,638 Confederate currency for cabbages, turnips, beans, GREEN CORN, potatoes, salads, &c., exclusively for the sick and wounded prisoners. It must be borne in mind that the demand made at this time by the hospitals belonging to the Army of the Tennessee for “anti-scorbutics,” made it somewhat difficult at times to procure them; but for all this, the Federal captives fared as well as the Confederate troops. In the semi-annual return (C) to the Surgeon-general, for medicines, hospital stores, instruments, bedding, &c., for the year ending December 31st, 1864, we find that the amount of whiskey received and issued was 285 gallons — about *seven barrels*. The greatest number of deaths (127) occurred on the 23d day of August, 1864, when gangrene and scurvy were at their height.

Let us now inspect a sample of Dr. Thornburg’s testimony. On the witness-stand he stated that Dr. R. R. Stevenson was charged, before he left Andersonville, with embezzling about eighty thousand dollars of the “Hospital Fund,” for which he was court-martialed and relieved of duty there. This is too grave a charge to be slighted, even when preferred by an accuser so disreputable. I must therefore ask the reader’s attention to the following *verbatim* copies of documents, which furnish in themselves a sufficient refutation:—

[Special Order No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, }  
 (East of the Mississippi.) }  
 COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20th, 1864. }

VI. Surgeon R. R. Stevenson is hereby relieved from duty at Andersonville, Ga., and will report, without delay, to these headquarters for assignment to duty.

J. H. WINDER, *Brigadier-general.*

Surgeon R. R. STEVENSON, *Andersonville, Ga.*

Before leaving Andersonville, Surgeon R. R. Stevenson was presented with the following copy of resolutions, passed at a meeting held by the medical and other officers of the post :

ANDERSONVILLE, GA.. *December 27th, 1864.*

At a meeting of the medical and other officers of this post, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :—

WHEREAS, Our Government has found it for the good of the service to relieve Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, in charge of General Hospitals at this post, and to order him to a point where his services as a medical officer can be more advantageously used ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1st. That in our associations with Surgeon Stevenson, we have found him a most efficient and faithful officer, ever watchful of the condition of the sick under his charge, promptly using every effort in his power to ameliorate their sufferings. He has always been kind and courteous to the officers under his command, whilst at the same time exacting from them their every duty.

2d. That whilst we recognise the wisdom of our Government in transferring Surgeon Stevenson to a field where his diversified talents may find a more congenial sphere in which to develop themselves, we part with him with feelings of heartfelt regret.

3d. That a copy of these resolutions be handed to Surgeon Stevenson, as a testimonial of appreciation of his arduous labors, day and night, in trying to arrest and modify the fearful maladies that have surrounded this post for the past five months.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Telegraph and Confederate, Atlanta Intelligencer*, and *Memphis Appeal*, for publication.

G. G. ROY, Assist. Surgeon,  
*Chairman.*

A. S. JAMES, Assist. Surgeon,  
*Secretary.*

#### OFFICERS OF THE POST :

G. C. GIBBS, Col. Comd'g Post.  
 H. WIRZ, Capt. Comd'g Prison.  
 I. H. WRIGHT, Capt. and A. Q. M.  
 I. W. ARMSTRONG, Jr., Capt. & A.C.S.  
 R. B. THOMAS, A. A. G. Post.  
 J. ORMAND, A. A. G. Prison.  
 A. THORNBURG, Assist. Surgeon.  
 G. L. D. RICE, A. Assist. Surgeon.

F. A. McVEIGH, A. Ass't Surgeon.  
 W. R. D. THOMPSON, A. Ass't Sur.  
 J. CREWS PELAT, Ass't Surgeon.  
 J. S. DILLARD, Ass't Surgeon.  
 T. A. WARREN, Sur. 4th Ga. Res.  
 R. E. MUDD, Ass't Surgeon.  
 J. H. WILEY, Sec'y Med. Board.

*Amount of funds transferred to Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, medical officer in charge of C. S. Military Hospitals, Andersonville, Ga., for the purchase of supplies for the comfort of the sick and wounded :*

1864.		1864.	
September 3d, . . . . .	\$ 6,000.00	October 31st, . . . . .	\$12,500.00
" 21st, . . . . .	1,000.00	November 22d, . . . . .	4,000.00
October 25th, . . . . .	3,000.00	" 28th, . . . . .	500.00
" 30th, . . . . .	3,900.00	" 30th, . . . . .	7,000 00
" 30th, . . . . .	25,000.00		
		Total, . . . . .	\$52,900.00

I certify that the above is a correct copy from my books.

G. M. PROCTOR, *Major and C. S.*

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *December 2d, 1864.*

Thus, in the first place, we find Dr. Thornburg voluntarily giving his unqualified endorsement and approval of the conduct and integrity of Surgeon Stevenson in a public meeting, and afterwards charging him on the witness-stand, according to the reported testimony before the commission in the Wirz trial, with embezzling prison-funds to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, when in reality all the money he (Stevenson) ever received during his charge at Andersonville was sixty-two thousand nine hundred dollars, and this was expended as per duplicate vouchers annexed (D):

Received of Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, Andersonville, Georgia, December 31st, 1864, sixty-two thousand nine hundred dollars, being the amount of the hospital fund for the purchase of supplies and comforts for the sick and wounded Federal prisoners, for the months of September, October, November, and December 1864.

A. F. PHARR,	G. M. PROCTOR,
J. L. DANSE,	WM. M. FEDDEMAN,
D. W. MASSEY,	I. H. WHITE.
W. J. W. KERR,	

We will now notice some of the testimony of one Dr. Bates, who was flatteringly designated on the trial by the Judge-advocate (Chipman), as a "Rebel surgeon," one on whose testimony the court could rely. The reader will bear in mind that this "Rebel surgeon" of such strong secession proclivities, had to be conscripted and taken to Richmond under a guard

before he could be induced to do anything for his country's good. He stated on the trial :—"The men (in October 1864) would gather around me and ask me for a bone. I would give them whatever I could find at my disposition without robbing others. I well knew that the appropriation of one ration took it from the general issue; that when I appropriated an extra ration to one man, some one else would fall minus. I then fell back upon the distribution of bones; they (the prisoners) did not presume to ask me for meat at all." Again he says, "all the rations of meat they (the prisoners) received was two ounces of boiled beef per day." To prove the incorrectness of this statement, I insert an extract from duplicate vouchers of the quantity of rations due and issued to the sick and attendants of Confederate States Military Prison Hospital for the months of September, October, November and December, 1864, viz :

Number of rations due Confederate States Military Prison Hospital for the year and months above given, 224,221.

Number of rations issued on the above return, viz : Of bacon and beef, 133,931 pounds; of meal and flour, 240,136 pounds; of rice and peas, 57,323 pounds; of syrup, 5465 gallons; besides soap, candles, salt, &c. This would give an average of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of meat and 17 ounces of bread to each man *per diem*. In addition to this, the sum of \$62,900 was expended for other supplies for the comfort and subsistence of the prisoners.

The annexed order will show the status of the Confederate Government on the subject of hospital rations for prisoners of war :

[General Orders, No. 159.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, }  
RICHMOND, VA., December 4th, 1863. }

I. Hospitals for prisoners of war are placed on the same footing as other Confederate States Hospitals in all respects, and will be managed accordingly.

II. The hospital ration is fixed, until further orders, at the same rates of issues now made to soldiers in the field. If a greater allowance is required of any particular article, special requisitions must be made therefor.

By order,

S. COOPER, *Adj't and Inspector-general.*

Perhaps the best illustration of the kind and quantity of

rations issued to the Confederate troops in camp, field and hospital, is given by the "depositions" of Confederate soldiers before the "United States Sanitary Commission" in New York, in 1864. Extracts from this Commission read as follows, viz:

Testimony taken at De Camp Hospital, U. S. A., New York, June 17th, 1864. Commissioner present, Mr. Wilkins.

A. B. Bannon, Co. K, 24th Ga. Inf., Army Va., sworn. "I have been in Confederate hospitals in the field. We had straw to lie on, a few had sheets." Again: "Our rations consisted of bacon half a pound, or one pound of beef; rice, coffee, and sugar occasionally; of bread we had six hard biscuits a day, or half a pound of meal or flour a day."

ALBERT B. BANNON.

Sworn to before me, Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of hospital.

"Deposition" of William M. Farmer, Co. H., 24th Georgia Infantry, Army Va.:—Have been in Confederate States service since August 1861. I was taken prisoner at Cool Arbor. Rations in our service were bacon half a pound, or the same amount of beef; rice, coffee, and sugar occasionally; bread, six hard biscuits a day, or half a pound of meal or flour per day.

W. M. FARMER.

Sworn to before me, Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of hospital.

"Deposition" of D. F. Prince, Co. H., 51st regiment North Carolina Infantry, Army Va.:—Have been in the service since March 1862. In my command we always got one pound of beef, or half pound of bacon, *per diem*. We had one pound of flour, or one and a quarter pounds of corn-meal, a day; we had no tea or coffee; had salt, and occasionally a gill of peas or rice a day.

D. F. PRINCE.

Sworn to before me, Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of hospital.

"Deposition" of Joseph Whichard, Co. G., 8th regiment N. Vol. Inf.: "Have been in the Confederate service since September 1861. Was wounded and taken prisoner at Cool Arbor. Rations in our service consisted of bacon half a pound, and ten hard biscuits, daily; on a march we generally fared pretty well, as we then had an opportunity of foraging through the country.

J. WHICHARD.

Sworn to before me, Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of hospital.

The condition of the Confederate commissariat at this late date, may be ascertained more fully by the annexed communication of Major French to Colonel Northrop. It so fully explains the situation that I refrain from any comments whatever:

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE, RICHMOND, *October 18th, 1864.*

Colonel L. B. NORTHROP, *Commissary-general of Subsistence.*

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the enclosed memorandum of meats on hand at the various depots and posts in the Confederate States, from which you will see at a glance the alarming condition of the commissariat. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are the only States where we have an accumulation, and from these all the armies of the Confederacy are now subsisting, *to say nothing of the prisoners.* The chief commissary of Georgia telegraphs that he cannot send forward another pound. Alabama, under the most urgent call, has recently shipped 125,000 pounds, but cannot ship more. Mississippi is rendering all the aid possible to the command of General Beauregard in supplying beef. She is without bacon. Florida is exhausted, and can only respond to the local demand. South Carolina is scarcely able to subsist the troops at Charleston and the prisoners in the interior of the State. During my late trip to North Carolina, I visited every section of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs, and under your orders to send forward every pound of meat possible to the Army of Northern Virginia, and to supply the forts at Wilmington. After a thorough and careful examination, I was unable (taking into consideration the local daily issues) to ship to either Virginia or Wilmington; and but for the timely arrival of the steamer Banshee at Wilmington, General Lee's order for thirty days' reserve at the forts could not have been furnished. From the enclosed memorandum you will notice that we have only on hand in the Confederate States 4,105,048 rations of fresh meat, and 3,426,519 rations of bacon and pork, which subsist three hundred thousand men twenty-five days. We are now compelled to subsist, independent of the armies of the Confederacy, *the prisoners of war*, the Navy Department, and the different bureaus of the War Department.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
S. B. FRENCH, *Major and C. S.*

On the 5th of December the Commissary-general placed the condition of the commissariat before the Secretary of War, in connection with a statement of the amount of subsistence then on hand, showing only nine days' rations for General Lee's army, and quoting also from a letter that day received, stating that his (Lee's) men were deserting on account of short rations. From a telegram from General Lee to President Davis, it appears that the Army of Northern Virginia was entirely destitute of meat, and but for the timely arrival of several ship-loads of supplies at Wilmington, starvation or surrender would have been inevitable.

In a secret session of the Confederate Congress at Richmond, we find the following points enumerated in regard to the question of subsistence:



I. That there was not meat enough in the Southern Confederacy for the armies it had in the field.

II. That there was not in Virginia, either bread or meat enough for the armies within her limits.

III. That the bread supply from other places depended absolutely upon the keeping open the railroad connections of the South.

IV. That the meat must be obtained from abroad through a seaport, and by a different system from that which prevailed.

V. That the bread could not be had by impressment, but must be paid for in market rates.

VI. That the payment must be made in cash, (which, so far, had not been furnished, and from present indications could not be,) and, if possible, in a better medium than at present circulating.

VII. That the transportation was not now adequate, from whatever cause, to meet the demands of the service.

VIII. That the supply of fresh meat to General Lee's army was precarious ; and if the army fell back from Richmond and Petersburg, there was every probability that it would cease altogether.

On more than one occasion General Lee urged the importance of having at least thirty days' reserves of provisions at Lynchburg and Richmond in the winter of 1863-4. As has been shown, this was an impossibility. The prisoners had to be fed ; and though the great bulk of them were in Danville, Salisbury, or *in transitu* to the post at Andersonville, yet a sufficient number were in Richmond, and long enough, to consume some thirty thousand barrels of flour. Here we see the Federal prisoner consuming that which justly belonged to the Confederate soldier. This, however, was an integral part of the Federal war-policy, like the refusal to exchange prisoners. It certainly succeeded ; though whether the success justified the atrocious sufferings and death it inflicted, not merely on their enemies, but on their own men, who vainly appealed for

mercy and justice, is a question which, happily, we of the South are not called upon to answer. And the tribunal before which it must be answered is one where all endeavors to shift the responsibility and the odium, all falsehood, evasion and perjury, will be unavailing.

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## CHAPTER VI.

Under orders from the War Department, Col. D. F. Chandler, as inspecting officer, made a report on the condition of the prisoners at Andersonville, which reached the department on the 17th day of August, 1864. This report, with an enclosure from Surgeon I. H. White, (requesting, among other matters, that an additional force of commissioned medical officers be ordered to report to him for duty) set forth a full description of the difficulties and sufferings at Andersonville. It also embodied some suggestions as to their comfort and safe-keeping. In this report of Col. Chandler was plainly manifested a spirit of prejudice against General Winder. The paper was dwelt on with great emphasis and pertinacity by Judge-advocate Chipman in the trial of Wirz, as affording conclusive evidence of intentional and deliberate cruelty on the part of the authorities at Richmond toward Federal prisoners of war. Let us, then, examine this report in all its phases and bearings, to discover such evidences of cruelty, if they are herein to be found. We find it endorsed by the authorities at Richmond, as follows, viz :

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
RICHMOND, VA., *August 18th, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. The condition of the prison at Andersonville is a reproach to us as a nation. The Engineer and Ordnance Departments were applied to, and they authorised their issue, and I so telegraphed General Winder. Col. Chandler's recommendations are coincided with. By order of General Cooper.

R. H. CHILTON, *A. A. and I. G.*

These reports show a condition of things at Andersonville which calls very loudly for the interposition of the department, in order that a change be made.

J. A. CAMPBELL, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

It is impossible to order medical officers in place of the contract physicians. They are not to be had at present.

S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-general.*

It must be borne in mind that the important subject of the removal of the prisoners from Andersonville was under consideration by the Confederate authorities, even before Col. Chandler made his report to the War Department. This is proven by the following telegrams, letters, &c., from General Winder to the War Department :

To S. COOPER, A. G. C. S. A., *Richmond, Va.*

[*Telegram*]

The stockade is already taxed to its utmost extent. The mortality is already considerable. I shall require additional guards, and an additional force in the engineer and medical departments.

J. H. WINDER, *Brigadier-general.*

ANDERSONVILLE, *June 25th, 1864.*

[*Telegram.*]

RICHMOND, VA., *June 30th, 1864.*

To Brigadier-general WINDER, *Andersonville, Ga.*

Enlarge the stockade—place the prisoners properly. The assistance you desire in the different departments will be furnished as soon as possible. By order of General Cooper.

R. H. CHILTON, *A. A. and I. G.*

The following extract from a letter from General Winder to General Cooper, under date of July 21st, 1864, shows that Generals Winder and Cooper were conferring on the subject of the condition of the prisoners prior to Colonel Chandler's visit and report on Andersonville. The extract reads as follows :

"You speak of placing the prisoners properly. I do not comprehend what is intended by it. I know of but one way to place them, and that is to put them in the stockade, where they have between four and five square yards to the man. This includes streets, and two acres of ground about the stream."

General Cooper would certainly not have indorsed on Chandler's report that he (Cooper) had telegraphed to General

Winder in regard to issues, &c., if General Winder had never applied to him for assistance in the engineer and medical departments.

General Winder did enlarge the stockade; but for all this, the daily increasing difficulties of disease, and the unforeseen events of the battle-field in adding continually large numbers of prisoners to this post, made it necessary to attempt to abandon the post as a military prison; and we find the following telegrams, letters, &c., relative to the removal of the prisoners:

[*Telegram.*]

RICHMOND, VA., August 19th, 1864.

To Brigadier-general WINDER, *Andersonville, Ga.*

Your communication on the subject of removal of prisoners received—write letter. By order of the President.

J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War.*

To Surgeon I. H. WHITE, *Andersonville, Ga.*

[*Telegram.*]

Divide the hospital funds among the prison hospitals now being established at other points—write letter.

S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-general.*

RICHMOND, VA., September 1st, 1864.

[*Letter.*]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }  
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
RICHMOND, VA., September 12th, 1864. }

SIR:—You are instructed to assign the medical officers now on duty with sick prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., to the points that have been selected for the accommodation of the prisoners. All the sick whose lives will not be endangered by transportation, will be removed. The medical officers selected will be required to accompany the sick.

You will visit each station and see that such arrangements are made for the sick as their wants may require, and use all the means for their comfort that the Government can possibly furnish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-General C. S. A.*

To Surgeon I. H. WHITE, *C. S. Military Prison Hospital, Andersonville, Ga.*

As mentioned in a previous chapter, the bulk of the prisoners were removed to Millen, (Camp Lawton) Georgia.

To give the reader an idea of the difficulties attending the proper care and attention of the sick, I will insert an extract from a letter from Surgeon I. H. White, bearing on the subject:

OFFICE CHIEF SURGEON C. S. M. PRISONS, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA, }  
CAMP LAWTON, GA., Nov. 9th, 1864. }

SIR:—Dr. Pharr has arrived and furnished me with \$3500 "Hospital Fund," which is a mere drop in the bucket. We are building hospitals, and your experience has taught you that we cannot rely on the Quartermaster's department to furnish us with anything. I start with the experience of six months to purchase everything that we require. The Commissary department renders null the law of Congress creating a "hospital fund" to provide for the comfort of the sick and wounded, by failing to meet requisitions for funds. This fact has been represented to the Surgeon-general without palliation. I have also made verbal statement of the fact to General Winder, who directed me to address him a communication on the subject. I have delayed doing so, hoping that Major Proctor would eventually supply our wants. I am determined that these facts shall be properly represented to the War Department, if your requisitions are not filled. I require for immediate use at this post at least ten thousand dollars . . .

We have been quite busy for the last two days in selecting the sick to be exchanged. After getting them all ready at the depot, we were notified by telegraph not to send them, and had to take them, together with those sent from your post, back to the stockade. Many of these poor fellows, already broken down, will succumb through despair . . .

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. H. WHITE: X

Surgeon R. R. STEVENSON, *in charge of Post, Andersonville.*

OFFICE SURGEON IN CHARGE C. S. M. PRISON HOSPITALS, }  
ANDERSONVILLE, GA., November 4th, 1864. }

COLONEL:—Under orders from Brigadier-general J. H. Winder, I respectfully request that W. H. H. Phelps of your post, a disabled conscript, be redetailed and ordered to report to me for assignment to duty as purchasing agent of vegetables and antiscorbutics for the sick and wounded prisoners now under my charge at this place.

Yours truly,

R. R. STEVENSON, *Surgeon in Charge.*

LEON VON ZINKEN, *Col. Commanding Post, Columbus, Ga.*

[*Endorsement.*]

OFFICE MEDICAL DIRECTOR HOSPITALS, }  
COLUMBUS, GA., Nov. 7th, 1864. }

COLONEL:—If this conscript is pronounced unable for field service, I have no objection to his acting as purchasing agent for Surgeon Stevenson's hospitals. He will of course be under the restrictions of your communication on this subject.

S. M. BEMISS, *Acting Medical Director.*

[*Endorsement.*] W. H. H. Phelps is hereby ordered to report to Surgeon R. R. Stevenson for duty as purchasing agent for his hospitals.

LEON VON ZINKEN, *Col. Commanding.*

In summing up the evidence in the trial of Captain Wirz and his alleged co-conspirators, Chipman, the Judge-advocate, makes use of the following language:—"Let us see what the

evidences are of a common design to murder by starvation these hapless, helpless wretches. First, then, who are the officers, high and low, civil and military, whom the evidence implicates in this great crime? As I shall show you by this conspiracy, as directly implicated and as perpetrators, the prisoner at the bar, Brigadier-general John H. Winder, Surgeon Isaiah H. White, Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, Dr. Kerr, Captain R. B. Winder, Captain W. S. Winder. Remote from the scene, but no less responsible than those named — nay, rather with a greater weight of guilt resting upon them, are the leader of the rebellion, his war-minister, his surgeon-general, his commissary and quartermaster-general, his commissioner of exchange, and all others sufficiently high in authority to have prevented these atrocities, and to whom the knowledge of them was brought. Chief among the conspirators and actual participators in the crime, the immediate tool first and last of the rebel government, we shall see was General Winder.”

After descanting at some length in the style of the genuine special pleader, and with a tirade of abuse, in support of the charges of cruelty, he says :—“ Do I do injustice to the leaders of the rebellion? Have I drawn inferences that are unwarrantable? Is it indeed true that these men, high in authority, are not responsible? I think not. Motives are presumed from actions, and actions speak louder than words. What was the action of Mr. Davis and his war-minister upon these reports? The papers were pigeon-holed in the Secretary’s office, not even being dignified by being placed upon the regular files in the proper offices.”

Again :—“ The closest scrutiny of the immense record of this trial will show that, up to the close of that prison, there were no steps taken by the rebel government, by General Winder, or by any of the officers of his staff, clothed with proper authority, to alleviate in any material particular the great sufferings of that place.” And in his letter to Ambrose



Spencer after the trial, he writes as follows:—"While the evidence adduced convicts Wirz of contributing directly to the death of over TEN THOUSAND UNION SOLDIERS, and with his own hand, and by his direct order, committing THIRTEEN individual murders; the evidence also presents the horrible fact, that he was but an instrument in the hands of Jefferson Davis, James A. Seddon, and other prominent rebels; and while Wirz suffered deservedly, there are those yet unpunished richly worthy an ignominious death."

It must appear evident to the candid reader that the facts and data that have been given in regard to the policy of the officials at Richmond, prove conclusively that the prisoners were all cared for by the Confederates to the full extent of their means. Certainly, no act of intentional cruelty has been proven. It must also appear that a great portion of the evidence sought against Wirz by the Judge-advocate of the court was false. Not a single charge was sustained by a competent witness.

The organs of the Federal Government boasted that the "South" was on its trial before this court; when in reality the trial itself was a desperate subterfuge, an expedient to draw the eyes of the civilised world from the cruel acts of Stanton, Butler, and others, who were the true actors in the great tragedy, and upon whose heads the responsibility of the sufferings at Andersonville must rest. Whatever may have been the errors of the South, and however sore her trials, no one can say with truth that her leaders or people ever stooped to acts of wholesale cruelty to her unfortunate captives. Victorious or defeated, she never added retaliation and vandalism to the unavoidable horrors of war.

The Judge-advocate (Chipman) dwelt with special emphasis on the cruelty of General Winder towards the Federal prisoners, basing his charges principally upon the report which Colonel Chandler had made to the War Department. His command of the vernacular seemed inadequate to supply him

with invectives of sufficient force to show the chief in control of the prison department in the proper light. He was described as the "Alva" of a preconcerted system of torture and cruelty — the concentration of all that was bad. To use the language of one of his fanatical defamers since the trial, "he (Winder) was the tool of Davis, who was the modern Caligula of the rebellion — the very incarnation of the brutalising effects of the system of slavery." This aged and gallant officer (General John H. Winder) died some time before the close of the war. His silent slumber was not disturbed by the slanders and revilings of those who sought in this trial to blacken his memory, and make his name a byword and a reproach. Duty impels me, as well as justice to his memory, to say, that during my long and pleasant intercourse with him in the management of the Federal prisoners, his conduct was always marked with humanity and kindness, and on no occasion did he wantonly or maliciously misuse any of the captives under his control. This assertion is corroborated by the following extract from a letter written to me since the close of the war by General S. Cooper, formerly Adjutant-general of the Army of the Confederate States of America. It explains itself, and needs no comments :\*

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *July 9th, 1871.*

DR. R. R. STEVENSON.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 24th ultimo, and will cheerfully comply with your wishes, as far as my memory will serve, in respect to your work entitled "The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Prison," &c. I shall labor under some difficulties, for want of official records of my office pertaining to the subject, all of which were captured by the enemy at the close of the war, and are now in the hands of the Government at Washington. I can, however, with perfect truth, declare as my conviction, that General Winder, who had the control of the Northern prisoners, was an honest, upright, humane gentleman, and as such I had known him for many years. He had the reputation in the Confederacy of treating the prisoners confided to his general supervision with great kindness and consideration, and fully possessed the confidence of the Government, which would not have been the case had he adopted a different course of action towards them; and this was exemplified by his assignment to Andersonville by the special direction of the President. Both

\* See also letters of Hon. R. G. H. Kean, and Hon. James A. Seddon, in Appendix.

the President and Secretary of War always manifested great anxiety that the prisoners should be kindly treated, and amply provided with food to the extent of our means, and they both used their best means and exertions to these ends. . . .

S. COOPER.

It is well known that a large number of the prisoners that testified against Capt. Wirz were among those who had been paroled by the authorities in charge of the prisoners, to the end that they might assist their suffering comrades in the hospital department. In nearly every instance these men would attempt to escape, but by the vigilance of Capt. Wirz and the guards they were generally caught, and were put back in prison, with no prospect of being again paroled for duty outside. As a matter of course, they were incensed against Wirz, and their testimony was against him. The value of testimony of this character would certainly not be great. Men that would violate their paroles, and leave their dying comrades to suffer as they did, at Andersonville, would certainly not be competent witnesses in a court of justice. We find that Captain Henry Wirz was placed by General Winder in charge as superintendent of the interior of the prison at Andersonville, on the 12th day of April, 1864; by his orders he was held to strict accountability for the escape of the prisoners. Supplies for prisoners were issued upon his requisitions, and under his orders all passes to visit the prison were granted. All the details of management connected with the discipline of the prison were under his immediate control. He reported directly to General Winder. This task (herculean as it afterwards proved to be) was not one of any ordinary character, even then, when we take into consideration the rapidity with which the prisoners were sent to this place from the Army of the Tennessee, and from the prisons in and around Richmond. At one time some 33,000 men were here. The maladies that scourged the place, the difficulties in procuring subsistence and comforts, must all be taken into consideration. It must be recollected that there was great difficulty, at this

time, in getting supplies, in consequence of raiding parties breaking up railroad communications. The guards that were furnished Captain Wirz were very inefficient. They were composed of boys under eighteen years of age, and men over forty-five. These raw troops knew but little of the duties of a soldier. The only troops on which he could depend were a fragment of the 55th Georgia Infantry, and Captain Gamble's battery of light artillery. Sentinels were stationed at regular intervals around the prison. In many instances the guards, being bribed, were detected in conniving at the escape of prisoners. The regulations of the prison were necessarily strict. All military men understand that no large body of men can be controlled without strict discipline. A dead-line was established along the inside of the prison, as before described, and the sentinels were instructed to let no one cross it under any pretence whatever, but to fire upon any prisoner if he tried to cross it after being halted three distinct times. The rules and regulations of the post and prison were posted up in conspicuous places, and all the orders pertaining to the prison were read and explained to the prisoners at the proper time. Occasionally these orders were violated, and the prescribed penalties inflicted.

The following statements, taken from the reports of the United States Sanitary Commission, New York, 1864, will show the character of the discipline as practised in Northern prisons that contained Confederate captives:

" . . . There have been five men shot, three killed and two wounded, here since this has been a prison: one killed in the river making his escape, about one hundred yards from the shore, at night; one killed for attempting to climb over the fence towards the river, and one man was wounded (died since) for committing a nuisance on the bank contrary to orders, and was ordered by the sentry to stop. He called the sentry a Yankee son of a —, and would not stop; the ball wounded two men, the other said he deserved all he got.

Another was killed accidentally by the sentry shooting at another prisoner, who was committing a nuisance and who would not obey the 'order.' The orders are to prevent nuisances occurring in the barracks, which were detrimental to health and cleanliness. Even with these rules, nuisances are not unfrequently committed. Special orders No. 157 are the same as those I refer to, and are as follows :

[Special orders No. 157.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, *June 1st, 1864.*

The officer of the guard must read and explain these orders to each relief of his guard regularly before having it posted.

I. No sentinel must communicate with, nor allow any person to communicate with, any of the prisoners, nor permit any of the prisoners to go outside of the limits (dead-line) of their barracks, without permission of the Commanding General or the officers in charge of the prisoners.

II. It is the duty of the sentinels to prevent the prisoners from escaping, or cutting, defacing, or in any way damaging the Government property, or from committing any nuisance in or about the barracks, or from using any abusive or insolent language towards them, and from any violation of good order. Should the sentinel detect any prisoner in violating these instructions, he must order him three distinct times to halt; and if the prisoner obeys the order, the sentinel must call the corporal of the guard and have the prisoner placed in arrest; but should the prisoner fail to halt when so ordered, the sentinel must enforce his order by bayonet or ball.

By command of Brig. Genl. SCHOEFF.

G. W. AHL, *Captain and A. A. A. G.*

[ They exist in all the prisons.

A. G. WOLF, *Lieutenant and Commissary of Prisoners.*

Sworn and subscribed to before me.

D. B. BROWN, *U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.*

*June 21, 1864.*

It affords me great pleasure to step aside from the line of my defence, to acknowledge, in behalf of the Confederate prisoners, the many kind deeds done for them while in Northern prisons by some noble men and women (not members of the "Sanitary Commission") of the North. They spared neither pains nor expense in trying to ameliorate the "dreary void of prison life"; and many a poor, famishing soldier who was living on the miserable, scanty fare of the prison, as well as receiving curses for being a "traitor," "secessionist," "rebel,"

&c., had occasion to rejoice in the contents of some of the well laden boxes of provisions sent them by these angels of mercy. These acts of kindness were prompted by the spontaneous outpouring of the nobler and better feelings of our nature, as well as a recognition that the cause in which the Confederate soldier was engaged was just. These kind favors will always be remembered by the Southern people with gratitude. The Federal authorities, however, after a time forbade the express companies from carrying even these articles to them ; or if they did, it was managed so that the parties to whom they were destined did not receive them.

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## CHAPTER VII.

Henry Wirz was a physician by profession, and was born at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1822. He emigrated to America in 1849. He first settled in Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently removed to Louisiana, where he practised his profession. When the war broke out, he was among the first to enlist in the Southern cause. He served as a private in the memorable battles of Manassas and Bull Run, where he received a wound in the arm, injuring the bone, from which he never recovered, to the day of his execution. He was detailed from the hospital department at Richmond, and placed as a clerk in the Libby Prison. Afterwards he was commissioned as a captain in the Confederate army, and was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, and visited all the prisons of the South in 1862-3, as an inspecting officer.

In the latter part of 1863 he was sent by President Davis to carry secret dispatches to the Confederate Commissioners, Mr. Mason in England, and Mr. Slidell in France, and to all



the financial agents of the Confederate Government in Europe. On his return in January, 1864, he was assigned to duty under Brigadier-general John H. Winder, who placed him as superintendent of the Confederate States Military Prison at Andersonville, where he was still on duty at the close of the war.

In direct violation of the terms of the surrender made between Generals Johnston and Sherman, he was arrested by Captain Noyes, under orders from General Wilson, and sent to Macon, Ga. From here he was shortly afterwards sent to Washington City, and there confined in the Old Capitol Prison. After several months spent in getting the witnesses ready, making up the charges, and arranging all the machinery of a grand tribunal, whose duty it seemed was to sit in judgment over the fallen South, the following orders were issued, in place of the first, which included as co-conspirators, General Robert E. Lee, ex-President Jefferson Davis, James A. Seddon, and others, whose names were stricken off the list in the second indictment. All the names, however, except that of General Lee, were replaced in the "findings" by the court. I insert the charges and specifications in full, so as to give the reader a chance to note the spirit that prevailed at the time.

[Special Orders No. 453.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, August 23d, 1865.

III. A Special Military Commission is hereby appointed to meet in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 23d day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Henry Wirz, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

*Detail for the Commission*:—Major-general L. Wallace, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major-general G. Mott, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major-general J. W. Geary, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major-general L. Thomas, Adjutant-general U. S.

Army; Brigadier-general Francis Fessenden, U. S. Volunteers; Brigadier-general E. S. Bragg, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-general John T. Ballier, Colonel 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Brevet Colonel T. Allcock, Lieutenant-colonel 4th New York Artillery; Lieutenant-colonel I. H. Stibbs, 12th Iowa Volunteers. Colonel N. P. Chipman, additional aide-de-camp, Judge-advocate of the Commission, with such assistants as he may select, with the approval of the Judge-advocate General.

The Commission will sit without regard to hours.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

The charges and specifications read as follows:

#### CHARGE I.

Maliciously, wilfully, and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the first day of March, 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the tenth day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaiah H. White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held, and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

*Specification.*—In this, that he, the said Henry Wirz, did combine, confederate and conspire with them, the said John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaiah H. White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, and others whose names are unknown, citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, maliciously, traitor-

ously, and in violation of the laws of war, to impair and injure the health and to destroy the lives—by subjecting to torture and great suffering, by confining in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, by exposing to the inclemency of winter and to the dews and burning sun of summer, by compelling the use of impure water, and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food—of large numbers of Federal prisoners, to wit: the number of thirty thousand, soldiers in the military service of the United States of America, held as prisoners of war at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1864, and at divers times between that day and the tenth day of April, A. D. 1865, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted. And he, the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, being then and there commandant of a military prison at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, located by authority of the so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, and as such commandant fully clothed with authority, and in duty bound to treat, care and provide for such prisoners held as aforesaid, as were or might be placed in his custody, according to the law of war, did, in furtherance of such combination, confederation and conspiracy, and incited thereunto by them, the said John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaiah H. White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, and others whose names are unknown, maliciously, wickedly and traitorously confine a large number of such prisoners of war, soldiers in the military service of the United States, to the amount of thirty thousand men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, in a close and small area of ground wholly inadequate to their wants and destructive to their health, which he well knew and intended; and while there so confined, during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil design, and in aid

of the said conspiracy, wilfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of winter and the dews and burning sun of summer ; and with such evil intent did take, or cause to be taken from them, their clothing, blankets, camp equipage, and other property at the time of being placed in his custody ; and with like malice and evil intent, did refusé to furnish, or cause to be furnished, food either of a quality or quantity sufficient to preserve health and sustain life ; and did refuse and neglect to furnish wood sufficient for cooking in summer and to keep said prisoners warm in winter, and did compel the said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome food, and that in limited quantities entirely inadequate to sustain health, which he well knew ; and did compel the said prisoners to use unwholesome water, reeking with the filth and garbage of the prison and prison-guard, and the offal and drainage of the cook-house of said prison. Whereby the prisoners became greatly reduced in their bodily strength, and emaciated and injured in their bodily health, their minds impaired, and their intellects broken ; and many of them, to wit : the number of ten thousand, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof, which he, the said Henry Wirz, then and there well knew and intended ; and so knowing and evilly intending, did refuse and neglect to provide proper lodgings, food, or nourishment for the sick, and necessary medicine and medical attendance for the restoration of their health ; and did knowingly, wilfully, and maliciously, in furtherance of his evil designs, permit them to languish and die from want of care and proper treatment.

And the said Henry Wirz, still pursuing his evil purposes, did permit to remain in the said prison, among the emaciated sick and languishing living, the bodies of the dead, until they became corrupt and loathsome, and filled the air with foetid and noxious exhalations, and thereby greatly increased the unwholesomeness of the prison, insomuch that great numbers

of said prisoners, to wit, the number of one thousand, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof.

And the said Henry Wirz, still pursuing his wicked and cruel purpose, wholly disregarding the usages of civilised warfare, did, at the time and place aforesaid, maliciously and wilfully subject the prisoners aforesaid to cruel, unusual, and infamous punishment, upon slight, trivial, and fictitious pretences, by fastening large balls of iron to their feet, and binding large numbers of the prisoners aforesaid closely together with large chains around their necks and feet, so that they walked with the greatest difficulty; and being so confined, were subjected to the burning rays of the sun, often without food or drink for hours and even days, from which said cruel treatment large numbers, to wit: the number of one hundred, whose names are unknown, sickened, fainted, and died. And he, the said Wirz, did further cruelly treat and injure said prisoners by maliciously confining them within an instrument of torture, called "the stocks," thus depriving them of the use of their limbs, and forcing them to lie, sit, and stand for many hours without the power of changing position, and being without food or drink, in consequence of which many, to wit: the number of thirty, whose names are unknown, sickened and died.

And he, the said Wirz, still wickedly pursuing his evil purpose, did establish and cause to be designated within the prison enclosure containing said prisoners a "dead line," being a line around the inner face of the stockade or wall inclosing said prison, and about twenty feet distant from and within said stockade; and having so established said dead-line, which was in many places an imaginary line, and in many other places marked by insecure and shifting strips of boards nailed upon the top of small and insecure stakes or posts, he, the said Wirz, instructed the prison-guard stationed around the top of said stockade to fire upon and kill any of the prisoners aforesaid who might touch, fall upon, pass over, or under, or across the said dead-line; pursuant to which said instructions,

maliciously and needlessly given by said Wirz, the said prison guard did fire upon and kill a large number of said prisoners, to wit: the number of about three hundred.

And the said Wirz, still pursuing his evil purpose, did keep and use ferocious and bloodthirsty beasts, dangerous to human life, called bloodhounds, to hunt down prisoners of war aforesaid who made their escape from his custody, and did then and there wilfully and maliciously suffer, incite, and encourage the said beasts to seize, tear, mangle, and maim the bodies and limbs of said fugitive prisoners of war, which the said beasts, incited as aforesaid, then and there did, whereby a large number of said prisoners of war, who during the time aforesaid made their escape and were recaptured, and were by the said beasts then and there cruelly and inhumanly injured, inso-much that many of said prisoners, to wit: the number of about fifty, died.

And the said Wirz, still pursuing his wicked purpose, and still aiding in carrying out said conspiracy, did use and cause to be used, for the pretended purpose of vaccination, impure and poisonous vaccine-matter, which said impure and poisonous vaccine-matter was then and there, by the direction and order of said Wirz, maliciously, cruelly, and wickedly deposited in the arms of many of said prisoners, by reason of which large numbers of them, to wit: one hundred, lost the use of their arms, and many of them, to wit: about the number of two hundred, were so injured that they soon after died.

All of which he, the said Henry Wirz, well knew and maliciously intended, and in aid of the then existing rebellion against the United States, with the view to assist in weakening and impairing the armies of the United States, and in furtherance of the said conspiracy, and with the full knowledge, consent and connivance of his co-conspirators aforesaid, he the said Wirz then and there did.



## CHARGE II.

*Murder in Violation of the Laws and Customs of War.*

*Specification 1.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the eighth day of July A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully, of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and he, the said Henry Wirz, a certain pistol, called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol, the said Henry Wirz, in his hand then and there held to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said Henry Wirz, the said soldier thereafter, to wit: on the ninth day of July A. D. 1864, died.

*Specification 2.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the twentieth day of September A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did jump upon, stamp, kick, bruise, and otherwise injure, with the heels of his boots, a soldier belonging to the army of the United

States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, of which said stamping, kicking, and bruising, maliciously done and inflicted by the said Wirz, the said soldier soon thereafter, to wit: on the twentieth day of September A. D. 1864, died.

*Specification 3.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and he, the said Henry Wirz, a certain pistol called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said Henry Wirz in his hand then and there had and held to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid, a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said Henry Wirz, the said soldier immediately, to wit: on the day aforesaid, died.

*Specification 4.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the thirtieth of May A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such, from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and he,

the said Henry Wirz, a certain pistol called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said Henry Wirz in his hand then and there had and held to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said Henry Wirz, the said soldier, on the thirtieth day of May A. D. 1864, died.

*Specification 5.*—In this, the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the twentieth day of August A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did confine and bind with an instrument of torture called "the stocks," a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, in consequence of which said cruel treatment, maliciously and murderously inflicted as aforesaid, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter, to wit: on the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1864, died.

*Specification 6.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the first day of February A. D. 1865, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of

the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did confine and bind within an instrument of torture called "the stocks," a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, in consequence of which said cruel treatment, maliciously and murderously inflicted as aforesaid, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter, to wit: on the sixth day of February A. D. 1864, died.

*Specification 7.*—In this, the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the twentieth day of July A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did fasten and chain together several persons, soldiers belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as prisoners of war, whose names are unknown, binding the necks and feet of said prisoners closely together, and compelling them to carry great burdens, to wit, large iron balls chained to their feet, so that in consequence of the said cruel treatment inflicted upon them by the said Henry Wirz as aforesaid, one of the said soldiers, a prisoner of war as aforesaid, whose name is unknown, on the twenty-fifth day of July A. D. 1864, died.

*Specification 8.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the fifteenth day of May A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the

armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said Henry Wirz was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; and in pursuance of said order so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the musket aforesaid, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit, on the day aforesaid, died.

*Specification 9.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the first day of July A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and in his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said Wirz was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; and in pursuance of said order so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit, on the day aforesaid, died.

*Specification 10.*—In this, the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the twentieth day of August A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said Wirz was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown ; and in pursuance of said order so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit, on the day aforesaid, died.

*Specification 11.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the first day of July A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did cause, incite, and urge certain ferocious, bloodthirsty animals, called bloodhounds, to pursue, attack, wound, tear in pieces a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in consequence thereof the said bloodhounds did, then and there, with the



knowledge, encouragement, and instigation of him, the said Wirz, maliciously and murderously given by him, attack and mortally wound the said soldier, in consequence of which said mortal wound he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit: on the sixth day of July A. D. 1864, died.

*Specification 12.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the twenty-seventh day of July A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said Wirz was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; and in pursuance of said order so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which said mortal wound he, the said prisoner soon thereafter, to wit: on the day aforesaid, died.

*Specification 13.*—In this, that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the third day of August A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States of America, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did

make an assault upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and with a pistol called a revolver, then and there held in the hands of the said Wirz, did beat and bruise said soldier upon the head, shoulders, and breast, inflicting thereby mortal wounds, from which said beating and bruising aforesaid, and mortal wounds caused thereby, the said soldier soon thereafter, to wit: on the fourth day of August A. D. 1864, died.

By order of the President of the United States.

N. P. CHIPMAN, *Colonel and A. A. D. C.,*  
*Judge Advocate.*

We witness in this extraordinary proceeding a man arrested in time of peace, and placed before a court which under the Constitution of the United States had no legal right to try him. The Constitution of the United States expressly declares that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury," &c. "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury," &c. (See Articles V. and VI. Amendments to the Constitution). "The trial of *all crimes*, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," &c. (Art. II. Section 2, Constitution). The last remnant of the Confederate forces surrendered in April 1865, and peace was declared; yet we find, nearly four months afterwards, a military court is convened to try Captain Henry Wirz. Here we see a direct violation of the "charter of liberty"—the President usurping his power, a court without a legal existence, and its proceedings such as in any court of justice would have been pronounced a nullity.

Without pursuing this line of argument further, we find that the prisoner put in pleas in bar to the effect:

1st. That he had been paroled by General J. H. Wilson, and that he should not be held a prisoner.

2d. He denied the jurisdiction of the court to try him.

3d. That the war being ended and civil law restored, there is no military law under which he could be tried.

4th. He moved to quash the charges, for vagueness as to time, place, and manner of offences.

5th. That he had been on the 21st of August put upon trial to these charges, and that the court had been broken up without his agency or consent. Having once been put in jeopardy, he cannot now be arraigned as before, but is entitled to an acquittal.

6th. He claimed a discharge, because as an officer in the Confederate army he was entitled to the terms agreed to between Generals Sherman and Johnston, upon the surrender of the latter.

All these were overruled except as to the jurisdiction of the court, and the prisoner then put in the plea of not guilty.

The trial dragged along for nearly three months, the Northern press heralding forth to the civilised world the horrible scenes alleged to have been committed by Captain Wirz and his co-conspirators. *Harper's Weekly* was filled each week with some new cut or scene of the "Monster Wirz," or the "Brute Winder." The reporters of the *New York Herald* and *Tribune* were busy in picturing the Southern people as brutal barbarians. So great was the excitement, that a portion of the Canadian and English press were led to believe that the Southern people were not fit for the freedom to which they had aspired, and so expressed themselves. After the trial had continued for several days, Messrs. Hughes, Denver, and Peck, counsel for Captain Wirz, withdrew from the trial, satisfied that they could do their client no good, as his doom was fixed on the day that he was arrested. Lewis Schade, Esq., at the earnest request of the prisoner, remained until the close of the trial. The trial was concluded on the 4th of November 1865, after the examination of something over one hundred witnesses; and shortly afterwards we find the following:

[*General Court Martial—Orders No. 607.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, November 6th, 1865.

Before a military commission which convened at Washington, D. C., August 23d, 1865, pursuant to paragraph 3, special orders No. 453, dated August 23d, 1865, and paragraph 13, special orders No. 524, dated October 2d, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-general's Office, Washington, and of which Major-general Lewis Wallace, United States Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried Henry Wirz.

FINDING.—The Commission having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Henry Wirz, as follows :

Of specification to Charge I. *guilty*, after amending said specification to read as follows:—"In this, that he, the said Henry Wirz, did combine, confederate and conspire with them, the said Jefferson Davis, James A. Seddon, Howell Cobb, John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaiah H. White, W. S. Winder, W. Shelby Reed, R. R. Stevenson, S. P. Moore, — Keer, late hospital-steward at Andersonville; James Duncan, Wesley W. Turner, Benjamin Harris, and others whose names are unknown, citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, maliciously, traitorously, and in violation of the laws of war, to impair and injure the health and to destroy the lives—by subjecting to torture and great suffering, by confining in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, by exposing to the inclemency of winter and to the dews and burning sun of summer, by compelling the use of impure water, and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food—of large numbers of Federal prisoners, to wit, the number of about forty-five thousand, soldiers in the military service of the United States of America, held as prisoners of war at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, within the line of the so-called Confederate States, on or before the 27th day of March A. D. 1864, and at divers times between that day and the 10th day

of April A. D. 1865, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted.

Of charge I. "guilty."

Of specification first to charge II. "guilty."

Of specification second to charge II. "guilty."

Of specification third to charge II. "guilty."

Of specification fourth to charge II. "not guilty."

Of specification five to charge II. "guilty."

Of specification six to charge II. "guilty."

Of specification seven to charge II. "guilty."

Of specifications eight and nine to charge II. "guilty."

Of specification ten to charge II. "not guilty."

Of specification eleven to charge II. "guilty."

Of specification twelve to charge II. "guilty." •

Of specification thirteen to charge II. "not guilty."

Of charge II. "guilty."

SENTENCE.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said Henry Wirz, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct, two-thirds of the court concurring therein.

II.—The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case having been submitted to the President of the United States, the following are his orders:

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in the within case are approved, and it is ordered that the sentence be carried into execution by the officer commanding the Department of Washington, on Friday the 10th day of November, 1865, between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

ANDREW JOHNSON, *President*.

III.—Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, is commanded to cause the foregoing sentence in the case of Henry Wirz to be duly executed in accordance with the President's order.

IV.—The Military Commission, of which Major-General Lewis Wallace, United States Volunteers, is president, is hereby dissolved. By command of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-general.*

Thus was Captain Wirz “tried,” and the iniquitous proceedings were consummated by his execution, on the 10th day of November, 1865.

Captain Henry Wirz, though compelled to suffer an ignominious death, died as a brave man should die — fully conscious of having striven to discharge his duty to his country. He had been taken by treachery ; cast into a dungeon without the opportunity of consulting with his friends, or seeing his wife and little children ; his counsel had forsaken him ; a mob, aroused and incensed by a venal press, was crying for his blood ; but his courage and fortitude never forsook him. Just before his execution he was promised his life if he would implicate certain leading men in the South in the crimes with which he was charged. He answered, “I would not become a traitor, even if I knew anything, to save my own life.”

The helpless condition of this unfortunate man is fully illustrated by the following letter sent by him to the editor of the *News* during the trial. As a matter of course, the appeal was unheeded :

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, }  
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 27th, 1865. }

To the Editor of the *New York News* :

Although a perfect stranger to you, I take, in my unfortunate and helpless condition, the liberty to address you this letter, knowing that, as a friend to the downtrodden South, you cannot but have some sympathy for a man who, as he believes, is innocently about to be sacrificed—a sympathy which I hope will prompt you to interest yourself in his behalf. I am a native of Switzerland, and, having been for years before the war a resident of Louisiana, could not do otherwise than take up arms



to defend the State and country of my adoption when it was invaded. I joined the Confederate army in 1861, and served faithfully the cause I considered to be a rightful one. In 1862, the United States troops destroyed my home, and my wife and three children had to seek shelter among friends. I lost all I possessed, but a few negroes who still remained faithful. In 1864 I was ordered to report to the officer of the military prison at Andersonville, Georgia. By this officer I was put in command of the prison, and remained in that position from April 1864 until 1865. When the South ceased the struggle, I was still in Andersonville with my family, believing myself fully protected by the terms of the agreement between Generals Sherman and Johnston, and never dreaming that I, a poor captain and subaltern officer, would be made to answer with my life for what is now alleged to have been done at Andersonville. I was, in violation of a safe-conduct which was given me by a staff-officer of General Wilson, arrested in Macon, Georgia, was kept there in confinement for two weeks, and then sent on to Washington, and am now, by order of the President of the United States, brought before a court to be tried under the most atrocious charges. I have no friends here. I am helpless; and unless I can get help, will have to lose the last thing which I possess in this world—my good name and my life. My conscience is clear. I have never dealt cruelly with a prisoner under my charge. If they suffered for want of shelter, food, clothing and necessities, I could not help it, having no control over these things—things which the Confederate Government could give only in very limited quantity, even to our own men, as everybody knows who will be just and impartial. My legal advisers (Messrs. Schade and Baker) seeing my helplessness, have undertaken to conduct my defence. They are both doing it from generosity and compassion, knowing full well that I have not the means to remunerate them for their trouble. But I cannot expect them to furnish the means which it absolutely requires in the conducting of a case

of such importance. Copies of depositions have to be made, messengers have to be sent here and there to get up testimony; and how can this be done without money? I have none to give; and, no doubt, my case will be lost—my life sacrificed—for want of the money to defray the expenses of such a trial. But my counsel believe, from the evidence already in their possession, that if the necessary means can be obtained, my acquittal must be the result. On this condition, I take the liberty to appeal to you to assist me, and let me not be the victim of injustice. Your influence is such that it will not require very great efforts to collect the necessary means for a vigorous carrying on of the defence. I am myself without clothes, without any means to alleviate the hardships of a close confinement. My health is bad, and the prison fare is not calculated to benefit a sick, or at least a suffering man. Still, these things I have borne without murmuring, and hope, with the help of God, to bear yet for a while longer.

Hoping that this petition will receive a favorable reception on your part, and assuring you again that nothing but the direst necessity could induce me to address you, I remain, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

H. WIRZ,  
*Late Capt. and A. A. G. C. S. A.*

During the trial Capt. Wirz appealed to Col. Chipman for permission to consult some of the clergy in regard to his spiritual welfare. This request was granted, and they visited him under the surveillance of a guard. The following is his appeal to Col. Chipman:

“You will, I hope, excuse my liberty to address you these lines, but not knowing to whom to appeal, I refer the matter to you. I am now a prisoner since the 7th of May, 1865. I have been deprived of all the chances to receive the consolations of religion even necessary to anybody, and truly more so to a man charged with crimes so heinous, so terrible, that the

mere thought of them makes me shudder. Although I know myself full well that I am wrongfully accused, that an all-seeing, all-knowing God knows my innocence, still I need some encouragement from others, not to sink under the heavy burden which is placed upon me. Under these circumstances I respectfully ask that permission be granted to Rev. Fathers Whelan and Hamilton to visit me, and administer such spiritual comforts as my unfortunate position requires. They are both men of integrity, and will not profit by the occasion to see or do anything but what their duties as ministers of the Gospel will permit. Hoping that this, my humble request, may be favorably received, and the permission be granted, I remain, Colonel, most respectfully,

“Your obedient servant,

“H. WIRZ.”

These reverend gentlemen, seeing that his mind and body were breaking down under his hopeless and forlorn condition, besought the authorities to grant him a respite for a few days, thus relieving him from the harassing details of the trial that had dragged its slow length along for nearly three months. This was, however, denied him, and he was forced to proceed with the trial.

At the close of this “mockery of justice,” Captain Wirz stated in his own behalf substantially as follows:—“He appeared to put on record his answer to the charges on which he was arraigned, and to protest and vindicate his innocence. He was there to answer for all his official and personal acts at Andersonville, and, if he could, convince the court that they had been void of offence before God and man. He trusted that he would not be held responsible for the official or personal misdeeds of others. He would be judged by his own acts; and if they had been such as to warrant his conviction on any of the charges, let him be visited with punishment commensurate with his offence. He did not ask for mercy, but he

demanded justice. In analysing the evidence he would endeavor to be simple and concise, and, above all things, frank and truthful." After reviewing the charges and specifications, confuting them, and denying all knowledge whatever of conspiracy with Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee, and others, of "wilfully and maliciously" destroying the lives of Federal prisoners, he concluded his argument in the following mournful strain:—"The statement which I now close will probably survive me and you alike; it will stand as a complete answer to all the mass of misrepresentation heaped against me. May God so direct and enlighten you in your deliberations, that your character for impartiality and justice may be protected, my character defended, and the few days of my natural life spared to my helpless family."

The following letter from Captain Wirz was addressed to President Johnson four days before his execution:

"With a trembling hand, with a heart filled with the most conflicting emotions, and with a spirit hopeful one moment and despairing the next, I have taken the liberty of addressing you. When I consider your exalted position; when I think for a moment that in your hand rests the weal or woe of millions—yea, the peace of the world—well may I pause to call to my aid courage enough to lay before you my humble petition. I have heard you spoken of as a man willing and ready at all times and under all circumstances to do justice, and that no man, however humble he may be, need fear to approach you; and therefore I have come to the conclusion that you will allow me the same privilege as extended to hundreds and thousands of others. It is not my desire nor intention to enter into an argument as to the merits of my case. In your hands, if I am rightfully informed, are all the records and evidences bearing upon this point, and it would be presumption on my part to say one word about it. There is only one thing that I ask, and it is expressed in few words:—Pass your sentence. For six weary months I have been a prisoner; for

six months my name has been in the mouth of every one ; by thousands I am considered a monster of cruelty, a wretch that ought not to pollute the earth any longer. Truly, when I pass in my mind over the testimony given, I sometimes almost doubt my own existence. I doubt that I am the Captain Wirz spoken of. I doubt that such a man ever lived, such as he is said to be ; and I am inclined to call on the mountains to fall upon and bury me and my shame. But oh, sir, while I wring my hands in mute and hopeless despair, there speaks a small but unmistakable voice within me, that says :—‘Console thyself, thou knowest thy innocence, fear not ; if men hold thee guilty, God does not, and a new life will pervade your being.’ Such has been the state of my mind for weeks and months, and no punishment that human ingenuity can inflict could increase my distress. The pangs of death are short, and therefore I humbly pray that you will pass your sentence without delay. Give me death or liberty. The one I do not fear ; the other I crave. If you believe me guilty of the terrible charges that have been heaped upon me, deliver me to the executioner. If not guilty, in your estimation, restore me to liberty and life. A life such as I am now living is no life. I breathe, sleep, eat, but it is only the mechanical functions I perform, and nothing more. Whatever you decide I shall accept. If condemned to death, I shall suffer without a murmur. If restored to liberty, I will thank and bless you for it.

“I would not convey the idea to your mind, Mr. President, that I court death. Life is sweet ; however lowly or humble man’s station may be, he clings to life. His soul is filled with awe when he contemplates the future, the unknown land where the judgment is, before which he will have to give an account of his words, thoughts, and deeds. Well may I remember, too, that I have erred like all other human beings. But of those things for which I may perhaps suffer a violent death, I am not guilty ; and God judge me. I have said all that I wished to say. Excuse my boldness in addressing you, but I could

not help it. I cannot bear this suspense much longer. May God bless you, and be with you. Your task is a great and fearful one. In life or death I shall pray for you, and for the prosperity of the country in which I have passed some of my happiest as well as darkest days."

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## CHAPTER VIII.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Hughes, Denver, and Peck were retained as counsel for Captain Wirz; but upon ascertaining the biased nature of the court, and perceiving that they could be of no benefit whatever to their client, they withdrew from the defence. Lewis Schade, Esq., of Washington City, at the earnest appeal of the unfortunate man, kindly consented to appear for the defence. His published statement afterwards to the "American people," shows that he was prompted by those humane instincts that should pervade the breast of every advocate of justice and truth. His statement is as follows:

"Intending to leave the United States for some time, I feel it my duty before I start, to fulfill in part a promise which, a few hours before his death, I gave to my unfortunate client, Captain Wirz, who was executed at Washington on the 10th day of November, 1865. Protesting up to the last moment his innocence of those monstrous crimes with which he was charged, he received my word that, having failed to save him from a felon's doom, I would, as long as I lived, do everything in my power to clear his memory. I did that the more readily, as I was then already perfectly convinced that he suffered wrongfully. Since that time his unfortunate children, both here and in Europe, have constantly implored me to wipe out



the terrible stains which now cover the name of their father. Though the times do not seem propitious for obtaining full justice; yet, considering that man is mortal, I will, before entering upon a perilous voyage, perform my duty to those innocent orphans, and also to myself. I will now give a brief statement of the causes which led to the arrest and execution of Captain Wirz. In April 1865, President Johnson issued a proclamation, stating that from evidence in the possession of the 'Bureau of Military Justice,' it appeared that Jefferson Davis was implicated in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and for that reason the President offered a reward of \$100,000 on the capture of the then fugitive ex-President of the Southern Confederacy. That testimony has since been found to be entirely false and a mere fabrication, and the suborner Conover is now under sentence in the jail of this city; the two perjurers whom he suborned having turned State's evidence against him, whilst the individual by whom Conover was suborned has not yet been brought to justice.

"Certain high and influential enemies of Jefferson Davis, either then already aware of the character of the testimony of those witnesses, or not thinking their testimony quite sufficient to hang Mr. Davis, expected to find the wanting material in the terrible mortality of Union prisoners at Andersonville. Orders were issued accordingly to arrest a subaltern officer, Captain Wirz, a poor, friendless and wounded prisoner of war, (he being included in the surrender of General Johnston) and, besides, a foreigner by birth. On the 7th day of May he was placed in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, and from that time the greater part of the Northern press was busily engaged in forming the unfortunate man, in the eyes of the Northern people, into such a monster that it became almost impossible for him to obtain counsel. Even his countryman, the Swiss Consul-general, publicly refused to accept money to defray the expenses of the trial. He was doomed before he was heard, and even the permission to be heard according to law was

denied him. To increase the excitement and give eclat to the proceeding, and to influence still more the public mind, the trial took place under the very dome of the Capitol of the nation. A military commission, presided over by one of the most arbitrary and despotic generals in the country, was formed; and the paroled prisoner of war, his wounds still open, and so feeble that he had to recline during the trial on a sofa. How that trial was conducted the whole world knows. The enemies of generosity and humanity believed it to be a sure thing to get at Jefferson Davis. Therefore, the first charge was that of conspiracy between Wirz, Jefferson Davis, Seddon, Howell Cobb, R. B. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, and a number of others, to kill the Union prisoners. The trial lasted for three months; but, unfortunately for the bloodthirsty instigators, not a particle of evidence was produced showing the existence of such a conspiracy, yet Captain Wirz was found guilty of that charge. Having thus failed, another effort was made. On the night before the execution of the prisoner, a telegram was sent to the Northern press from this city, stating that Wirz had made important disclosures to General L. C. Baker, the well-known detective, implicating Jefferson Davis, and that the confession would probably be given to the public. On the same evening some parties came to the confessor of Wirz, Rev. Father Boyle, and also to me, one of them informing me that a high Cabinet officer wished to assure Wirz, that if he would implicate Jefferson Davis with the atrocities committed at Andersonville, his sentence would be commuted. He, the messenger, or whoever he was, requested me to inform Wirz of this. In presence of Father Boyle I told Wirz, next morning, what had happened. The Captain simply and quietly replied: 'Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis, he had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville. If I knew anything of him I would not become a traitor against him, or anybody else, even to save my life.' He likewise denied that

he had ever made any statement whatever to General Baker. Thus ended the attempt to suborn Captain Wirz against Jefferson Davis. That alone shows what a man he was. How many of his defamers would have done the same? With his wounded arm in a sling, the poor paroled prisoner mounted, two hours later, the scaffold. His last words were that he died innocent; and so he did. The 10th day of November, 1865, will indeed be a black stain upon the pages of American history. To weaken the effect of his declaration of innocence, and of the noble manner in which Wirz died, a telegram was manufactured here and sent North, stating that on the 27th day of October, Mrs. Wirz, (who actually was 900 miles, on that day, away from Washington) had been prevented by that Stantonian *deus ex machina*, General L. C. Baker, *from poisoning her husband*. Thus, on the same day when the unfortunate family lost their husband and father, a cowardly and atrocious attempt was made to blacken their character also. On the next day I branded the whole as an infamous lie, and since then I have never heard of it again, though it emanated from a Brigadier-general of the United States army.

“All those who were charged with having conspired with Captain Wirz have since been released, except Jefferson Davis, the prisoner of the American ‘Castle Chillon.’ Captain Winder was let off without trial; and if any of the others have been tried, which I do not know, certainly none of them have been hung. As Captain Wirz could not conspire alone, nobody will now, in view of that important fact, consider him guilty of that charge. So much then for charge No. I.

“As to charge No. II., to wit: Murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war,—I do not hesitate to declare what about 145 out of 160 witnesses on both sides declared during the trial, that Captain Wirz never murdered or killed any Union prisoners with his own hands or otherwise. All those witnesses (about twelve to fifteen) who testified that they saw Captain Wirz kill a prisoner, have sworn falsely; abundant

proofs of that assertion being in existence. The hands of Captain Wirz are clear of the blood of prisoners of war. He would certainly have at least intimated to me a knowledge of the alleged murders with which he was charged. In almost all cases, no names of the alleged murdered men could be given; and where it was done, no such persons could be identified. The terrible scene in court when he was confronted with one of the witnesses, and the latter insisting that Wirz was the man who killed a certain Union prisoner, which irritated the prisoner so much that he almost fainted, will still be remembered. That man (Grey) swore falsely; and God alone knows what the poor, innocent prisoner must have suffered at that moment. That scene was depicted and illustrated in the Northern newspapers as if Wirz had broken down on account of his guilt. Seldom has a mortal suffered more than that friendless and forsaken man. Fearing lest this communication should be too long, I will merely speak of the principal and most intelligent of those false witnesses, who testified to individual murder on the part of Captain Wirz. Upon his testimony the Judge-advocate, in his final argument, laid particular stress, on account of his intelligence. This witness prepared also pictures of the alleged cruelties of Wirz, which were handed to the Commission, and are now on record, copies of which appeared at the time in Northern illustrated papers. He swore that his name was Felix de-la-Baume, and represented himself as a Frenchman and grand-nephew of Marquis Lafayette. After having so well testified and shown so much zeal, he received a recommendation signed by the members of the Commission. On the 11th day of October, before the taking of the testimony was concluded, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. This occurred whilst one of the witnesses for the defence (Duncan) was arrested in open court and placed in prison before he had testified. After the execution of Captain Wirz, some of the Germans of Washington recognised in de-la-Baume a deserter from the Seventh New York (Steuben's)

Regiment, whose name was not de-la-Baume, but Felix Oeser, a native of Saxony. They went to Secretary Harlan, and he dismissed the impostor, and the important witness in the Wirz trial, on the 21st day of November, eleven days after the execution. Nobody who is acquainted with the Conover testimony, in consequence of which the President of the United States was falsely induced to place a reward of \$100,000 upon the head of an innocent man, will be astonished at the above disclosures of the character of testimony before military commissions. So much for charge II. If from twelve to fifteen witnesses could be found who were willing to testify to so many acts of murder on the part of Wirz, there must certainly have been no lack of such who were willing to swear to minor offences. Such was the unnatural state of the public mind against the prisoner at that time, that such men regarded themselves, and were regarded, as heroes, after having testified in the manner above described; whilst, on the other hand, the witnesses for the defence were intimidated, particularly after one of them had been arrested. But who is responsible for the many lives that were lost at Andersonville and in the Southern prisons? That question has not fully been settled; but history will tell on whose heads the guilt for those sacrificed hecatombs of human beings is to be placed. It was certainly not the fault of poor Captain Wirz when, in consequence of medicines having been declared contraband of war by the North, the Union prisoners died for the want of the same. How often have we read during the war that ladies going South had been arrested and placed in the Old Capitol Prison by the Union authorities, because some quinine or other medicine had been found concealed in their clothing? Our navy prevented the ingress of medical stores from the seaside, and our troops repeatedly destroyed drug-stores, and even the supplies of private physicians in the South. Thus the scarcity of medicines became general all over the South. . . .

“That provisions in the South were scarce will astonish

nobody, when it is remembered how the war was carried on. General Sheridan boasted in his report that, in the Shenandoah Valley alone, he burnt over two thousand barns filled with wheat and corn, and all the mills in the whole tract of country; that he destroyed all factories of cloth, or killed and drove off every animal — even the poultry — that could contribute to human sustenance. And these desolations were repeated in different parts of the South, and so thoroughly, that last month, two years after the end of the war, Congress had to appropriate a million of dollars to save the people of those regions from actual starvation. The destruction of railroads and other means of transportation by which food could be supplied by abundant districts to those without it, increased the difficulties in giving sufficient food to our prisoners. The Confederate authorities, aware of their inability to maintain their prisoners, informed the Northern agents of the great mortality, and urgently requested that the prisoners should be exchanged, even without regard to the surplus which the Confederates had on the exchange-roll from former exchanges — that is, man for man. But our War Department did not consent to an exchange. They did not want to ‘exchange skeletons for healthy men.’ Finally, when all hopes of exchange were gone, Colonel Ould, the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, offered, early in August, 1864, to deliver up all the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring an equivalent in return, and pledged that the number would amount to ten or fifteen thousand; and if it did not, he would make up that number with well men. Although this offer was made in August, the transportation was not sent for them (to Savannah) until December, although he urged and implored (to use his own words) that haste should be made. During that very period the most of the deaths at Andersonville occurred. Congressman Covode, who lost two sons in Southern prisons, will do well if he inquires who those ‘skeletons’ were which the Hon. Secretary of War (Stanton) did not want to exchange for



healthy men. If he does, he will hereafter be perhaps less bitter against the people of the South. . . .

“We used justly to proclaim in former times that ours was the ‘land of the free and the home of the brave.’ But when one half of the country is shrouded in a despotism which now only finds a parallel in Russian Poland; and when our generals and soldiers quietly permit that their former adversaries shall be treated worse than the Helots of old, brave soldiers though they may be, who, when the forces and resources of both sections were more equal, have not seldom seen the backs of our best generals, not to speak of such men as Butler and consorts; then we may well question whether the Star-spangled Banner still waves ‘over the land of the free and the home of the brave.’ A noble and brave soldier never permits his antagonist to be calumniated and trampled upon after an honorable surrender. Besides, notwithstanding the decision of the highest legal tribunal in the land that military commissions are unconstitutional, the earnest and able protestations of President Johnson, and the sad results of military commissions, yet such military commissions are again established by recent legislation of Congress all over the suffering and starving South. History is just, and, as Mr. Lincoln used to say, ‘we cannot escape history.’ Puritanical hypocrisy, self-adulation and self-glorification, will not save those enemies of liberty from their just punishment. Not even a Christian burial of the remains of Captain Wirz has been allowed by Secretary Stanton. They still lie side by side with those of another and acknowledged victim of military commissions, the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt, in the yard of the former jail of this city. If anybody should desire to reply to this, I politely beg that it may be done before the 1st of May next, as I shall then leave the country, to return in the fall. After that day, letters will reach me in care of the American Legation, or Mr. Benedetto Bolzani, Leipzig street No. 38, Berlin, Prussia.

“LOUIS SCHADE, *Attorney at Law.*

“WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 4th, 1867.*”

In corroboration of this statement of Mr. Schade in regard to the trial of Captain Wirz, made some two years after the close of the war, I will insert some extracts from a letter written to the editor of the *New York Daily News* some months (August 9th, 1865) before the trial commenced. It is from the pen of an officer on General Sheridan's staff, who was himself a prisoner at Andersonville, at a period when the most frightful mortality prevailed there. It is plain and pointed, and contains facts that cannot be controverted. It reads as follows:

To the Editor of the *New York News*:

SIR:—I learn by various telegrams from Washington, that Captain Wirz, late commandant of the prison at Andersonville, Ga., is now confined in the Old Capitol Prison, and that numerous witnesses have been summoned, whose testimony it is supposed will completely unveil the horrors of that place. Captain Wirz, it is affirmed, is charged with having been the principal cause of the death of many thousands of Union soldiers who now sleep there forever. Having been for several months an inmate of the stockade at Andersonville, I propose herein to consider, in the first place, the causes of the excessive mortality there, and secondly, how much of its frightful suffering is justly chargeable to Captain Wirz. In doing this I am convinced that (although possibly opposed by some) I shall be supported by all those who have had opportunities of learning the truth in the case, and whose love of truth and magnanimity will impel them not to join in the hue and cry against one whose offence seems to be, that in doing his duty he did it well. Forbearance toward a conquered foe having ever been the attribute of the truly great, I cannot conceive how justice will be vindicated, the Union perpetuated, or the character of our country elevated, by the trial and execution of this man. The horror of the public has been excited, and a desire for vengeance stimulated, by one-sided narrations and pictorial illustrations of suffering, until, not content with having supped

on horrors for four years, the vitiated appetite of unappeasable men still calls for more. I am not aware that Capt. Wirz was selected for the position he filled from any inherent cruelty of disposition, or for any peculiar fitness for the task. His duty was simply that of jailor. Prisoners of war were committed to his charge, and he was held responsible for their safe custody, *i. e.* their retention. The mortality at Andersonville resulted mainly from the following causes: 1st. Want of food; 2d. Want of shelter; 3d. Want of medical attendance and hospital diet; 4th. Causes of a purely local nature, coupled with the moral degradation exhibited by the prisoners themselves. By the want of proper food I mean, the dietary scale was neither of the kind nor quality to which most of the prisoners had been accustomed. Still, it was the ordinary diet of the Confederate army, and they had nothing else to give us. Thousands of the prisoners had never eaten bread made of corn meal, or any preparation of it whatever; and with those, its use commonly resulted in diarrhœa, which, aggravated by the excessive use of water, generally in a few days became chronic. Every one knows the difficulty of treating this disease, even under the most favorable circumstances. At first the meal was issued uncooked, and the prisoners allowed to go out of the stockade in squads under guard to collect fuel. This privilege was accorded with the understanding that an escape would not be attempted. In a short time, however, Captain Wirz was compelled to withdraw the favor, for it was evident that no reliance could be placed in the promises of our men. This want of good faith resulted lamentably for all. Fuel became scarce, as only a few wagon-loads were distributed *per diem* to the prisoners, and the share of each man for three or four days would not surpass in size an ordinary cane. It was impossible to be otherwise, for the limited number of wagons and teams of the post were incessantly employed in hauling rations and carrying the dead to their graves. The corn-meal was, therefore, eaten in a semi-cooked state, and sickness com-

monly followed. Beans (or peas as they are called South) were not on the bill of fare. They were cooked in large kettles, with bacon or beef, as might happen, and would have been palatable and nutritious had even the most ordinary care been exercised in their preparation. *But the cooks were our own men*, liberated from the stockade for this special duty, on parole, and receiving therefor an extra ration and the liberty of the entire post, besides other privileges. Their own wants were bountifully supplied. The choicest of everything was theirs; but this secured, nothing involving either trouble or extra labor was wasted upon their unfortunate comrades. The beans were cooked as received from the commissary, mingled with pods, stones, and sand. The beef or bacon, covered with the filth of the cook-house, was flung into the sickening mess, and a compound was produced which even Macbeth's witches would have pronounced "*slab and good.*" When all was ready, it was dipped into barrels and hauled into the stockade for distribution. A brawny prisoner (whose nationality I shall not mention), detailed to superintend the issue of the rations, mounted each wagon as it entered, and indulged to the utmost his proclivities for murder. This he actually effected in one instance at least, beside inflicting innumerable serious injuries upon his fellow-prisoners; but, as he was forwarded for exchange long ago, I suppose ere this he has received an *honorable* discharge from the United States service in consideration of his sufferings.

As for the quantity of food, I know that until Generals Sherman and Kilpatrick destroyed the railroad communications of the South, the ration as issued by the post commissary was nearly, if not equal to that of our guards. The issues were based upon the morning reports of the prison; but as many hundred men inside and out of the stockade drew double rations or more, there would necessarily be a deficiency among those not so fortunate. The numerous instances of starvation which have been cited, occurred, not from the lack, but from

the nature of the food. Many such cases I have noticed where men have wasted away to skeletons with abundance of provisions in their tents. To eat were death, and it was death to abstain. The avidity with which our poor fellows devoured the delicacies offered them on arriving within our lines, was owing no more to their hunger than to the tempting nature of the viands. Could it have been possible for the Confederates to have bettered the diet of their prisoners, it is too much to expect of humanity that they would content themselves with their simple fare while we feasted.

The want of shelter exercised a marked influence. Had the men observed good faith when allowed to go out for wood, it is certain that in time all those unprovided with blankets or shelter-tents would have found shelter enough to protect them from the sun and dew. It was not until last September, however, that barracks were commenced. Had not the prisoners been removed to Millen, Florence, Savannah, Blackshears, and other posts, for their health, all would have been sheltered before winter set in. Last August there were probably thirty-five thousand men at Andersonville. More than half of these either bought or were provided with shelter of some kind. The rest lived as they best might, crouching by day in the shadows of the tents, and at night sleeping where they could find room. I mentioned a few weeks since, in the columns of a Brooklyn paper, some of the causes of this destitution. Many of our men were taken in battle, their baggage generally at the rear. Others, too feeble or indolent to carry their blankets or knapsacks, threw them away; and very many *sold* their effects by piecemeal, until they had stripped themselves as far as decency would permit, and farther, to gratify every impulse of appetite whenever an opportunity offered. Fruits and tempting edibles were displayed at every railroad station, and purchased with the blankets, clothing, and shoes of our infatuated men. Hundreds of them, I dare say thousands, have bartered away their lives for a momentary

gratification. When asked, however, how they lost their clothing and blankets, they almost invariably replied, "*The rebs stripped me.*" All of these houseless and naked men were blistered by the sun and chilled by the dews. These were the men who waited for the dead at the gates, and stripped every corpse to positive nudity, whenever the immediate friends or comrades of the deceased rejected the loathsome rags. These are they whose portraitures have filled our pictorials, and upon whose testimony of suffering and starvation the conviction of Captain Wirz will be sought; and whose vindictiveness, now in the hour of the triumph to which they contributed little or nothing, is only equalled by their total want of magnanimity, manhood and self-control while prisoners.

For some time after the organisation of the post, and before the extension of the original stockade, the sick received hospital treatment inside the enclosure. The great number of prisoners captured in the struggle against Grant and Sherman, necessitated the removal of the hospital, which was accordingly located a short distance outside. The accommodations were limited; so much so, in fact, that, without artifice or favor, it was almost impossible to gain admittance. The medical staff was quite numerous, and I suppose of the average ability. The stewards, ward-masters, nurses, cooks, &c., *were all our own men.* The principle ailments were chronic diarrhœa, dropsy, gangrene, and scurvy; of the first three, probably four-fifths of the patients died. The treatment for scurvy was somewhat more successful; and would have been still more so, had not these same *hospital attendants* exhibited all the demoniacal cruelty which is now so eagerly attributed to Captain Wirz. Anti-scorbutics were procured when possible. Wheat-flour and whiskey were also issued *for*, but not *to*, the sick; for these good *Samaritans of ours* would make the flour into tempting little biscuits, which retailed for twenty-five cents apiece in the stockade; and the whiskey, when diluted, would net them five dollars per canteen. Poultry, eggs, and fruit were disposed of in like manner; only



enough being issued to the sick to make a semblance of hospital treatment. When the sick were brought out every morning to fill the places of those whose death had made room for them, a general scramble would ensue among the nurses to secure those who would probably give the least trouble. Very expert judges, too, were these nurses of the probable amount of plunder a patient would yield, either before or after death. There were no coroner's inquests at Andersonville; and for the credit of humanity, and our national character, it is well there were none. Many a dismal horror is locked up forever in the breasts of men, who could tell of some patient sufferer musing at midnight on his home and loved ones, and hoping, with reason perhaps, for his recovery, who felt the fierce clutch at his throat, and yielded his life that the few dollars he had secreted about his person might accrue to his murderer! Many of these *hospital attendants* came into our lines at Vicksburg with abundance of money, obtained either by downright robbery or by swindling the sick of their rations. An admittance to the hospital was generally a passport to the grave; yet such were the delusions of hope, that our poor fellows, knowing their almost inevitable fate, went there and died. The medical treatment was faulty, of course. All that the physician could do, was merely an approximation to the proper treatment. The stringency of the blockade (medicines and hospital supplies being contraband of war) was such that drugs were not procurable. Our men by this means were the principal sufferers; for the Confederates, not being so subject to the diseases which swept off so many of ours, were successfully treated with the herbs and indigenous remedies furnished by the laboratory at Macon.

The local peculiarities of Andersonville were not of themselves of a character to induce any excessive mortality. The spot was selected mainly with a view to its salubrity, and such is abundantly proved by the fact that very few of our men who were out on parole died . . .

I have thus, as briefly as possible, endeavored to show why thirteen thousand of our men lie buried at Andersonville. It is frightful to contemplate this vast charnel-house, and think that one man should now stand accused of being the author of it. The Hon. Henry S. Foote recently, in a letter, avowed his disbelief of the participation of the Confederate Government in a plot to starve or otherwise murder our prisoners. Starvation did undoubtedly occur, but from causes I have already enumerated. Many men were shot at Andersonville for crossing the limits assigned them. Every man in the stockade knew that to cross, or even touch the "dead line," was to court death. The prisoners were soldiers, and knew the arbitrary requirements of military discipline ; and yet the guard is blamed for doing that which, if undone, would have subjected them to trial and punishment. Some of our men were shot accidentally. I remember, too, that some of our military prisons at the North had the like regulations. Small favor was shown a rebel soldier at Point Lookout, and the negro guard there only asked the shadow of an excuse to fire. All war is cruel, but I saw no more cruelty exercised at Andersonville than, in my opinion, was necessary to keep the prisoners within bounds . . . I have known our own men to volunteer to accompany the hounds and bring back our fugitives. Should these men receive an honorable discharge, and Captain Wirz be convicted and sentenced to an infamous punishment? Is he to be held responsible for the deaths in hospital, when our own men, deputed and paid to nurse the sick, more than neglected their duty? And because our own men, scoffing at every prudential consideration of cleanliness, wilfully neglected every precaution which would conduce to their health, is he to be held up to the world as a murderer of hitherto unknown magnitude? I trust not. In our national heraldry I see an olive-branch for the conquered, not a hangman's noose.

Believe me, sir, I have no personal interest or object in making this statement or appeal. I never spoke to Captain

Wirz, nor he to me. Not a single favor, directly or otherwise, have I ever received from him. Love of justice, and an utter disbelief in the complete depravity of man, alone impel me. And above all, for the credit of our common country, let it never be said that an American soldier, whether Northern or Southern, could deliberately assassinate thirteen thousand defenceless men, trusting to him alone for protection.

Respectfully yours,

M. S. H.

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## CHAPTER IX.

In giving an account of Andersonville, the most important prison-post of the South, and resisting the attempts of the North to fasten the odium of cruelty and barbarity to prisoners of war on the Southern people, I should neglect a manifest duty were I to pass unnoticed the well-attested sufferings of Southern men in Northern prisons. Yet, in so doing, I heartily disclaim any intention or desire to generate further strife between the lately opposing sections of the Republic. If any be offended by truth plainly told, the misfortune is theirs, the fault not mine.

In the first place, then, to show that the *theory* of war, as held—or, at any rate, publicly declared—by the North was like that of the civilised world in general, it may be well to quote a few paragraphs from the “General Orders No. 100,” issued April 24th, 1863, for the government of the armies of the United States; after which it will be in order to consider Mr. Wade’s “Retaliatory Resolutions,” by way of contrast and illustration.

## EXTRACTS FROM "GENERAL ORDERS No. 100."

XI. The law of war not only disclaims all cruelty and bad faith concerning engagements concluded with the enemy during the war, but also the breaking of stipulations solemnly contracted by belligerents, in the time of peace, avowedly intended to remain in force in case of war between the contracting parties. . . .

XVI. Military necessity does not admit of cruelty—that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or revenge—nor in maiming or wounding, except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. . . .

XLVI. A prisoner of war is subject to no punishment for being a public enemy, nor is any revenge wreaked upon him by the intentional infliction of suffering or disgrace, by cruel punishment, want of food, by mutilation, death, or other barbarity. . . .

LXXII. Money and other valuables on the person of a prisoner, such as watches or jewelry, as well as extra clothing, are regarded by the American army as the private property of the prisoners, and the appropriation of such valuables or money is considered dishonorable, and is prohibited. . . .

LXXV. Prisoners of war are subject to confinement or imprisonment, such as may be deemed necessary on account of safety, but they are to be subjected to no other intentional suffering or indignity. . . .

LXXVI. Prisoners of war shall be fed upon plain and wholesome food whenever practicable, and treated with humanity. . . .

CXIX. Prisoners of war may be released from captivity by exchange, and, under certain circumstances, also by parole. . . .

These orders would seem to have been sufficiently explicit on the subject of humanity towards prisoners, to have restrained the officers in charge of Southern prisoners from acts

of cruelty; but, unfortunately, they seem to have been promulgated only for effect. If those in charge of prisoners in Northern forts were ever furnished with these instructions, they were as a dead letter; certainly they were not carried out in good faith. In proof of this position, I avail myself again of "extracts" from the *Southern Review*, an ably conducted journal, one that must be taken by all candid men as good authority. It says:

"There were a dozen prisons in the North, in either one of which the treatment of prisoners was utterly disgraceful and barbarous, exceeding in tyrannical cruelty anything that was developed in the 'Wirz trial,' even upon the testimony of Government witnesses. No tribunal will ever arraign the officers who committed these atrocities; no judicial sentence will ever condemn the functionaries who countenanced and approved them, and indeed directed their perpetration. Of most of them no record will be kept. It is difficult now to get the brave men who suffered in silence to speak of the treatment which they were forced to undergo, as it deserves to be spoken of. The accounts from all these prisons are much the same. The same systematic torture prevailed in every one of them; and the sufferings of the Southern prisoners were intensely aggravated by the inhumanity of the negro guards, who were in most instances detailed for prison police-duty. As yet but little has been published on the subject. We propose now to give a few experiences, which were written when they were fresh in the memory of those who had themselves suffered, and who had witnessed the privations and cruelties to which others were subjected. The first extracts are taken from the journal of a resident of Baltimore, who at one time had his own share of prison life. The number of Federal prisoners became so great, and the war became so protracted, that the Federal administration was finally forced to yield to the clamor of the friends of the captured men, and to make arrangements for obtaining their release. The exchange of prisoners was accordingly

recommenced early in 1865. Most of the Southern prisoners, some of whom had been confined for eighteen months, were brought through Pennsylvania to Baltimore, to be shipped to Fortress Monroe. On reaching Baltimore they were taken from the cars on the outskirts of the town, and marched through the streets about one and a half miles to the point of embarkation. Speaking of the condition of those Southern prisoners of war, the writer says:

“ *February 21st.*—Prisoners for exchange continue to pass through. They are in a most wretched condition. Pale and emaciated, they look as if they had hardly strength to stand. Some of them had silver sixpences, which they had evidently managed to retain secreted on their persons, which they held up, begging for bread. Miss B., who saw them pass by, could not stand the sight. They looked, she said, as if they hardly had strength to hold up the little coin. One man came down the street a few days ago, clad in a pair of drawers and a blanket. Blood marked the track of his feet. Miss W. appealed to one of the officers in charge for permission to give him some clothing, but was rudely refused. On the boat that is to take them to Fortress Monroe, they are huddled together in a distressing manner, with very little protection against the cold and driving rain. The day is as bad as a winter day can be.

“ *February 23d.*—F. B. showed me a letter to-day he had lately received from Colonel St. Leger Grenfell, an Englishman, who was formerly on General John H. Morgan’s staff. He left the Southern service, and was allowed to come to New York from Nassau. Afterwards he went to Canada. He was accused of complicity in the attempt to release the prisoners from Johnson’s Island, made a few months since, of which Grenfell declares that he was perfectly innocent. He was confined in McLean Barracks, Chicago. He writes:—‘ They have tried hard to kill me. I have suffered much from long-continued confinement in a cell 6 feet by 3½, ill-ventilated, and



bad food. I had the dysentery when they shut me up. Yesterday the manacles were knocked off for the first time.' The treatment of the officers and men under General Morgan's command in Ohio was infamous. They were not allowed to converse with each other, even while sitting side by side at their meals. For the slightest infraction of any of the very stringent regulations to which they were subjected, they were confined in dark and narrow cells for days. So severe were the sufferings of some of those who were punished, that when they were taken from the cells the blood gushed from their ears.

*February 26th.*—The petty malignity and dirty trickery of Federal jailors is hardly to be believed. We have just received news of the disposition of the Christmas dinner which was provided for the prisoners in the hospital known as West's building. Mrs. G., Mrs. H., and other ladies, knowing how meagre was the fare of these poor fellows, applied to General Lew. Wallace for permission to send them something to eat on Christmas day. Wallace refused to allow them to communicate with the prisoners, but gave them permission to furnish what food they liked for this occasion. Several loads of provisions, such as beef, turkeys, and even expensive luxuries, were accordingly procured, and delivered at the hospital door. It was supposed that they had been handed over to the prisoners. To-day, one of them who is out brings information that on the day they were sent, two or three of the prisoners who were strong enough to crawl to the windows saw the yard lined with boxes and baskets, which they felt sure were for them. This was all they saw of them. Not an ounce of anything reached its destination.

*March 1st.*—James W. Washington, 12th Virginia Cavalry, died a few days ago at Fort McHenry; he was captured in the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan, who has committed terrible devastation there, treats most of the men he captures as guerillas. Some of them are sent to Fort McHenry, where Brigadier-general Morris confines them in cells. These cells

are of the most horrid character. They cannot be 6 feet long, or more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide. They are not high enough to stand in. They are side by side, and have each an iron-grated door, which opens in a narrow gangway. At one end of this gangway is a heavy door opening into the guard-room. There are window-panes in the top of this door, through which a dim light is thrown a few hours each day. It is inhuman to confine a felon in such cells. Washington was stripped of his clothing when captured, and clad in a summer suit. His treatment was so bad and his sufferings so great that he lost his senses and died.

"*March 3d.*—The condition of many of the prisoners who now go through here daily for exchange is heartrending. From Elmira down, no provision is made for food. Some of them are very weak and require sustenance. When the trains are not detained it is bad enough; but when they are delayed, as they often are more than a day, it is much worse. On several occasions, five and six or more have died in the cars, of prostration.

"*March 5th.*—Mr. T. H. has been here from New York. He was very kind to the prisoners in Fort Lafayette, and is now attending to the distribution of money and clothes from the English fund raised at the Liverpool Bazaar. He had no conception whatever of the severity and brutality of the military authorities in this State; so little is known even in New York of what passes here. Any paper which attempted to publish the truth would not be allowed a second issue. Yesterday Mr. H. went to see the prisoners, as they were being marched through the streets. He was not allowed to approach them, and was driven back several times with the bayonet, although he told the guard he was from the North and had no friends nor acquaintances among the prisoners. One of the men wrote on a piece of paper which he contrived to throw out, 'For God's sake get us something to eat, we are starving.' Another message of the same kind was thrown to





CONFEDERATE PRISONERS PASSING THROUGH BALTIMORE.

a little boy from one of the ambulances, and was brought to Mr. H. There were twenty-five ambulances of sick. They were closed in. Several prisoners, who were too weak to stand the fatigue of the journey and so long a fast, were already dead. No one was allowed to give a cup of cold water to the rest. It is evident that it is the aim of the administration to land these men at the exchanging point with the minimum amount of life in them, and so broken down by starvation and ill-treatment that they must be for a long time unfit for duty. Few of the 'prisoners' suffer from wounds; the weaker ones have been killed off long ago. S. S., in passing through here from Camp Douglas, gives a description of prison-life that is heart-rending; he says that 1200 men died there, not one of whom would have lost his life with ordinarily decent care.

*“March 11th.*—More prisoners. These poor fellows are not provided with food on the cars. They remain sometimes as long as two days without anything to eat. Mrs. E. G. saw one of them, as they passed down the street, stoop to pick up some garbage, which he literally devoured. She had in her pocket a small bottle of mint-cordial. She stepped forward to the guard and asked him to give it to the famished man, who seemed scarcely able to drag himself along. The guard struck her in the breast with his hand, and told her to stand off. ‘That is all you are fit for,’ said she, ‘to make war against women.’ A few days ago the guard charged with fixed bayonets among some ladies who attempted to relieve the wants of starving fellow-creatures.

*“March 12th.*—Miss W., who saw the prisoners that passed through yesterday, was horrified at the inhuman treatment they received. One man begged the guard for a morsel of bread. He was brutally refused. He lay down and died in a short time. One who was in a car which had not been opened, attempted to raise a window. ‘Faugh!’ said the guard, ‘what a smell of small-pox!’ ‘Well there may be a smell,’ was the reply; ‘there are four dead bodies in here, and we

are stifling with the heat and smell. The windows are all down; give us air or we shall suffocate.' The guard closed the window by force. A man wounded in both legs was being supported by two Confederate surgeons, who carried him toward an ambulance. The guard struck him twice with the bayonet, ordering him to move on, in spite of the remonstrances of the surgeons. His conduct was so revolting that a Federal surgeon finally noticed it, and commanded him to desist. He received, however, no reprimand.

*“March 29th.*—Heard to-day of the death of young Arthur Gilmore. He passed through here a few days ago for exchange. He had then chronic dysentery, and was exceedingly ill. His sister saw him, and every effort was made to obtain permission from the military authorities to have him placed in a hospital until he was able to stand the journey. This was positively refused, unless he would consent to take the oath of allegiance, although he was then known to be in a dying condition. He did not live to reach the Southern soil. The process of exhaustion, as practised by the administration, has been terribly inhuman. The stoppage of the exchange of prisoners cut like a two-edged sword; for at Andersonville, where the Federal prisoners were sent, partly for safety and partly that they might be near food-supplies, the Northern constitution has given way and the men have died rapidly.”

Says the writer:—“These few extracts, it must be borne in mind, tell only a portion of the truth. We add to them several statements obtained from prisoners soon after their release from the different Northern prisons and forts. They are all original communications, none of which have ever been made public. It will be seen from their tone and style that they are from the hands of educated gentlemen.

#### CAMP DOUGLAS.

S. S. writes:—“We arrived at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, on Lake Michigan, in August, 1863. Many of us were with-



out blankets, and all without overcoats. Although the nights were already cold, the authorities refused to furnish either blankets or overcoats. Those of us who had friends within the Federal lines were, however, permitted to write to them. In December we were stripped of the overcoats we had procured, the officers stating, as an excuse, that they might assist us in making our escape. Cotton jackets and condemned Federal coats of light material, with the skirts cut off, were issued in their stead. On New Year's eve the snow fell and the cold became intense. No words can describe the agony we endured while this pinching weather lasted. None more severe had been known for twenty years. The floors of our barracks had been torn up to prevent our digging tunnels to escape by, and the wind had full play about our feet. Most of the windows were more or less broken; some of them had no glass in them. There were large crevices on the sides of the barracks, through which the snow drifted in upon our bunks. Icicles hung from the roof within two inches of the stove-pipe, and the breath froze upon our beards as it left our mouths. Six or seven blankets were issued one day to a barrack containing 120 to 160 men, for which we drew lots. These were, as far as I knew, the only blankets issued during the winter. Although the guards were well clad in heavy overcoats and provided with furs and blankets, some of them were frostbitten. They were all ordered into our quarters at dusk, the cold being too severe for them to do duty outside. Our own sufferings can hardly be imagined. We were forced to be economical with fuel, as we did not know what we were to be allowed; and we were almost afraid to venture out into the air, even should we receive orders to go for wood. But it was plain we must go to the wood-yard or freeze. Few of those who were detailed to bring in fuel returned without being frostbitten or frozen. Many were brought back insensible or in a helpless condition. Four of my company started for our allowance. All suffered extremely. Two of them could not speak on

their return; one of them had to be carried into an adjoining barrack, another had his arms frozen stiff around the wood and could not open them. Going after water was nearly as bad. Many died from exposure this winter. Pneumonias, colds, and rheumatism became very common. Our rations at first were ample, and aided us greatly in contending with the cold. Afterwards they were cut down fearfully, and living was reduced to a science. We had bread and water for breakfast, and a small piece of meat and bread for dinner, with a few beans and potatoes occasionally. We were allowed no supper. There are no words to describe our sufferings. I had known what it was to be on allowance for some time, and even to be without food for a day or two in the field, but I never knew till now the horrors of starvation. It was terrible to go to bed suffering from the gnawings of hunger, to pass a long and restless night, dreaming perhaps of feasting, and to awake feeling weaker than ever. Shut up thus and starved, it is no wonder that we cried bread! bread! when strangers visited the camp. For this we were severely punished, and in some barracks even the scanty rations of bread allowed were discontinued for a time. Rats and dogs were luxuries, and frequently eaten in prison. There was a very scanty supply of medicine for the hospital. I have heard surgeons tell men they had nothing to give them, and that they could do nothing for them. I have seen men left to die for want of a little physic or restorative. From the summer of 1864 to the spring of 1865, when I was exchanged, there was a great want of medicines of all kinds.

“Many modes of cruelty and punishment were inflicted upon us during the administration of Col. Charles V. de Land, and also during that of Col. B. J. Sweet. We were tied up by the thumbs for attempting to escape. We were beaten by the guards with heavy sticks for the slightest offence, and often for nothing at all. We were ridden upon ‘Morgan’s mule’; that is, we were forced to straddle a narrow scantling placed high above the ground, not being permitted to derive

any support from our hands. We were placed in this position at the bidding of the guard, and kept there at his pleasure, from ten minutes to two hours. We were taken out into the cold and forced to mark time, for standing too long near the fire. The guards frequently became intoxicated, and while they were in this condition, were permitted to inflict punishments for imaginary offences. The prisoners in barrack No. 10 were ordered out and made to pull down their clothes and sit naked upon the ice. The crime committed was bespattering the spit-box too much. Sometimes men would be ordered out at night, and forced to lean over, without bending the knee, and touch the ground with the forefinger. This was termed 'pointing for grub.' Many frequently fell in this position from rush of blood to the head. Many prisoners were shot down by the guards without any provocation whatever. Boxes and barrels were often placed over the shoulders of prisoners, and kept there for several days, as punishment for breaking rules unknown to them. While Colonel Sweet was in command, and Lieutenant-colonel L. C. Skinner was commissary-general of prisoners, we were forced to go to bed at sun-down summer and winter, after which, if a word was spoken, the offender was ordered out and punished cruelly. Inspection took place once a week. The whole camp was ordered out at once, and not by barracks. We were forced to stand until inspection was through. Numbers used to drop, fainting from weakness. The number of prisoners was 12,000. As I write, many terrible scenes occur to me. In barrack No. 9 a prisoner was caught at night standing by the stove, a guard entered, and presenting a revolver at the poor fellow's head, beat him mercilessly with his waist-belt, telling him that he intended to brand the letters of the brass plate U. S. on his back. Men talk of the horrors of Andersonville. If those who now sleep on the shores of Lake Michigan could tell the story of their sufferings, Andersonville would appear as a paradise in comparison."

## POINT LOOKOUT.

A prisoner, who was confined eight months at Point Lookout, in Maryland, writes:—"We reached here about the middle of June, 1864. At the provost-marshal's office we were partially stripped of our clothing, and our persons were strictly searched. Our money, watches, and little valuables were taken from us. We were then marched into the camp-enclosure and initiated in prison regulations. We were deprived of most of our baggage, a small supply of clothing only being allowed us. What was taken from us was appropriated and disposed of by the officers in charge. When we entered the prison we found that all the new prisoners—those captured during the spring of 1864—were placed in small tents, capable of holding five men, with great discomfort. When we lay down together, one of us was always pressed tightly against the canvas. In our tent we had three blankets, which we brought with us, but none were issued for some time after our arrival. During this period, most of the men who came in with us slept on the ground. When it rained, our situation was truly deplorable. The tents were not high enough for a man to stand erect, so we sat all day upon the damp ground floor. On the morning of our arrival they gave us each a small loaf of bread. This was our scant allowance for the day; the next day when we applied for more, they told us our supply for that day was drawn the day before, we therefore had no bread till late in the afternoon. This explanation was always given when rations were not issued. At dinner we had a small slice of fat salt meat and a cup of soup. The ingredients of this soup are known only to those who made it; it smelt like dish-water, and strongly resembled it in appearance and consistency. Our voracious appetites rendered the most repugnant food palatable, yet I have often seen this abominable compound left untouched by those who would eagerly have devoured whatever their morbid stomachs could retain. Many tried to eat the meat, but could not. Rats were eagerly eaten, and hard cabbage-

stalk, with raw potato-peelings, which had been thrown into the sewers, was used for food. The scurvy, brought on by this wretched diet, was prevalent in its most awful form. The greatest of our troubles arose from want of good water. The salt meat created intense thirst, which we had no means of slaking. There were about thirty wells within the encampment, but all the water was strongly impregnated with copper and other minerals, and the surgeons pronounced it poisonous. We were advised by them to drink as little of it as possible. It turned the teeth and tongue, in many instances, perfectly black. In some of these wells the water was much better than others. These were strictly guarded, and no one was allowed to use them without a written permit. The best well was used only by the hospital. The handle of this pump was taken off and kept in the wards, to prevent the use of the well; but there was a small hole in the platform around the pump, and I have seen crowds of men collect there, with small tin cans tied to a string, which they would let down through this hole, and so reach the water. It was perfectly clear and invitingly cool when first drawn; but after standing a short time, a greenish scum formed on it. I have seen tea made with it, and when boiled it became black as ink.

"The enclosure around the camp was, I suppose, about half a mile square. Belting it on the outside, about four feet from the top, was a platform on which the sentinels always walked. When we first arrived, the negroes came on post every third day; on the intermediate days we were guarded by whitesoldiers. Afterwards we had the negroes only for several consecutive weeks. Around the entire encampment was a ditch, about fifteen feet from the fence, called 'the dead line.' The sentry fired upon any one who crossed it. The cook houses were situated upon one side of the camp, and in front of them was another ditch, also guarded by sentinels, who walked between the buildings. Before each door fronting this ditch was a small bridge, which we crossed at meal-times. The

cooks were all prisoners, but they had access to these houses at all times, and the sentry would frequently permit others to pass on any special business. One evening about dusk I was sitting in my tent with the door open, when I saw a flash and heard the report of a musket; immediately followed a groan. I was sick at the time and did not leave my tent, but one of my tent-mates ran immediately to the spot, where a crowd of men soon collected, and found an unfortunate prisoner mortally wounded. He was a sick man, who had taken a walk for exercise, when, finding himself exhausted, he sat down on one of the bridges to rest. The negro sentinel did not speak to him, but fired without warning. The surgeons, General Barnes (the commandant of the post), and other officers came in soon afterwards. The poor prisoner died about three hours later, and we heard no more of the affair. No one was surprised at this atrocious outrage, or at the indifference with which it was treated by the authorities. This instance took place before my eyes. Many others of the same nature were witnessed by hundreds. Groups of men were sometimes fired into, and persons killed and wounded who had committed no offence. The brutality of these negroes was in another way fearfully exercised. During the day we had access to the sinks, built on piles driven in the water, a short distance from the beach; but at night the gates were closed, and boxes were placed in the lower part of the camp, to which the men were allowed to go at all hours of the night. There were hundreds of sick who were never admitted into the hospital; cases of violent diarrhœa of long continuance, reducing the patient almost to a skeleton. These men would sometimes go out twenty times during the night, and not unfrequently were compelled by the negroes to run for long distances at the point of the bayonet, and often, in their enervated condition, forced to carry some negro soldier on their backs. They were sometimes ordered to kneel and 'pray for Abraham Lincoln and the success of the colored troops,' and then to dance, stand on



their heads, or in any other way made to contribute to the amusement of these heartless brutes. During the coldest days of winter, sick men might be seen running along the bleak streets to keep up rapid circulation of the blood; without sufficient clothing to hide their nakedness, a tattered blanket scarcely covering their shoulders, and their attenuated limbs shivering with cold. Sometimes men would huddle together in their tents all day to prevent actual freezing. Their feet in many instances were dreadfully frost-bitten. The supply of wood at best was scarcely sufficient to prevent actual freezing. Three small sticks, about three feet in length, was the usual allowance for twenty-four hours. Sometimes none was issued. This was generally the case when a sudden severe spell set in, and no preparation had been made for it. Bronchitis, pneumonia and dysentery became fearfully prevalent as the winter set in. I have actually tracked men coming to the hospital, and along the streets of the camp, by the blood spit up during a hemorrhage.

“When an exchange took place, the surgeons would order all the sick who were strong enough to walk, to assemble on a long platform in front of the wards, extending nearly a quarter of a mile. They generally appeared in hospital clothing, consisting of a thin shirt and drawers, and a blanket around their shoulders. This sometimes occurred in very cold weather. After forming into a line, they were marched several times up and down the platform; and after they returned to their beds, selections were made of the fit subjects for exchange. On these occasions, bribes were offered, and accepted, by the United States contract physicians. Men in perfect health were sent off in every boat-load of sick, when sick only should have been selected. Comparatively few of the number whose strength had been tried by the march on the platform, were chosen. Many were moved to superhuman exertions by the hope of release, and when disappointed, sunk in despair. The mortality after one of these occasions was terrific. The supply of medicine was generally

entirely insufficient and unsuitable. One of the best Confederate physicians told me one morning that he had written sixty prescriptions for a ward that day, and had only eight of them filled. From men who were employed in the dispensary, and from all the physicians and ward-masters, I heard the same assertions and complaints. The hospital accommodation was totally insufficient. I have seen men brought from camp on a litter, where they had been lying ill for days upon the floor of their tents, with only one thin blanket; and, after getting to the hospital, they were put on the floor of the ward, instead of in a bed. Frequently, while they were making room for a patient, the poor wretch would lie shivering from cold outside the tent; and once I saw the litter set down upon the snow, and remain there some minutes, with a very ill man upon it. The dead were placed in a large tent, and I have gone there and found the tent almost blown away, and the bodies half buried in snow. I was a prisoner for eight long months, and the suffering I witnessed during this time I never before had any conception of. I am told, by those who experienced the tortures of Fort Delaware, that they were still worse."

Another prisoner, who was also at Point Lookout, writes:—"Each sentinel on the fence had orders to shoot any person crossing the 'dead-line,' and the order was not only carried out to the letter, but in several instances was made an excuse by negroes to shoot their former masters, on account of some fancied grievances they had suffered years previous to the war. Negro soldiers were urged on by their officers to shoot 'the d—d rebels'; and in one instance, when a negro had shot into a crowd of over two hundred, without any provocation, killing and wounding five men, the officer of the day, in presence of the prisoners, told him when his ammunition gave out to let him know and he would furnish more. . . . Last winter men were frozen to death by being forced to sleep on the ground, with only one blanket and no fire. . . . The rations were just enough to keep soul and body together. During the spring

tides, the camp in some places was from two to three feet under water, and yet men were not allowed to move their tents to a dry place. The fiendish brutality practised by the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry on the defenceless unfortunates at this post can never be forgotten. Prisoners who were going to the sinks were made to double-quick back and forth for half an hour or more; sometimes, with a pistol placed at each ear, made to dance; or forced, under penalty of death, to carry the negro patrol for two hundred yards on their backs. The negroes coming in camp on patrol-duty were frequently drunk, and they roamed up and down the streets, shooting indiscriminately at every one they saw, and, in several instances, killing each other."

#### FORT DELAWARE.

J. S. G., who was a prisoner in Fort Delaware, in the State of Delaware, writes:—"When we arrived at the fort, every man was thoroughly searched, and his money, watch, and extra clothing were taken from him. This was the last we saw of these articles. We were then driven with curses and kicks into a miserable pen, which already contained 8000 Confederates, hundreds of whom were sick, and all of whom were suffering from hunger. The sick were examined every morning, and a few of those who were thought fit for the hospital were sent there. The hospital arrangements were wretched. Men died there rapidly from want of care, unwholesome food, and bad water. The accommodations were entirely insufficient, and I have known sick men to stand by the bedside of the dying, waiting to get possession of the cot. Many prisoners died in barracks during the winter. Many of them were frozen to death. The rations were very meagre. At eight o'clock every morning, one small piece of mixed corn and wheat bread, and about an ounce of salt meat, were issued to each man. The same quantity was issued at two o'clock, with the addition of a pint of filthy soup. This was all we had. The water was

from the Delaware Bay, and was very brackish and foul. The tide flowed into the moat around. Our supply of water was drawn from the moat, into which the wash and the filth of the whole fort emptied. Prisoners who were fortunate enough to have a little money — and they were few — would offer one dollar for a pint of pure water. The prison was very strictly guarded, and the sentinels did not hesitate to shoot down the prisoners on the most trifling occurrences. A poor boy from Charlottesville, Va., was shot dead for throwing some water from a cup out of a window of the barracks. It was not the fault of the guard that many more were not killed, for they fired upon us for the slightest infraction of prison rules, of which we were often ignorant. If a prisoner did not happen to hear the bugle sound ‘taps’ and his light was not immediately extinguished, the sentinels always shot through the barracks without any warning whatever. I recollect that, in one instance alone, two men lying peaceably in their blankets were killed in this way. Tying up by the thumbs was a punishment practised daily for a very slight infraction of rigid prison rules. I have seen men tied up for two or three hours at a time, on the coldest winter day, until their arms and hands were as black as an African’s. The average number of deaths at Fort Delaware, at one time, was twenty *per diem*. Want of food, bad water, absence of clothing, and insufficient protection made fearful ravages among the men. The barracks were mere shelters. Each barrack contained five hundred men. One stove was all that was allowed in the coldest winter months. A portion of the prisoners only had blankets. Those who could get them were fortunate. They were the exception, and not the rule. There was a stone walk through the centre of the prison-yard, upon which sentries had their beats. I have known them in the severest winter nights make barefooted men double-quick up and down the walk for being out of place after ‘lights out,’ or for some such trifling offence.

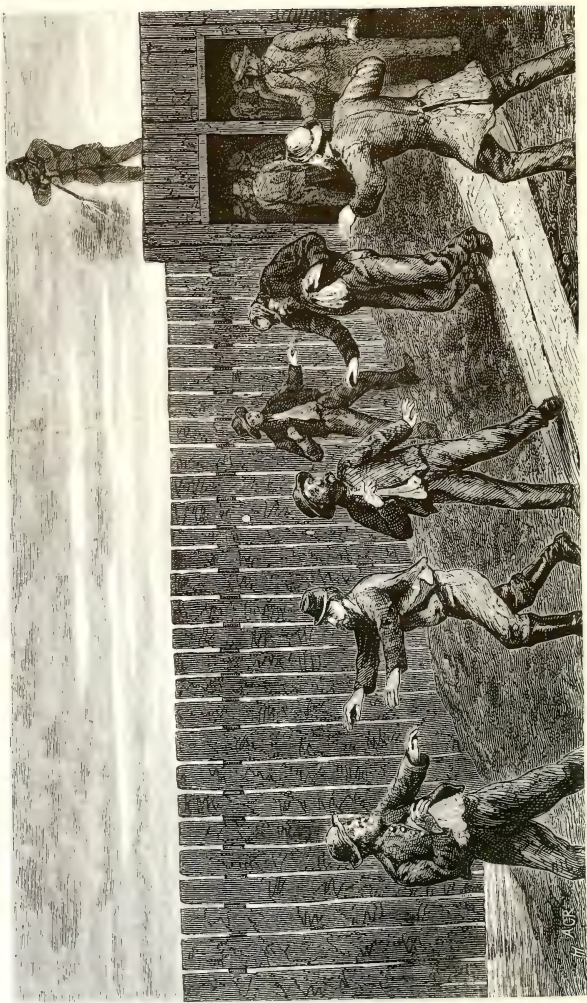
R., who was also a prisoner at Fort Delaware, writes : "During my confinement, I gleaned from the unhappy sufferer an account of most atrocious torture practised upon him by General Schoepf, who was in command. Lieut. H., adjutant in one of the battalions of Breckenridge's division, had written two letters to friends in the South, and had given them to one of the guards, who promised to mail them. There was nothing either particular or important in the letters, although it was in violation of prison rules to attempt to get them off. Lieut. H. acknowledged that he had written the letters, but refused to betray the name of the guard who had received them. General Schoepf, after much abuse, declared that he would force the names from him, and handed him over to the provost-marshal for torture. His hands were manacled and pinioned behind his back. He was then suspended by the elbows, and kept hanging in the air until he fainted from excruciating agony. A surgeon was detailed to watch the operation, and to replace the shoulders of the unfortunate sufferer when they became dislocated. This was repeated several times, after which Lieut. H. was placed in solitary confinement for ten days.

The Rev. Dr. Handy, in his recent work entitled *U. S. Bonds ; or, Duress by Federal Authority*, favors us with the following specimens of barbarity practised by the Federals at Fort Delaware on Confederate soldiers, as witnessed by him during his captivity at that place. This eminent divine, who suffered untold miseries in this modern Bastile, has furnished the world with a history of this particular prison. His pictures are certainly not overdrawn. A genial, sociable gentleman, a pure Christian, and a man of just conception, his statements must be taken as embodying nothing but the truth. He says (p. 189) that, "We had another spectacle of torment, this forenoon, in the case of two poor Irishmen, members of Co. 'Q,' who were hung up by their thumbs and wrists, in front of their own quarters, and in presence of their comrades.

They were tied by a rope to a cross-beam, which was thrown over the parapet, and then drawn up until they could only just stand upon the ends of their toes. They appeared to suffer very much, and one of them looked every moment as though he would faint from pain and exhaustion. The hands of each were purple and distended with blood. The weaker of the two finding it impossible to retain his water, was agonised with this additional mortification. This scene of barbarism was under the immediate direction of Captain Ahl and provost-marshal Hawkins; the occasion of the present infliction was the independence of one of the Irishmen in returning a blow given by the provost-marshal, an act which was considered by the Irishman as unmilitary and unjust. The other man was punished for cursing one of the 'galvanised rebs.' They both, no doubt, deserved punishment; but this heathenish method can receive no reasonable justification from any penal statute among a civilized people. . . . Alas! for the humanity of the Lincoln rule." Again (p. 473):—"A lamentable affair occurred at 'the rear' about dusk this evening. Many persons are now suffering with diarrhœa, and crowds are frequenting that neighborhood. The orders are to go by one path, and return by the other. Two lines of men, going and coming, are in continual movement. I was returning from the frequented spot, and in much weakness making my way back, when suddenly I heard the sentinel challenge from the top of the water-house. I had no idea he was speaking to me, until some friends called my attention to the order. I suppose my pace was too slow for him. I passed on; and as frequent inquiries were made in regard to my health, I was obliged to say to friends, 'We have no time to talk; the sentinel is evidently restless or alarmed, and we are in danger.' I had scarcely reached my quarters before a musket fired, and it was immediately reported that Col. E. P. Jones had been shot. The murder of Col. Jones is the meanest and most inexcusable affair that has occurred in the officers' quarters, or that has







MURDER OF COL. JONES.

come under my observation since my imprisonment at Fort Delaware. I did not see him fall, but have learned from Capt. J. B. Cole, who was an eye-witness to the whole scene, that although he was standing within ten steps of the man that killed him, he heard no challenge, nor any order to move on. The first intimation he had of the sentinel's displeasure was the discharge of the musket, and the simultaneous exclamation of the Colonel, 'Oh, God! oh, God! My God! what did you shoot me for? Why didn't you tell me to go on? I never heard you say anything to me.' And with a few such exclamations, he sank upon the ground, and then fell, or rather rolled down the embankment. Col. Jones had been in the barracks so short a time, that I have not had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. I have only learned that he is an intelligent physician of considerable property and influence, and that he is from Middlesex County, Va. Since he came to Fort Delaware he has been constantly suffering with some affection of the feet, causing lameness. At the time he was shot he was hobbling along with one shoe, and was carefully stepping down a rough place near the water-house, buttoning his pants. He could not have been more than twenty steps from the point of the musket. It is said that the murderer seemed all day to be seeking an opportunity to shoot some one. It is, also, reported that Capt. Ahl was seen on the top of the shanty, giving some orders, only a few moments before the catastrophe. These are all the facts that I can learn concerning this melancholy affair, except that Colonel Jones has been taken to the hospital. . . The boy who shot Col. Jones is again on guard this morning, and it is reported that he has been promoted to a corporalecy. He belongs, I think, to an Ohio regiment, is about eighteen years old, and is known as 'Bill Douglas.' . . Colonel Jones died last night at the hospital, but the Yankees are silent, and we hear very little about him."

## ELMIRA.

W. S., who was a prisoner at Elmira, states :—"The mortality there was frightful. The number of men confined in this prison-pen ranged from seven to nine thousand. On one day in the autumn of 1864 there were thirty-three deaths ; and during my imprisonment the deaths averaged about one to every five. The rations were miserably insufficient, and consisted of bread and a piece of meat, salt or fresh, for breakfast, and a slice of bread and a cup of soup for dinner. This was all. Upon one occasion, a prisoner who was detected searching in a sewer that led from the hospital cook-house, for food to appease the intense craving of hunger, was fired upon by a sentinel. The ball missed him, but entered the gangrene hospital and wounded one of the patients in the leg. One man in my ward was fortunate enough to get hold of a dog, which was soon devoured. He was severely punished for appeasing hunger in this way. He was tied up by the thumbs, his rations were cut down to bread alone ; a pork-barrel, weighing fifty pounds, was placed over his head and shoulders, labelled 'Dog-eater,' and he was forced to march up and down for seven hours a day in front of the guard-house in this way for two weeks. The small-pox was very violent. On some days there were twenty fresh cases. The men were inoculated in a very rough manner. They were made to stand up with bared arms, the surgeon came along, took up a piece of skin between the forefinger and thumb, and jobbed his vaccine knife through it. The inoculating matter was impure. There was much inflammation after this operation. Gangrene frequently made its appearance, and in several instances arms had to be amputated. The small-pox hospital was within the camp. Those who died of this horrible disease were buried in the enclosure, within two hundred yards of our mess-hall. Those who died from other causes were buried outside. The authorities informed us that the citizens of Elmira objected to having the small-pox corpses brought outside of the prison lines. Upon several

occasions, corpses were permitted to remain on the snow, for want of coffins. Many deaths occurred from the refusal to give hospital tickets to the sick, and from the bad treatment they received in the wards. The conduct of incompetent under-surgeons was shocking and barbarous. Men were often refused hospital passes when at death's door. There was a great deal of punishment for petty offences. There was a sweat-box, made like a coffin, in which men were shut up, and in which they could hardly breathe. There was much petty persecution. On one occasion, when the thermometer was ten degrees below zero, I procured some shavings, to put in my bed to keep me warm. They were ordered to be removed by the commandant of the post, who said they were too luxurious for a rebel."

#### CAMP CHASE.

A released prisoner, writing of the sufferings of Camp Chase, Ohio, says:—"There were barbarities committed here from which the mind shrinks with horror and disgust. One prisoner was shot crossing the dead-line. His body was left lying where it fell, until it was nearly devoured by vermin, and the stench became so offensive that its removal was ordered. At another time, prisoners who had attempted to escape were put on half rations, and the leaders placed in a dungeon. This dungeon was made of wood. It was perfectly dark and very close. It was raised from the ground and built over a mud-puddle. There were a few auger-holes in the centre of the floor, and others immediately above, to let the air escape. In hot weather, no constitution could stand this confinement. Men saved themselves from suffocation by lying with their noses over the auger-holes, inhaling the stench from the muddy water below. Men confined here fainted from suffocation, and loss of blood produced by bleeding of the lungs. At one time the rations were greatly reduced, and the prisoners were allowed just sufficient to keep them from absolute starvation. Half-famished men fought over their food like wolves over a carcass. Various other modes of torture

were resorted to. Gagging and corporeal punishment were matters of every-day occurrence. At Todd Barracks, a neighboring prison, one man was hung up by the toes, too far from the ground to obtain any support from his hands. During the latter part of 1864, prisoners were marched over the frozen ground, in bare feet and without coats to their backs. A squad of half-naked prisoners was marched from Todd Barracks to Camp Chase, during the coldest nights of 1864, without the slightest necessity. All were frozen. Many of them were unable to draw their hands from their pockets. The corpses of prisoners were sold and bodies taken from the graves, for the use of the medical colleges and surgeons. This fact is notorious."

S. L. says :—"One method of persecution practised here was to refuse hospital tickets to prisoners who were seriously ill. These invalids were forced to remain in barracks, where there were no accommodations whatever. Men scarcely able to walk were forced to drag themselves out to the sinks in the severest weather, where they were repeatedly found in the morning stark and stiff."

#### JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

G. L. writes of this prison, situated on Lake Erie :—"Bread made of inferior flour, which was occasionally sour, was issued. The meat was rusty bacon or beef-neck. Twice in one year we had good cuts of beef, but it was so far decayed as to be offensive. Occasionally we had a few worm-eaten peas, and twice I saw some small potatoes. The hospital was poorly supplied with inferior medicines for about half the time. The quarterly supplies of laudanum, morphia, and a cheap substitute for quinine, which we were told was too dear to buy, generally gave out about the seventh week after their receipt. Money was tendered from friends in New York to supply the needed drugs, but the permission was refused. Many of the prisoners were wretchedly clad. Two boxes, for which General



Archer, himself a prisoner, had succeeded in obtaining a special permit, containing one hundred overcoats and one hundred and twenty pairs of trousers, reached Johnson's Island in December. The cold was intense. The thermometer stood at 20° below zero. Many of the prisoners had ragged trousers, and no coats at all. This clothing was kept in the yard for five weeks before it was delivered. The prisoners had one blanket apiece. They were not allowed wood enough to keep up fires in the scanty supply of stoves, more than twelve out of the twenty-four hours. After 'taps'—nine o'clock—prisoners were only allowed to leave their quarters to go to the sink. At one period, for about two months, four or five men were deliberately fired at nightly by the sentinels; one sentinel shot into the barracks and wounded two men, upon which the prisoners declared that they would rather die in attacking their assassins than be thus cruelly murdered. This put a check to the shooting. Rats were caught in and about the sinks, and sold freely. The slop-barrels were raked, and bread-crusts were fished out, to be dried in the sun and eaten."

J. H., speaking of his experiences in this prison, says:—"The discipline was very severe. Men suffered from want of clothing, and from want of food. It was a common thing to have the scanty rations stopped on men because they would not fall promptly into line at roll-call. Men died from want of common medicines. Every kind of cruelty was practised. Men were placed in close confinement; were tied up by the thumbs, and were made to stand on one foot, holding the other up with one of their hands, and pointing with a finger of the other to the ground. Men were wantonly killed on slight pretexts. On one occasion, a sentinel seeing a light from the hospital shining through one of the prison buildings after 'taps,' mistook it for a light in quarters. He fired through the windows and wounded one or two men."

## MORRIS ISLAND AND FORT PULASKI.

G. H. says:—"Our men were assassinated by the negro troops who guarded us. Colonel Owings was deliberately murdered. He was lame, and could not walk as fast as he was ordered, on return to quarters. He was shot, and died soon after. Several others were shot."

B. S. D. writes:—"Our rations consisted of ten ounces of hard-tack, full of worms; two ounces of salt beef, half a pint of beef soup, and half a pint of boiled rice. At one time our bread ration was cut off, and half a pint of mush, made of spoiled corn-meal, substituted. One of the men on one occasion picked one hundred and fifty worms out of three rations of this meal. The rations were not sufficient to sustain life. Some of these prisoners were removed to Fort Pulaski, Ga., others were taken to Hilton Head."

G. H. writes from Fort Pulaski:—"I have never seen so much suffering. About one-half of the prisoners have the scurvy in its most violent form. We bury constantly one or two each day. The sour, wormy meal does the work bravely. Out of 282 men, 82 have died in 42 days."

B. S. D. writes of Hilton Head, S. C.:—"Our rations were ten ounces of spoiled corn-meal and a half a pint of pickles. We were restricted to this by order of General Foster, commanding the district. He refused to permit us to receive aid from our friends. We lived on these rations for forty-two days. The result of this treatment was that fifty of the six hundred died, and, when the rest of us were transferred to Fort Delaware, one hundred and fifty were sent to the hospital, most of them suffering from scurvy in its worst form."

Quoting from the same work, the writer says:—"The facts recorded above were collected without any particular care or effort, and were furnished from time to time by the parties, without any knowledge that they were to be made public. They give in reality but a faint idea of the individual sufferings endured by gallant gentlemen, or witnessed by them, of which

no written statement has as yet been made. More detailed and accurate accounts of the cruelties practised in Northern forts and jails could readily be collected from hundreds of former captives, for the purpose of publication. Enough, however, has been told to show the extreme persecution to which Confederate prisoners of war were subjected. Many were killed outright. Thousands died, and many more took the oath of allegiance, to obtain relief from tortures they could not endure. One young man, who had been confined for a long period in one of these forts, was recaptured soon after his exchange. He took the oath of allegiance rather than return to prison. 'I know,' said he, 'I have disgraced myself, and that my family will refuse to receive me; but I feel that I have not the strength to bear up again under the ills of prison-life.'"

It must be borne in mind that there was no excuse whatever for the systematic ill-treatment which Southern prisoners received at the hands of the Federals. In the North, supplies were abundant, clothing was plenty, and both were freely and gratuitously offered by citizens of Maryland and Kentucky, and indeed of New York and other Northern States. Medicines could be readily obtained. Transportation was easy. There was no deficiency of men for police-duty, and no difficulty in guarding prisoners and preventing their escape, without resorting to torture and assassination for the purpose of intimidation. In the South, on the contrary, people were put to their greatest straits. Houses were bared of their carpets to supply coverings for the soldiers in the field; churches were stripped of their cushions to provide couches for the wounded in the hospitals. Medicines could be had only at exorbitant rates, and then in but small quantities; the Federal Government having inaugurated a most cruel precedent, in declaring them, together with surgical instruments, contraband of war. Transportation became difficult, as the railroads wore out, and during the latter part of the war many of the supplies for the Army of Virginia had to be

wagoned three hundred miles over country roads. Men were spared from the field with the greatest difficulty, every soldier under arms being required, in fact, to do the duty of two or three men, and it was impossible to detail any large or even sufficient force to guard prisoners. Notwithstanding all these difficulties; notwithstanding the outrages committed by Northern troops, and the cruelties committed by Northern jailors, it is a fact well-known to the intimate friends of Mr. Davis, that he persistently turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of extreme men, and that he steadfastly refused to inaugurate in the Confederacy a system of persecution which was utterly repugnant to every sentiment of his nature, and to the feelings of every brave and high-toned leader in the South. The fact is, that it was the intention and desire of the Confederate Government to provide for its prisoners of war as it did for its own men. When, however, there was a scarcity of food, the preference was naturally given to Southern soldiers in the field. Speaking of the difficulty of providing even for these, Major-general Heth said:—"If the soldiers last winter under my command had been in prison, and had been restricted to the rations allowed them, they would have been found miserably insufficient. Some days they had no meat; at other times they had no meal. I, myself, have repeatedly gone to my horse's feed-trough, and robbed him of corn, which I parched to appease my hunger. Had my men been in confinement, their sufferings would have been intense. But they were in open air; they were free; they were active; they were constantly skirmishing; they had opportunities of amusing themselves, and they had other things to think about besides their own personal discomforts. Had it been otherwise, the troops of my division would have been decimated by disease."

I now insert the following, by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, as referred to in the beginning of this chapter; and if the Congress did not adopt it, from the evidence of Southern prisoners the keepers of Northern prisons certainly practised it. It reads as follows:

“Joint Resolution, advising retaliation for the cruel treatment of prisoners by the insurgents.

“WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of Congress that great numbers of our soldiers, who have fallen as prisoners of war into the hands of the insurgents, have been subjected to treatment unexampled for cruelty in the history of civilised war, and finding its parallels only in the conduct of savage tribes; a treatment resulting in the death of multitudes by the slow but designed process of starvation, and by mortal diseases occasioned by insufficient and unhealthy food, by wanton exposure of their persons to the inclemency of the weather, and by deliberate assassination of unoffending men, and the murder, in cold blood, of prisoners after surrender; and, whereas, a continuance of these barbarities, in contempt of the laws of war and in disregard of the remonstrances of the national authorities, has presented to us the alternative of suffering our brave soldiers thus to be destroyed, or to apply the principle of retaliation for their protection. Therefore,

“*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in the judgment of Congress, it has become justifiable and necessary that the President should, in order to prevent the continuance and recurrence of such barbarities, and to insure the observance, by the insurgents, of the laws of civilised war, resort at once to measures of retaliation. That, in our opinion, such retaliation ought to be inflicted upon the insurgent officers now in our hands, or hereafter to fall into our hands, as prisoners; that such officers ought to be subjected to like treatment, practised towards our officers or soldiers in the hands of the insurgents, in respect to quantity and quality of food, clothing, fuel, medicine, medical attendance, personal exposure, or other mode of dealing with them; that, with a view to the same ends, the insurgent prisoners in our hands ought to be placed under the control and in the keeping of officers and men who have themselves been prisoners in the hands of the insur-

gents, and have thus acquired a knowledge of their mode of treating Union prisoners ; that explicit instructions ought to be given to the forces having the charge of such insurgent prisoners, requiring them to carry out strictly and promptly the principles of this resolution in every case, until the President, having received satisfactory information of the abandonment by the insurgents of such barbarous practices, shall revoke or modify said instructions. Congress do not, however, intend by this resolution to limit or restrict the power of the President to the modes or principles of retaliation herein mentioned, but only to advise a resort to them as demanded by the occasion."

This resolution was not adopted, because Mr. Sumner and Secretaries Seward and Stanton argued that it was useless to commit Congress to an odious act that lay in the power of the Government to enforce, and was already being enforced, without legislation. It was then agreed, for the double purpose of apparent magnanimity, and as a means to fill up the Federal ranks with recruits, that Mr. Sumner offer the following substitute for the resolution of the Committee :

*"Resolved,* That retaliation is harsh always, even in the simplest cases ; and is permissible only where, in the first place, it may reasonably be expected to effect its object ; and where, in the second place, it is consistent with the usages of civilised society ; and that, in the absence of these essential conditions, it is a useless barbarism, having no other end than vengeance, which is forbidden, alike to nations and to men.

*"Resolved,* That the treatment of our officers and soldiers in rebel prisons is cruel, savage, and heartrending beyond all precedent ; that it is shocking to morals, that it is an offence against human nature itself ; that it adds new guilt to the great crime of the rebellion, and constitutes an example from which history will turn with sorrow and disgust.

*"Resolved,* That any attempted imitation of rebel barbarism in the treatment of prisoners would be plainly impracticable, on account of its inconsistency with the prevailing sentiments



of humanity among us; that it would be injurious at home, for it would barbarise the whole community; that it would be utterly useless, for it could not affect the cruel authors of the revolting conduct which we seek to overcome; that it would be immoral, inasmuch as it proceeded from vengeance alone; that it could have no other result than to degrade the national character and the national name, and to bring down upon our country the reprobation of history; and that, being thus impracticable, useless, immoral, and degrading, it must be rejected as a measure of retaliation, precisely as the barbarism of roasting or eating prisoners is always rejected by civilised powers.

*“Resolved,* That th United States, filled with grief and sympathy for cherished citizens, who, as officers and soldiers, have become the victims of heaven-defying outrage, hereby declare their solemn determination to put an end to this great iniquity, by putting an end to the rebellion of which it is the natural fruit; that to secure this humane and righteous consummation, they pledge anew their best energies and all the resources of the whole people, and they call upon all to bear witness, that in this necessary warfare with barbarism, they renounce all vengeance, and every evil example, and plant themselves firmly on the sacred landmarks of Christian civilisation, under the protection of that God who is present with every prisoner, and enables heroic souls to suffer for their country.”

I presume the trail of Sherman's raid through Georgia, Sheridan's grand march through the Valley of Virginia, and the charred remains of Columbia, S. C., are the “landmarks of Christian civilisation” to which Mr. Sumner so eloquently refers. This cant about the “national honor” is shown and well illustrated by the little regard which some of the Federal officers held for their own “private characters,” much less for the character of the nation. It will be remembered that during the winter of 1864-5 a large number of Federal officers were

confined in "Camp Asylum Prison" at Columbia, South Carolina. The base ingratitude of these men is shown in the following statement of J. C. Gibbs, who furnished them with means from his own private resources to procure (besides the usual Confederate ration) a better quality of food, and even, in some instances, luxuries that were to be occasionally found in this once wealthy city. The following is the statement of Mr. Gibbs :

"During 1864 a large number of Federal officers were held as prisoners at Columbia, S. C. At that time I was doing a very large mercantile business in Columbia, controlling, perhaps, as much means as any business house in the Confederate States. I was applied to by the Federal prisoners to advance them money, by cashing their drafts on their friends at home. I notified them that I could do nothing for them unless in accordance with the wishes of the Confederate authorities or the officers in charge. I was then applied to by General Winder, the commandant in charge of the prisoners, and Captain J. S. Richardson, quartermaster, who made very earnest appeals to me to do anything I could for the prisoners. There were about 1200, I think, then in Columbia. General Winder told me that he would be pleased for me to aid them ; that it was very difficult indeed to provide properly for them, and that the same provisions that were provided for our Confederate soldiers were not considered by the prisoners as anything like what they wanted or expected. At that time, communication between the prisoners and their friends at the North was very uncertain and irregular. The prisoners had been getting assistance to a small extent from various parties, who advanced them Confederate money in return for their drafts, but 'shaving' them fearfully. It was this that induced them to apply to me. After the request of General Winder, I informed them that they could get anything they wished from me. My motive in this was purely a kind and benevolent one. I was a true, loyal Confederate,

and would do nothing in opposition to the wishes of our authorities; at the same time I was glad to relieve those in distress. The idea of making money out of it never entered my mind. The prisoners, on hearing from me, passed resolutions thanking me, and pledging about thirty of them (the most important officers) in a written contract, that for my kindness they would send me no draft or orders except such as were perfectly good and certain to be paid. I then informed them that I would advance them double whatever they were in the habit of getting from other parties for their drafts. The rate that they had been getting was about ten dollars in Confederate money for one of their exchange. I therefore advanced them over one million dollars in Confederate currency. When the city of Columbia was destroyed by General Sherman on the 17th of February, 1865, everything I had was destroyed, most of my property being in cotton, 3500 bales of which were burned in one night. After the war, having lost everything, I made an effort to collect the drafts I had taken; and out of nearly 1000 drafts, not one single dollar have I ever been able to collect. The drafts were drawn as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., *November 25th, 1864.*

At sight pay to \_\_\_\_\_, or order, one hundred dollars in gold, and charge to

Yours, &c.,

S. T. MUFFLY, *Adj't. 184th Pa. Regt.*

Major J. R. MUFFLY, *Harrisburg, Penn.*

Endorsed on the back thus:

This draft is given for the equivalent value in Confederate funds, kindly advanced me while a prisoner of war in Columbia, S. C., and I desire it promptly and honorably paid.

S. T. MUFFLY, *Adj't. 184th Pa. Regt.*

"On sending the drafts on for collection, I found that about one-half of them were drawn on fictitious parties, evidently done as a swindle from the beginning. Where this was not the case, the reply to my efforts to collect was, that I was a

rebel, and that it was all right to get what they could out of me. Most of them refused to take any notice of my letters, and as I had only the address of the parties drawn on, I could not make them responsible, not knowing anything of the drawers. Where I did succeed in getting their address, their replies were generally as stated above; either that it was all right to cheat a rebel, or that they were forbidden to pay by order of a special circular of instructions issued by Stanton, Secretary of War. The only instance of which I had a polite or gentlemanly reply to my letters, was one from Lieutenant G. H. Rowley, 2d U. S. Infantry, who had given me a draft on J. W. Joyne, Patent Office, Washington. He declined to pay, on the grounds that the Secretary of War had forbidden it; still, he expressed his regret at it, and acknowledged the favor done him. I presented one draft for one hundred dollars, in person, to Hugh Nealy, of Washington, drawn by his son, O. H. Nealy, Lieutenant U. S. Infantry, and was received with curses and threats; was informed that I was a swindler, and that his son never intended at the time to pay it. It is very strange, indeed, that in such a number of drafts, over one thousand, and given, too, in return for kindness shown them, that not a *single instance* has occurred in which the obligations were acknowledged. Amongst the drafts were two for \$400, drawn by Lieutenant G. E. Saber, 2d R. I. Cavalry, on Globe Bank, Providence, R. I. He denied the draft *in toto*, and claimed as proof that his real name was G. E. Sabre, and not *Saber*, as written.

“JAMES G. GIBBS.

“QUINCY, FLORIDA, *February 15th, 1874.*”

When we take into consideration the impoverished condition of the Confederacy at this late date, in regard to food and clothing, and the kind and humane efforts of General Winder, through private sources, to ameliorate the sufferings of the Federal officers, we cannot but feel the force of the unprin-

cipléd acts of these men. Certainly, if it had not been that these means were resorted to, in order to procure healthy diet for the officers, their condition at Columbia would have been but little better than the poor privates of Andersonville. Their position, if nothing else, ought to have dictated more gratitude. Whilst the soldiers at Andersonville were starving, for want of proper diet, vegetables, and anti-scorbutics, the officers at Columbia were living on the best that the land could afford. Whilst the graveyard at Andersonville is without a parallel, the deaths amongst the Federal officers at Columbia did not exceed half-a-dozen. That there were amongst these Federal officers, gentlemen—men of honor—I do not deny; but it certainly does appear strange that no single instance is on record whereby any one of them has denied this act of kindness of Mr. Gibbs, or had the manliness to come forward and denounce the slanders that have, from time to time, been charged against those who had the care of Federal prisoners of war.

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## CHAPTER X.

In this chapter I shall again avail myself of some extracts from the *Southern Review*. The writer from whom I quote says:—

Some few accounts have, from time to time, been published of the treatment of Confederate soldiers in particular Northern forts and prisons; though no general comparison has ever been made of the condition of the captives in the respective prisons of the existing Government. Southern men have had little opportunity to defend themselves, and the Confederate Government has ceased to be. No occasion, however, has been

neglected, and no means spared, on the part of the Northern press and the Federal administration, to vilify the South and to cast a stigma upon the name of its most irreproachable men. The incidents of the trial of Captain Wirz, for a long time in charge of the Andersonville prison in Georgia, by a military commission in Washington in the autumn of 1865, the record of which has been carefully preserved and widely disseminated, afford abundant evidence of this malignant spirit. In their eagerness, however, to condemn others, the principal actors in the "Star Chamber trial" have condemned themselves. Their wickedness has recoiled on their own heads. The execution was a disgrace to the administration at Washington. It must forever remain a stain upon the annals of the age. The men who sentenced him, Generals Lew. Wallace, Underwood, Geary, Gersham, Mott, Thomas, and others, have, together with Colonel Chipman, the Judge-advocate, rendered their names as odious as that of the infamous Jeffries. . . .

If Captain Wirz had committed one-half of the atrocities charged against him—if he had wantonly shot, mutilated, or starved helpless prisoners—there might have been some excuse for the lawless vengeance which was visited upon him, even had he been convicted by a hostile and prejudiced judicial tribunal. But there was no reason why the President and his Cabinet should yield to a clamorous cry from a bloodthirsty people, and no excuse for the delivery of a civil prisoner, in time of peace, to a military commission, of all tribunals the most irresponsible, and one which, in this instance, had no authority whatever to sit in judgment upon the prisoner who was arraigned before it. Captain Wirz was a military officer, and as such, amenable to his superiors. If there is any responsibility on the part of recognised belligerents to their antagonists, for the treatment of prisoners of war, it attaches to those who issue, and not to those who execute, orders. No one who has read the proceedings in this infamous trial, who has seen how one indictment was deliberately altered, after being systemati-



cally prepared and regularly made, without any notice at all being given to the counsel for the defence; who has noted how the proceedings were conducted in violation of all law and precedent, and how the counsel, Messrs. Hughes, Denver and Peck, who were first retained, withdrew from a court which proceeded in so extraordinary a manner, convinced that they could do justice neither to their client nor to themselves; no one who has noticed how, as the trial proceeded, nearly every objection on the part of the prisoner's counsel was overruled; how the witnesses on the one side were not only encouraged, but permitted to introduce hearsay evidence, and even to testify as to their impressions, while the timid witnesses for the prisoner were browbeaten and bullied, and the more fearless ones imprisoned and not allowed to testify at all; and how access to public documents was denied to the counsel for the defence, and accorded to the prosecution; no one who has noted these things can honestly doubt for one moment that this friendless man was condemned from the hour he was arraigned. The cry of a political mob was yielded to, and he was given up a victim to their violence and brutality. "His blood be upon their heads and upon their children."

But behind all this there was a hidden purpose on the part of the administration, which it failed to accomplish. The real object of the trial was, not so much the conviction of Wirz, as the implication of Mr. Davis and General Lee in an imaginary plot to torture Federal prisoners, to withhold from them clothing, to deprive them of food, to poison them with foul water, and, by deliberate and atrocious barbarity and cruelty, to murder them as rapidly as possible. The utter failure of this design can excite no surprise. Even the bitterest enemies of Mr. Davis cannot stain his name with such reproach as this; and those who know aught of General Lee, can but smile at such attempt to defame his high character. It is hard to conceive, in this enlightened age, that such charges could be made against any civilised human being. It is difficult to believe that any

people, boasting high education and refinement, could imagine that Christian men could be guilty of such wanton barbarities. But the truth is, the idea was suggested by the people of the North. The system was inaugurated, practised, and, if one may use the term, perfected by them. They sought to subjugate the South, not by civilised warfare, but savage atrocity, by fire as well as sword, by ruthless cruelty and inhuman torture. They condemned thousands of captive men to months of dreary prison confinement, for the purpose of draining the life from the South, and of rendering it unable to do battle against the North. And they persisted in their refusal to exchange prisoners, with this intention and for this purpose. This fact has been fully confirmed by General Butler's statement of the instructions received by him from General Grant. General Grant wrote him that he was determined that the South should not have a man, and directed him to make any pretext he chose, *but on no account to grant an exchange of prisoners*. If any doubts exist on this subject in the minds of impartial men, they will be put at rest by the following testimony of the Confederate Agent of Exchange. . . . Judge Ould's reputation is in itself a sufficient guaranty of the truth of the statement. We give it in his own words. He says :

“In January, 1864, in consequence of the complication of the controversy in relation to the exchange of prisoners, it became very manifest that the large bulk of prisoners on both sides would remain in captivity for many long and weary months, if not for the duration of the war. Prompted by an earnest desire to alleviate the hardships and confinement on both sides, I addressed the following communication to General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchange, and on or about the day of its date, delivered the same to the Federal authorities :

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, }  
RICHMOND, VA., *January 24th*, 1864. }

Major-general E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Agent of Exchange* :

SIR :—In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners, I propose that all such, on either side, shall be attended

by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort. I also propose that these surgeons shall act as commissaries, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing, and medicines, as may be forwarded for the relief of prisoners. I further propose that these surgeons be selected by their own Government, and that they shall have full liberty, at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports, not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the welfare of prisoners.

Respectfully your obedient servant,  
RO. OULD, *Agent of Exchange.*

“To this communication no reply was ever made. I need not state how much suffering or misrepresentation would have been prevented, if this offer had been met in the spirit in which it was dictated. Just one year afterwards, to wit, on the 24th of January, 1865, the proposition was renewed to General Grant, but no notice was taken of it by him. Before the battle of Gettysburg, the Confederates held a majority of prisoners, and continued to send them off as fast as the United States authorities furnished transportation. After that time the Federals had a majority, and they refused to deliver according to the requirements of the cartel, offering, however, to exchange officer and man for man, thus leaving the excess in confinement. This was resisted by the Confederate authorities, as being in open violation of the cartel, until about the summer of 1864, when the latter relinquished their rights under the cartel, and offered to accept the proposition of the exchange of officer and man for man. Thereupon the Federal authorities retreated from their offer, and declined even to exchange officer for officer and man for man. Under this latter proposal quite a large surplus would have remained in Northern prisons, owing to the excess held by the United States. In this state of affairs I was instructed by the Confederate authorities to offer to the United States Government their sick and wounded, without requiring any equivalents. Accordingly, in the summer of 1864, I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand sick and wounded at the mouth of the Savannah river, without requiring any equivalents;

promising the United States agent that if the number for which he might send transportation could not be made up from sick and wounded, I would supply the difference with well men. Although this offer was made in the summer of 1864, transportation was not sent to the Savannah river until December, and then I delivered as many prisoners as could be transported, amongst which were more than five thousand well men. More than once I urged the mortality of Andersonville as a reason for haste on the part of the United States. About the same time, that is, in the summer of 1864, the Surgeon-general of the Confederate States informed me that he was almost entirely destitute of medicines, requesting me to offer to make purchases of medicines from the United States authorities to be used exclusively for the relief of Federal prisoners. On the first opportunity I did make such proposal, offering to pay gold, cotton, or tobacco for them, and even two or three prices if required. At the same time I gave assurance that the medicines would be used exclusively in the treatment of Federal prisoners, and moreover agreed, if it was insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederate lines by United States surgeons, and dispensed by them. To this offer, like the first, I never received any reply.

RO. OULD."

In every large prison in the North, cruelty was systematically practised for the purpose of forcing prisoners to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, or, in case of their refusal, of enfeebling their health to such an extent as to render them unfit for military service on their return to the South. During the trial of Captain Wirz, the names of witnesses were handed to Mr. Baker, the assistant counsel to the Judge-advocate, to be summoned to testify in behalf of the prisoner. It was intended to prove by them what was the customary mode of treatment of prisoners in Northern forts. Not one witness, however, appeared. Since the close of the trial, it has

been ascertained that the subpoenas for these witnesses were never issued. They were suppressed by the Judge-advocate; "it was not proper that such testimony should see the light." The Judge-advocate demanded of Judge Ould, who had been summoned for the defence, to surrender his subpoena. He refused to surrender it, as it was his only passport in Washington City. Without it he might have been incarcerated with other unfortunate Confederates in Old Capitol Prison; whereupon the Judge-advocate cancelled it, and he (Ould) was thereby not permitted to testify in behalf of the accused. Judge-advocate Chipman has since publicly admitted that he refused to have subpoenas issued for a few "rebel" functionaries whose testimony was considered important for the defence. How many the Judge-advocate considered "a few," it is hard to say. We know, however, that General Lee was among them. His name had been stricken from the list of those with whom Captain Wirz had originally been accused of conspiring. He must have been regarded as a perfectly competent witness by any court in the world, and his evidence was more material to the accused than that of all the other witnesses together. His word would have been believed in the North as well as the South. The Government refused to permit him to testify, and the public must draw its own conclusions as to the motives by which it was influenced. There were evidently considerations of importance which rendered it impolitic and inexpedient that the truth about Andersonville should be made known.

In addition to the appeal of Colonel Robert Ould to the Federal Government for food, medicines, clothing, &c., to be furnished by the United States Government for the Federal prisoners, and dispensed, if necessary, by Federal surgeons, I will insert a few "extracts" from a petition which was composed by the captors of Andersonville, in August, 1864, and addressed to President Lincoln. This memorial was suppressed by the Federal Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, for the base purpose (as time and circumstances have proved) of

trying to fasten the odium of cruelty to Federal prisoners on the leaders of the Confederate Government. It is as follows :

“The Memorial of the Union prisoners confined at Andersonville, Georgia, to the President of the United States :

“CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON, }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., August, 1864. }

*“To the President of the United States :*

“The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies, now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them. For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia; the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. . . . Thirty-five thousand men are confined here in a field of some thirty or forty acres, enclosed and heavily guarded. . . . To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there are issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. . . . Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average, one hundred die daily. . . . In behalf of these men, we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured, except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return to



again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes, captured from our armies ; the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war. We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waiving the claim that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers ? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville. . . The blacks, on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens or employed on Government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat, and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. . . It is true, they are again made slaves ; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence of our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. . . While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving, and enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf, thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers, now prisoners, we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude, if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life."

Here we have evidence of the strongest nature that the Confederate Government, as well as the prisoners, were appealing in language that cannot be mistaken, for a general exchange of prisoners. Nor do we wonder that General Grant and the Federal Secretary of War were anxious, at the close of the war, through their representative "Judge-advocate Chipman," to cover up their own guilt in the matter of exchange, and by the trial of Captain Wirz, endeavor to shift the responsibility of the sufferings endured by Northern captives, on to the shoulders of the Confederate Government. It was not reasonable to suppose that the Federal prisoners would charge their own Government with neglect and cruelty, when it ostentatiously claimed to be considered "the best Government the world ever saw." Sergeant Goss, in his "Soldier's Story," which will be taken as good authority by the North, says:—"Rumors and statements of an exchange were so frequently made, and backed by evidence which looked plausible, that the prisoners were expectant and despondent by turns, during July and August, 1864. These two months were the most terrible of any experienced by the prisoners. Nine thousand are said to have died during that space of time. . . Many of the deaths were hastened by despondency, after an unusual excitement about exchange—expecting to be called out to be released at any moment, followed by disappointment—deaths were most frequent."

Again, speaking on the same subject, he says:—"Rumors of exchange continued to pervade the prison; men were crazy with the idea of freedom and home, and wandered up and down the prison, clinging to every rumor, 'like drowning men to straws.'"

Abbott, in his "Prison Life in the South," speaking on the subject of exchange, says:—"We had many discussions over this subject *pro* and *con*. It was urged there was no principle involved. If there had been, how come so many 'special exchanges' to take place? More or less of them were con-

stantly occurring; and if the Government could exchange forty or fifty, could it not all? Did the negro question stop it? Had not our Government a sufficient number of rebel prisoners, so that they could afford to exchange all our white soldiers, and then have a sufficient number of rebels left as hostages for the negro captives? Has the Government forgotten us? If not, why prevent our friends ministering to our necessities? Have our services ceased to be as valuable to our Government as before we were captured?"

These, and many other suggestions, presented themselves to this Federal officer, when in prison, in common with thousands of Federal captives. The real object of the Federal Government in stopping the exchange, was to keep the Confederate army from being recruited by Southern soldiers held in Northern forts; it being a well-known fact that the Southern prisoners, as soon as released, and sufficiently recruited in health, hastened to rejoin their comrades on the field of battle; whilst the number that rejoined the Northern ranks from Southern prisons were exceedingly few. It has been stated, in this work, that General Grant instructed General Butler to put the question of exchange to the Confederates in any shape he chose, but on no account to permit any more exchanges to be made. In order to corroborate the above, I will insert a letter from General Butler to Colonel Ould on the subject; and I must say, that the sagacity displayed in this letter is characteristic of the shrewdness of the Federal Commissioner of Exchange in carrying out General Grant's instructions. It reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,  
IN THE FIELD, *August, 1864.*

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Commissioner of Exchange.*

SIR:—Your note to Major Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, under date of August 10th, 1864, has been referred to me. You therein state that Major Mulford has several

times proposed "to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents — officer for officer, and man for man"; and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners"; and that "this proposal has been heretofore declined by the Confederate authorities." That you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you (Major Mulford) the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides, who have been longest in captivity, will be first delivered where it is practicable. From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy. It is true a proposition was made by Major Mulford, and myself, as agent of exchange, to exchange all prisoners of war taken by either belligerent party — man for man, and officer for officer — of equal rank or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the winter of 1863–4, and has not been accepted. In May last I forwarded to you a note, desiring to know *whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the United States army as prisoners of war.* To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misapprehension, or mistake hereafter, as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity," colored men duly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange all soldiers so mustered into the United States army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them — man for man, officer for officer? At the interview

which was held between yourself and the agent of exchange, on the part of the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March last, you will do me the favor to remember the principal discussion turned upon this very point; you, on behalf of the Confederate Government, claiming the right to hold all negroes who had heretofore been slaves, and not emancipated by their masters, enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but, upon capture, to be turned over to their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim; that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose; and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being punished by the laws of such States for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You may be aware that there is still a proclamation by Jefferson Davis, claiming to be the chief executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops, mustered into the service of the United States, were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of States. I am reciting these public acts from memory, and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the substance and effect. These declarations, on the part of those whom you represent, yet remain unrepealed, unannulled, unrevoked, and

must therefore be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments, and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities; and that you are ready and willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers? If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed. As I informed you personally, in my judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity, nor honor of the United States, upon any consideration, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled, and mustered as such soldiers; who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong. Pardon me if I misunderstand you in supposing that your acceptance of our proposition does not, in good faith, mean to include all the soldiers of the Union, and that you still intend, if your acceptance is agreed to, to hold the colored soldiers of the Union unexchanged, and at labor or service; because I am informed that very lately, and almost contemporaneously with this offer on your part to exchange prisoners, and which seems to include all prisoners of war, the Confederate authorities have made a declaration that the negroes heretofore held to service by owners in the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, are to be treated as prisoners of war, when captured in arms in the



service of the United States. Such declaration that a part of the colored soldiers of the United States were to be treated as prisoners of war, would seem most strongly to imply that others were not to be so treated, or, in other words, that the colored men from the insurrectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to their masters if captured by the Confederate forces, while duly enrolled and mustered into and actually in the armies of the United States.

In the view which the Government of the United States takes of the claim made by you to the persons and services of these negroes, it is not to be supported upon any principle of national or municipal law. Looking upon these men only as property, upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how this claim can be made, certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of public international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war, that the capture of movable property vests the title to that property in the captor; and therefore, where one belligerent gets into full possession of property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other belligerent, the owner of that property is at once divested of his title, which rests in the belligerent government capturing and holding possession. Upon this rule of international law, all civilised nations have acted, and by it both belligerents have dealt with all property, save slaves, taken from each other during the present war. If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animals are claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities. If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States? If the property in the slave does

so vest, then the *jus disponendi*, the right of disposing of that property, vests in the United States. Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, *i. e.*, by emancipating them, and declaring them free forever; so that, if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquired by capture. Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has already been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave.

The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession certainly cannot be questioned by you. Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent. I take it, no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States army. So, it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines and comes into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or the ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States which should fall into our hands. If, therefore, the principles of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have no claim upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result under the laws of war, from their captor merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right to reduce to a state of slavery, free men, prisoners of war, captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under Bainbridge and Decatur, when set up by the Barbary Powers on the northern shore of Africa about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield upon their own soil. This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to reënslave our negro soldiers, when captured by you, on the *jus postliminii*, or that principle of the law of nations which inhabilitates the former owner with the property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country. Or, in other words, you claim that, by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured; and, therefore, under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them, which you may capture from us. But this postliminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to immovable property, and, that too, only after complete subjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to movable property. True it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves; but for two thousand years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property. But the Romans even refused to reënslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is. Consistently then with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as

property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be reënslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any other or different ground of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course, it would not be profitable, in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war, to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which, by now accepting, you admit to be right, just, and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field, to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty, well-fed prisoners held by the United States, in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated, and unserviceable soldiers of the United States, now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains. The wrongs, indignities, and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure

their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks. Consistently with national faith and justice, we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form: Will you suffer your soldier captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man? You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have, in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons; certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able-bodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note, as will tend to a speedy resumption of the negotiations, in a full exchange of all prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

*Major-general and Commissioner of Exchange.*

The following notes from Colonel Ould to Major Mulford and General Hitchcock, upon the subject, will be found of interest and significance. We are left to infer from General Butler's letter to Colonel Ould, that the whole matter of exchange was left to him, as the most suitable "tool" that the Federal Government could select to perform its perfidious acts. They read as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., *August 10th, 1864.*Major JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange.*

SIR:—You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners. This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side upon parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered, from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men, on both sides, who have been longest in captivity, will be first delivered, where it is practicable. I shall be happy to hear from you, as speedily as possible, whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, *Agent of Exchange.*

The delivery of this letter (says Colonel Ould) was accompanied with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many prisoners at Andersonville to the grave. Major Mulford returned with flag-of-truce steamer on the 20th of the same month, and, in a conversation with Colonel Ould, told him that he had no reply to make to his communication of the 10th, nor was he authorised by his Government to make any. Colonel Ould, fearing that some technicality might be urged against his note to Major Mulford, addressed the following letter to Major-general E. A. Hitchcock, one of the Federal Commissioners of Exchange, residing at Washington City,



with an enclosure of his note to Major Mulford of the 10th of August :

RICHMOND, *August 22d*, 1864.

Major-general E. A. HITCHCOCK, *U. S. Com. of Exchange*.

SIR :—Enclosed is a copy of a communication which, on the 10th inst., I addressed and delivered to Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange. Under the circumstances of the case, I deem it proper to forward this paper to you, in order that you may fully understand the position which is taken by the Confederate authorities. I shall be glad if the proposition therein made is accepted by your Government.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, *Agent of Exchange*.

No answer being had from this communication, Colonel Ould again, on the 30th of August, when the flag-of-truce steamer made its appearance at Varina, addressed the following note to Major Mulford, as follows :

RICHMOND, *August 31st*, 1864.

Major JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange*.

SIR :—On the 10th of this month I addressed you a communication, to which I have received no answer. On the 22d inst. I also addressed a communication to Major-general E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange, enclosing a copy of my letter to you of the 10th inst. I now respectfully ask you to state, in writing, whether you have any reply to either of said communications ; and if not, whether you have any reason to give why no reply has been made.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, *Agent of Exchange*.

To this communication Colonel Ould received the following reply :

FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER "NEW YORK,"  
VARINA, VA., August 31st, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange* :

SIR :— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of to-day, requesting answer, &c., to your communication of the 10th inst. on the question of the exchange of prisoners. To which, in reply, I would say, I have no communication on the subject from our authorities. Nor am I authorised to make answer.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange*.

During the long suspense and agonising horrors of prison life endured by Northern and Southern captives, we find the Northern Government still inventing excuses for retarding a general exchange of prisoners. The negro question seems to have been the most prominent at this late period. Was it really for the honor of the Federal flag, and in the name of liberty, that General Butler openly violated the cartel and obstructed the exchange of prisoners? I can best answer this question by quoting from the narrative of A. M. Keely, Esq., of Petersburg, who was a prisoner at the North during the war, and is the author of that little work entitled *In Vinculis*. His testimony is trustworthy. He tells us that, "On approaching Butler's quarters, which were quite handsomely located, out of reach of all intrusion, the first thing that attracted attention was the presence and prominence of the negro. So far we had only seen one or two negro soldiers on duty at the pontoon bridge, and the night being as dark as themselves, we could with difficulty distinguish them ; but there, Abyssinia ruled the roast. It was 'nigger' everywhere ; and although the white soldiers were obviously annoyed at the companionship, the terrors of Butler's rule crushed all resistance even of opinion, and the colored brethren knew, and presumed on their secured position and importance. . . That he (Butler) established and

maintained order in New Orleans and Norfolk in undeniable; but it was such order as reigned in Sicily in days of old, and in Warsaw in later times—the order of sullen, abject, physical fear—a political *coma*, which is itself death, yet in which there is one thing lively—stealing. The world will never know the truth of this creature's vileness and success, until it shall become safe for the hundreds he has robbed and outraged, to tell the story of their wrongs and his robberies. . . Quite a long conversation ensued between myself and Butler, which proceeded on this wise, the clerk busily recording it:

“‘What is your name?’

“‘Mr. ———.’

“‘Your profession or pursuit?’

“‘I am a lawyer.’

“‘You were captured yesterday near Petersburg?’

“‘I was.’

“‘How many men were in the trenches with you?’

“‘About one hundred and twenty or thirty.’

“‘All militia-men?’

“‘All, with less than half a dozen exceptions.’

“‘And you repulsed, I learn, for two hours, General Kautz’s brigade of cavalry?’

“‘You have been rightly informed.’ . .

“‘Will you tell me how many soldiers were in Petersburg at the time of General Kautz’s first appearance?’ . .

“‘I decline answering.’

“‘Oh, you need not decline; I know there was not a soldier there.’

“‘Well, Sir, there is no need to ask if you know; but I am curious to know how you know that.’

“‘By this infallible deduction: if there was a soldier in town, no lawyer would get into the trenches.’

“I joined in the smile that followed—and which Butler enjoyed hugely—more in compliment to the truth than the wit of his inference, and replied: ‘You speak of Northern lawyers,

I presume. We have contributed our full share to this fight for freedom. If I may speak for myself, I entered the service on the 19th of April, 1861, and thousands of the profession volunteered as early.'

"'Yes, yes, I understand all that. I volunteered a couple of days before you, but I never got into the trenches, and by the help of heaven I never shall. That is quite another matter, you perceive.' Here he took up a note from his desk, held it within four inches of his left eye — what marvel that a man should have a *sinister* expression whose vision is left-handed? — and continued: 'I would like to know the position of your Government, and particularly of your people, on the subject of negro exchange. I have just received this note from Colonel Ould, in which the question is not met at all, and it is now a month since I applied for a categorical statement of the position of Mr. Davis's Government on this topic.'

"'As I have no official character, I am, of course, not entitled to speak by authority; and as to the President's individual views, I know nothing.'

"'Of course I know you are not a commissioner, but I would be glad to hear your views. I think a white man is as good as a negro, and would be willing to give one of your negroes, if a soldier, for one of my white soldiers. But your Government takes the position that the negro is better than a white man, and you will not give up one of my negroes to get back one of your best soldiers.'

"'My Government, I presume, takes no such absurd position. She merely contends that the right of property in a slave is no more affected by his running away to your army, than by his flying to your States — least of all by your kidnapping. You are entitled to demand the exchange of your negro soldiers not slaves, just as England would be entitled to claim her Sepoys, and France her Algerines, in the event of war between us and either of those powers. But both

your Constitution and your positive statutory enactments, guard the title of the owner against disturbance from any quarter without the jurisdiction of the master's State.'

"Ah, yes, but that is the law of peace; you claim the slave as a chattel. Now, if I capture land, and it is recaptured, it reverts to the original owner; but if I capture a chattel, a horse for example, on its recapture it becomes the property, not of the original owner, but of your Government, and is, doubtless, so treated. Thus the capture of realty divests the title only during occupancy; the capture of personalty divests it forever. How do you make the slave the exception?'

"There is plainly no reason in the nature of things why one description of property should be less sacred than another, and the discrimination against personal property only arises, I presume, from the difficulty of identification—which does not exist in the case of the slave. Hence the Roman law, if I rightly remember, excepted slaves, and common sense excepts them from the general rule regarding personalty. For example, a Federal General goes to New Orleans or Norfolk, and steals my house and all that it contains—furniture, pictures, clothing, jewelry, everything; but before he has a chance to send them to his wife in Boston or New York, the city is recaptured. I presume my Government would restore me my house with all its contents, and the conquering General would hardly think of holding an auction on my premises.'

"I am not certain that he would have the right. But how do you answer this? Public law authorises the United States to declare that a slave fleeing to her shall be free; she so does declare in the case of every slave that comes to her.'

"I answer that, by denial first of the facts, and then of the right. And though both were true, I do not see how they could affect the power of our own Government and laws to reëstablish the original relation between master and slave, when all parties come again within the jurisdiction.'

"Well, Sir, it is to be regretted that our Government can-

not agree about this, *as there will be no more exchanges and no communication till this point is yielded.*'

"How is it then, General, that while you made this demand on my Government a month ago, you continue to communicate, as I see from Colonel Ould's despatch?"

"Oh, Mr. Davis moves very slowly, and I was giving him time to make up his mind. *He has now had abundant time, and I am going to stop all intercourse.*"

Quoting from the same author, I will give some of his experience when an order came to Elmira for the surgeons to make out a list for exchange of all the sick and wounded who would be unfit for duty for the next sixty days. He says:—"For several days past the rumor has been current in camp that an exchange of the sick and wounded on both sides is on the carpet. . . . What wonder that many a paling eye flashes up now with unusual fire, and many a poor feeble pulse, that for weeks past has been fighting an unequal battle with fever, starvation, memory, and despair, bounds now with a fresh impetus, as in the distance, not very remote, there looms up the enchanting vision of wife and child, mother, sister, HOME. Many, alas! who are indulging themselves with this fair prospect, will turn their trembling, tottering feet towards another home ere the light of the earthly one can answer their longings, *pulsat pede*.

"To-day (October 1st) the rumor takes definite shape as the surgeons make their rounds through the wards examining the sick, and excluding from the roll all but those whose convalescence is apparent, and those who will never get better here; and it leaks out that the order from Washington is, that a list must be made of those only who will be unfit for duty for sixty days. Having beat up England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Asia, and Africa, for recruits, these invincible twenty millions of Yanks admit that they are still not a match for five millions of Southerners, and they still cling with the tenacity of death to every able-bodied



'reb' they can clutch, lest he may again enter the Southern army. The negro question, which they plead as their excuse, is all bosh of the first water. The Northern people—and I speak from long acquaintance with them—care much less for negroes than we. . . . It is not, therefore, black love, but white fear, which is interposing difficulties in the way of a general exchange of prisoners; and so controlling is this latter motive, that the prisoners at Andersonville might forever have sung their sorrows to deaf ears, but for the advent of that crucible of parties and policies—election-day. The McClellan men have proclaimed a general exchange as a plank in their platform. . . . So the ingenious Yankees make a compromise between justice and expediency, by exchanging only those who will not be fit for fighting until the present campaign is over, and thus take the wind out of the democratic sails, without sending a man to that army which the veracious Grant affirms is deserting to him at the rate of a regiment a day. . . . At last, on the 8th, the lists were completed, some fifteen hundred were found 'unfit for duty for sixty days'—one-sixth of the whole—and, on the morning of the 9th, notice was given that the 'paroles' would be taken that day. . . . As soon as the announcement was made in the various hospitals, that the parole lists were ready, those who had been notified that they had been entered for exchange began to crawl from their cots, and turn their faces toward the door. On they came, a ghastly tide—with skeleton bodies and lustreless eyes, and brains bereft of but one thought, and hearts purged of all feelings but one—the thought of freedom, the love of home; and they came on their crutches, on their cots, borne in the arms of their friends; creeping, some of them, on hands and knees, pale, gaunt, emaciated; some with the seal of death stamped on their wasted cheeks and shrivelled limbs, yet fearing less death than the added agony of death in the hands of enemies, where no kindred hand should give them reassuring grasp as they tottered forth into the dark valley, and their bones should lie in

unhonored graves, amid aliens and foemen. Such haggard, miserable, helpless, hopeless wretches I never saw; and I saw more than one consignment of Federal prisoners on their way home. Several died between the signing of the paroles and the day fixed for their departure — paroled by an authority that permits no official perfidy to go behind the record.”

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## CHAPTER XI.

I shall now avail myself of an opportunity afforded me by quoting freely from that able work on the “Constitutional View of the War between the States,” written by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the statesman, patriot, and historian. I consider myself fortunate in my vindication to the claims of humanity, that his testimony has made its appearance in an official and tangible form. The work needs no eulogy from my feeble pen. I could not, if I were to make an attempt, add anything to its imperishable truths. I may, therefore, be pardoned for giving his statements as they appear in the body of his work in regard to prisoners of war, in full. Treating on the subject of the formation of the Confederate navy, he says:

Meantime the privateer *Savannah*, under command of T. Harrison Baker, with a crew of twenty men, had been captured on the 3d of June, 1861, off Charleston, by the U. S. Brig *Perry*. Her crew had been placed in irons and sent to New York, where they were to be tried for piracy under Mr. Lincoln’s proclamation. It was now that the question about prisoners arose for the first time, between the parties belligerent, which, from the importance this question assumed in the subsequent conduct of the war, deserves special notice here. News of the treatment of these prisoners taken on the privateer

*Savannah* having reached Richmond through the public press, Mr. Davis immediately addressed a communication to Mr. Lincoln, and committed it to the hands of a special messenger, Col. Taylor, an officer of the Confederate army, with directions to obtain, if possible, a passage by flag-of-truce through the Federal lines, and to deliver it in person. In this communication, dated Richmond, July 16th, 1861, he said to Mr. Lincoln:

“Having learned that the schooner *Savannah*, a private armed vessel in the service, and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for the exchange of the officers and crew of the *Savannah*, for prisoners of war held by this Government, ‘according to number and rank.’ To this proposition, made on the 19th ultimo, Captain Mercer, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day that the ‘prisoners (referred to) are not on board of any of the vessels under my command.’

“It now appears, by statements made without contradiction in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have been treated, not as prisoners of war, but as criminals; that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offences charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defence of the rights of this Government, and under the authority of its commission. I could not, without grave discourtesy, have made the newspaper statements above referred to the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the 19th of April last. That proclamation seems to afford a sufficient justification

for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

“It is the desire of this Government so to conduct the war now existing as to mitigate its horrors as far as may be possible; and with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistent with public obligation. Some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar conditions, within this Confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the *Savannah* that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgences, and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

“A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this Government, now requires me to state explicitly that, painful as will be the necessity, this Government will deal out to the prisoners held by it, the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the *Savannah*; and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the *Savannah*, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilised man, and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

“With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on the *Savannah*, an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank.”

Says Mr. Stevens:—This overture of Mr. Davis was so far respected as to let Colonel Taylor, the bearer of it, pass the enemy's lines and go to Washington; but a personal interview with Mr. Lincoln was denied. He was permitted to return

the next day, with a verbal reply from General Scott, that the communication had been delivered to Mr. Lincoln, and that he would answer it in writing as soon as possible. No answer in writing, or in any other way, however, was made by Mr. Lincoln to the communication. The only resort left to Mr. Davis, therefore, was the extreme one of retaliation, recognised by the most civilised nations. A number of Northern prisoners were selected by lot, to meet whatever fate should be measured out to these and other privateers taken on the high seas. Amongst the Federal officers thus selected for retaliation were Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood, Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes, Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer. Bowman and Keffer were substituted in like manner by lot, in lieu of Captains Rickett and McQuade, who were wounded, and who, in consequence, were exempted from the lot, which fell on them in the first instance. The end of this whole matter, so revolting to the common sentiment of the age in all enlightened countries, was a desistance by Mr. Lincoln from the position and doctrines assumed in his proclamation. These prisoners, on both sides, were all subsequently duly exchanged. Whether the authorities at Washington were induced to change their policy and purpose, in this particular, by a recognition of the laws of war, or from a sense of humanity, or from fears excited in another quarter, will perhaps be left forever to conjecture; for no explanation of it has ever been given to the public, as far as I am aware.

No further reply was ever made to Mr. Davis's communication referred to. Judging, therefore, from the subsequent course of the Federal authorities upon the subject of prisoners, who were permitted by these authorities to suffer and die in Southern stockades, from wounds and diseases incident to a climate to which the men were not accustomed, rather than to agree upon just terms of exchange, as we shall see, it is not an illegitimate conclusion that the desistance in this case was induced from no considerations of the sufferings or impending

fate of the gallant officers of their army thus held as hostages. The change of policy evidently came more from fear than from any sense of humanity, or the acknowledgment of the universally recognised principles of civilised warfare. That fear was excited by the position of England on the subject. This was made known by what occurred in the British House of Lords on the 16th of May, soon after Mr. Lincoln's most extraordinary proclamation of the 19th of April reached that country. On this day, in that body, the Earl of Derby said:

"He apprehended *that if one thing was clearer than another, it was that privateering was not piracy*, and that no law could make that piracy, as regarded the subjects of one nation, which was not piracy by the law of nations. Consequently, the United States *must not be allowed to entertain this doctrine*, and to call upon her Majesty's Government not to interfere. He knew it was said that the United States treated the Confederate States of the South as mere rebels, and that as rebels these expeditions were liable to all the penalties of high treason. That was not the doctrine of this country, because we have declared that they are entitled to all the rights of belligerents. *The Northern States could not claim the rights of belligerents for themselves, and, on the other hand, deal with other parties not as belligerents, but as rebels.*"

Lord Brougham said that "it was clear that privateering was not piracy by the law of nations." Lord Kingsdown took the same view. "What was to be the operation of the Presidential proclamation upon this subject was a matter for the consideration of the United States." But he expressed the opinion that the enforcement of the doctrine of that proclamation "would be an act of barbarity which would produce an outcry throughout the civilised world."

"It is no strain of presumption," says Mr. Stephens, "to assign this change of policy in reference to the privateersmen, on the part of the Federal authorities, to apprehensions and fears awakened by this voice from England, especially in



view of their subsequent conduct in relation to the exchange of prisoners."

Speaking on the subject of the violation of the cartel of exchange by the Federal authorities, in another part of his work, he says:—"Another matter of this period (February 1862) to be specially noted is, that during this winter, while the Confederates had a very large excess of Federal prisoners, the authorities at Washington, under very great pressure of public sentiment in the Northern States, were induced to enter into a cartel for an exchange, upon the basis that the Confederates had offered at the beginning. This arrangement was entered into on the 14th day of February, 1862, by General Howell Cobb, on the part of the Confederate States, and General John E. Wool, on the part of the United States. According to the agreement then made, the privateersmen were put upon the footing of other prisoners of war. But no sooner had the Federals an excess of prisoners, by the capture of the garrison of about 10,000 officers and men at Fort Donelson, than the terms of this agreement were violated by their again refusing to send forward the privateersmen in exchange, as well as their failing to comply with the cartel in other respects."

This brings us to a point when the important subject of the exchange of prisoners of war began to take definite shape. A cartel of exchange was agreed upon by the two Governments, and a distinct and fair understanding was supposed to exist on this vexed question. This important document reads as follows:

HAXALL'S LANDING, on James River, *July 22d*, 1862.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—It is hereby agreed and stipulated, that all prisoners of war, held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be exchanged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer. Privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A general-commanding-in-chief, or an admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty privates or common seamen.

A commodore, carrying a broad pennant, or a brigadier-general, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen.

A captain in the navy, or a colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant-colonel, or commander in the navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant-commander, or a major, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant, or a master in the navy, or a captain in the army or marines, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen.

Master's-mates in the navy, or lieutenants or ensigns in the army, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen. Midshipmen, warrant-officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen; second captains, lieutenants or mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the army or marines, shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other man for man.

ARTICLE II.—Local, state, civil and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service will not be recognised; the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

ARTICLE III.—If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty, or any alleged civil offence, are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens. Captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar positions.

ARTICLE IV.—All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture; and the prisoners now held, and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison, or field-work, held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisoners, deposit or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

ARTICLE V.—Each party upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party is authorised to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing, at the same time, to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished, will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

ARTICLE VI.—The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation, during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners; the great principles involved being, 1st. An equit-

able exchange of prisoners, man for man, or officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates, according to scale of equivalents. 2d. That privates and officers and men of different services may be exchanged according to same scale of equivalents. 3d. That all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable. 4th. That no officer, or soldier, employed in service of either party, is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends. 5th. That parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard or constabulary duty.

JOHN A. DIX, *Major-general.*

D. H. HILL, *Major-general C. S. A.*

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ARTICLE VII.—All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all reasonable dispatch to A. M. Aiken's, below Dutch Gap, on the James River in Virginia, or to Vicksburg on the Mississippi river, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole, at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ARTICLE VIII.—For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise; to prepare the lists of prisoners; to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ARTICLE IX.—And, in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanation, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

JOHN A. DIX, *Major-general.*

D. H. HILL, *Major-general C. S. A.*

Colonel Robert Ould, a gentleman of high legal attainments, was appointed under this cartel as the agent of exchange on the part of the Confederate Government; and upon his statement it appears that the Confederates held an excess of prisoners up to July, 1863, and that the Federals neglected to send sufficient transportation, although repeatedly urged to do so by him. It was about this time that a misunderstanding also arose between the agents of exchange on the subject of the release of paroled prisoners after capture. This portion of the cartel was rendered null, it seems, by the authorities at Washington. It also appears that Lieutenant-colonel Ludlow, acting as agent on the part of the Federal Government, was dismissed on account of his integrity in endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the cartel of exchange. This is proven by a letter addressed to him on the 26th July, 1863, by Colonel Ould, in which he uses the fol-

lowing forcible and impressive language, in justification of his own course and in vindication of his Government:—"Now that our official connection is being terminated, I say to you, in the fear of God—and I appeal to Him for the truth of the declaration—that there has been no single moment from the time we were first brought together, in connection with the matter of exchange, to the present hour, during which there has not been an open and notorious violation of the cartel by your authorities. Officers and men numbering over hundreds have been, during your whole connection with the cartel, kept in cruel confinement, sometimes in irons, or doomed to cells, without charges or trial. They are in prison now, unless God, in His mercy, has released them. *In our parting moments, let me do you the justice to say, that I do not believe it is so much your fault as that of your authorities. Nay, more, I believe your removal from your position has been owing to the personal efforts you have made for a faithful observance, not only of the cartel, but of humanity in the conduct of the war.* Again and again have I importuned you to tell me of one officer or man, now held in confinement by us, who was declared exchanged. You have to those appeals furnished [the name of?] one, Spencer Kellogg. For him I have searched in vain. On the other hand, I appeal to your own records for the cases where your reports have shown that our officers and men have been held for long months, and even years, in violation of the cartel and our agreements. The last phase of the enormity, however, exceeds all others. Although you have many thousands of our soldiers now in confinement in your prisons, and especially in that horrible hold of death, Fort Delaware, you have not for several weeks sent us any prisoners. During those weeks you have despatched Captain Mulford with the steamer 'New York' to City Point three or four times without any prisoners. For the first two or three times, some sort of an excuse was attempted. None is given at this present arrival. I do not mean to be offensive



when I say that effrontery could not give one. I ask you, with no purpose of disrespect, what can you think of this covert attempt to secure the delivery of all your prisoners in our hands without the release of those of ours who are languishing in hopeless misery in your prisons and dungeons?"

The facts in the case show that the Federals had no lists of paroled prisoners (released on capture) to be charged against the Confederates, Colonel Ould having paid off his debts from the large number of captives in the hands of the Confederates. The Federals, it seems, received their prisoners on parole without returning to Colonel Ould a like equivalent. Upon his remonstrating, the Federal Government informed him on the 8th of April, 1863, that exchanges, in the future, would be confined to "such equivalents as are held in confinement on either side." This Colonel Ould indignantly refused, as it was a direct and palpable violation of the cartel agreed upon. The effect of this would have been that the Confederates, after delivering their prisoners, would have had the paroles of ten times as many prisoners as the enemy held in captivity, leaving at the same time thousands of their men in Northern bastiles. The only resource left for Colonel Ould, was to declare all the officers and men captured at Vicksburg exchanged, to balance against those that had, in violation of their parole, entered the Federal ranks before they were duly exchanged. After this, the provision of the cartel, that "all prisoners of war were to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture," &c., was practically nullified by the Federal Government. Almost all the exchanges that took place subsequently, were made by special orders or agreement.

In corroboration of the facts which I have presented, I cite the following letter, written by Colonel Ould after the close of the war, to the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington:

RICHMOND, VA., August 17, 1863.

*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have recently seen so many misrepresenta-

tions of the action of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners, that I feel it due to the truth of history, and peculiarly incumbent on me as their Agent of Exchange, to bring to the attention of the country the facts set forth in this paper :

## I.

The cartel of exchange bears date July 22d, 1862. Its chief purpose was to secure the delivery of all prisoners of war.

To that end, the fourth article provided that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture. From the date of the cartel until the summer of 1863, the Confederate authorities had the excess of prisoners. During the interval, deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion, I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. It has never been alleged that the Confederate authorities failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not held under charges, when they had the excess. On the other hand, during the same time, the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in confinement, sometimes in irons, or doomed to cells, without charge or trial. Many officers were kept in confinement even after the notices published by the Federal authorities had declared them exchanged.

In the summer of 1863 the Federal authorities insisted upon limiting exchanges to such as were in confinement on either side. This I resisted, as being in violation of the cartel. Such a construction not only kept in confinement the excess on either side, but ignored all paroles which were held by the Confederate Government. These were very many, being the paroles of officers and men who had been released on capture. The Federal Government at that time held few or no paroles. They had all, or nearly all, been surrendered, the Confederate authorities giving prisoners as equivalent for them. Thus it will be

seen, that as long as the Confederate Government had the excess of prisoners, matters went on smoothly enough; but as soon as the posture of affairs in that respect was changed, the cartel could no longer be observed. So, as long as the Federal Government held the paroles of Confederate officers and men, they were respected, and made the basis of an exchange; but when equivalents were obtained for them, and no more were in hand, the paroles which were held by the Confederate authorities could not be recognised. In consequence of the position thus assumed by the Federal Government, the requirement of the cartel, that all prisoners should be delivered within ten days, was practically nullified. The deliveries which were afterwards made were the results of special agreements.

The Confederate authorities adhered to their position until the 10th of August, 1864, when, moved by the sufferings of the men in the prisons of each belligerent, they determined to abate their just demand. Accordingly, on the last named day, I addressed the following communication to Brigadier-general John E. Mulford, (then Major,) Assistant Agent of Exchange:

RICHMOND, August 10, 1864.

Major JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR,—You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents—officer for officer and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners.

This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities; they insisted upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side on parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to

deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered, where it is practicable.

I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible, whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, *Agent of Exchange.*

The delivery of this letter was accompanied with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave.

On the 22d day of August, 1864, not having heard anything in response, I addressed a communication to Major-general E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, covering a copy of the foregoing letter to General Mulford, and requesting an acceptance of my propositions.

*No answer was received to either of these letters.* General Mulford, on the 31st of August, 1864, informed me in writing that he had no communication on the subject from the United States authorities, and that he was not at that time authorised to make any answer.

This offer, which would have instantly restored to freedom thousands of suffering captives—which would have released every Federal soldier in confinement in Confederate prisons—was not even noticed. Was that because the Federal officials did not deem it worthy of a reply, or because they feared to make one? As the Federal authorities at that time had a large excess of prisoners, the effect of the proposal which I had made, if carried out, would have been to release all Union prisoners; while a large number of the Confederates would have remained in prison, awaiting the chances of the capture of their equivalents.

## II.

In January, 1864, and, indeed, some time earlier, it became very manifest, that in consequence of the complication in relation to exchanges, the large bulk of prisoners on both sides would remain in captivity for many long and weary months, if not for the duration of the war. Prompted by an earnest desire to alleviate the hardships of confinement on both sides, I addressed the following communication to General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, and on or about the day of its date delivered the same to the Federal authority :

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,  
RICHMOND, VA., *January 24th*, 1868.

Major-general E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Agent of Exchange* :

SIR:—In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners, I propose that all such on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort.

I also propose that these surgeons shall act as commissaries, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing, and medicines as may be forwarded for the relief of prisoners. I further propose that these surgeons be selected by their own Governments, and that they shall have full liberty at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports, not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the welfare of prisoners.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange*.

*To this communication no reply of any kind was ever made.* I need not state how much suffering would have been prevented if this offer had been met in the spirit in which it was dictated. In addition, the world would have had truthful accounts of the treatment of prisoners on both sides, by officers of character,

and thus much of that misrepresentation which has flooded the country would never have been poured forth. The jury-box in the case of Wirz would have had different witnesses, with a different story. It will be borne in mind that nearly all of the suffering endured by Federal prisoners happened after January, 1864. The acceptance of the proposition made by me, on behalf of the Confederate Government, would not only have furnished to the sick, medicines and physicians, but to the well an abundance of food and clothing from the ample stores of the United States.

The good faith of the Confederate Government in making this offer cannot be successfully questioned, for food and clothing (without the surgeons) were sent in 1865, and were allowed to be distributed by Federal officers to Federal prisoners.

Why could not the more humane proposal of January, 1864, have been accepted?

### III.

When it was ascertained that exchanges could not be made, either on the basis of the cartel, or officer for officer and man for man, I was instructed by the Confederate authorities to offer to the United States Government their sick and wounded, *without requiring any equivalents*. Accordingly, in the summer of 1864, I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand of the sick and wounded at the mouth of the Savannah river, without requiring any equivalents, assuring, at the same time, the Agent of the United States, General Mulford, that if the number for which he might send transportation could not readily be made up from sick and wounded, I would supply the difference with well men. Although this offer was made in the summer of 1864, transportation was not sent to the Savannah river until about the middle or last of November, and then I delivered as many prisoners as could be transported—some thirteen thousand in number—amongst whom were more than five thousand well men.



More than once I urged the mortality at Andersonville as a reason of haste on the part of the United States authorities. I know, personally, that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to send off from all its prisons all the sick and wounded, and to continue to do the same, from time to time, without requiring any equivalents for them. It was because the sick and wounded at points distant from Georgia could not be brought to Savannah within a reasonable time, that the five thousand well men were substituted.

Although the terms of my offer did not require the Federal authorities to deliver any for the ten or fifteen thousand which I promised, yet some three thousand sick and wounded were delivered by them at the mouth of the Savannah river. I call upon every Federal and Confederate officer and man, who saw the cargo of living death, and who is familiar with the character of the deliveries made by the Confederate authorities, to bear witness that none such was ever made by the latter, even when the very sick and desperately wounded alone were requested. For, on two occasions at least, such were specially asked for, and particular request was made for those who were so desperately sick that it would be doubtful whether they would survive a removal a few miles down James river. Accordingly, the hospitals were searched for the worst cases, and after they were delivered they were taken to Annapolis, and there photographed as specimen prisoners. The photographs at Annapolis were terrible indeed; but the misery they portrayed was surpassed at Savannah.

The original rolls showed that some thirty-five hundred had started from Northern prisons, and that death had reduced the number during the transit to about three thousand. The mortality, amongst those who were delivered alive, during the following three months, was equally frightful.

But why was there this delay between the summer and November in sending transportation for sick and wounded, for whom no equivalents were asked? Were Union prisoners

made to suffer in order to aid the photographs "in firing the popular heart of the North"?

## IV.

In the summer of 1864, in consequence of certain information communicated to me by the Surgeon-general of the Confederate States as to the deficiency of medicines, I offered to make purchases of medicines from the United States authorities, to be used exclusively for the relief of Federal prisoners. I offered to pay gold, cotton or tobacco for them, and even two or three prices, if required. At the same time I gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively in the treatment of Federal prisoners; and moreover agreed, on behalf of the Confederate States, if it was insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederate lines by the United States surgeons, and dispensed by them. To this offer I never received any reply. Incredible as this appears, it is strictly true.

## V.

General John E. Mulford is personally cognisant of the truth of most, if not all, the facts which I have narrated. He was connected with the cartel from its date until the close of the war. During a portion of the time he was Assistant Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States. I always found him to be an honorable and truthful gentleman. While he discharged his duties with great fidelity to his own Government, he was kind, and, I might almost say, tender to Confederate prisoners. With that portion of the correspondence with which his name is connected he is, of course, familiar. He is equally so with the delivery made at Savannah, and its attending circumstances, and with the offer I made as to the purchase of medicines for the Federal sick and wounded. I appeal to him for the truth of what I have written. There are other Federal corroborations to portions of my statements.

They are found in the report of Major-general B. F. Butler to the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." About the last of March, 1864, I had several conferences with General Butler at Fortress Monroe in relation to the difficulties attending the exchange of prisoners, and we reached what we both thought a tolerably satisfactory basis.

The day that I left there, General Grant arrived. General Butler says he communicated to him the state of the negotiations, and "most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant-general not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him"; and that on April 30, 1864, he received a telegram from General Grant, "to receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities may send you, but send no more in exchange." Unless my recollection fails me, General Butler also, in an address to his constituents, substantially declared that he was directed in his management of the question of exchange with the Confederate authorities, to put the matter offensively, *for the purpose of preventing an exchange.*

The facts which I have stated are also well known to the officers connected with the Confederate Bureau of Exchange.

At one time I thought an excellent opportunity was offered of bringing some of them to the attention of the country. I was named by poor Wirz as a witness in his behalf. The summons was issued by Chipman, the Judge-advocate of the military court. I obeyed the summons, and was in attendance upon the court for some ten days. The investigation had taken a wide range as to the conduct of the Confederate and Federal Governments in the matter of the treatment of prisoners, and I thought the time had come when I could put before the world these humane offers of the Confederate authorities, and the manner in which they had been treated. I so expressed myself more than once—perhaps too publicly. But it was a vain thought.

Early in the morning of the day on which I expected to give my testimony, I received a note from Chipman, the judge advocate, requiring me to surrender my subpoena. I refused, as it was my protection in Washington. Without it the doors of the Old Capitol might have been opened and closed upon me. I engaged, however, to appear before the court, and I did so the same morning. I still refused to surrender my subpoena, and thereupon the judge-advocate endorsed on it these words: "The within subpoena is hereby revoked; the person named is discharged from further attendance." I have got the curious document before me now, signed with the name of "N. P. Chipman, Colonel," &c. I intend to keep it, if I can, as the evidence of the first case *in any court of any sort*, where a witness who was summoned *for the defence* was dismissed *by the prosecution*. I hastened to depart, confident that Richmond was a safer place for me than the metropolis.

Some time ago a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners in Southern prisons. After the appointment of the committee—the Hon. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, being its chairman—I wrote to the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge and the Hon. Mr. Mungen (the latter a member of the committee) some of the facts herein detailed. Both of these gentlemen made an effort to extend the authority of the committee, so that it might inquire into the treatment of prisoners North as well as South, and especially that it might inquire into the truth of the matters which I had alleged. All these attempts were frustrated by the Radical majority, although several of the party voted to extend the inquiry. As several thousand dollars of the money of the people have been spent by this committee, will not they demand that the investigation shall be thorough and impartial? The House of Representatives have declined the inquiry; let the people take it up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD.

## CHAPTER XII.

Mr. Stephens says further, in his testimony in regard to the alleged differences as to the "external" and "internal" policy of the Government of the Confederate States, between himself and Mr. Davis, that, "These differences, however wide and thorough they were, as we shall see, caused no personal breach between us. None of them, moreover, related to the general treatment of prisoners. *On that point there was no disagreement between us.*" Says he:—This whole subject of the treatment of prisoners, which has become so prominent a feature in considering the conduct of the war on both sides, from the turn which has been given to it, I may as well dispose of here, at once and finally. This I do, by stating broadly that the charge of cruelty and inhumanity towards prisoners, which has been so extensively made at the North against Mr. Davis and the Confederate authorities, is utterly without foundation in fact. From the commencement and throughout the war, the whole course of Mr. Davis toward prisoners shows conclusively the perfect recklessness of the charge. His position on this subject in the beginning clearly appears from what we have seen, and that fully sustains this statement. The efforts which have been so industriously made to fix the odium of cruelty and barbarity upon him and other high officials under the Confederate Government, in the matter of prisoners, in the face of all the facts, constitute one of the boldest and baldest attempted outrages upon the truth of history which has ever been essayed; not less so than the infamous attempt to fix upon him and other high officials on the Confederate side, the guilt of Mr. Lincoln's assassination! Whatever unnecessary privations and sufferings prisoners on both sides were subjected to, the responsibility of the whole rested not upon Mr. Davis or the Confederate authorities. It is (says he) not my purpose to go into a full history of the subject. This

would take more time than is at all necessary. A few leading facts will settle the matter.

Let it be borne in mind then, that the Confederates were ever anxious for a speedy exchange, and that after the interruption of the exchange under the cartel first agreed upon. As before stated, another arrangement was entered into by the Federals, under pressure of public sentiment at the North, when the excess was against them. This was afterward likewise broken. It was broken, not by the Confederates, but by the Federals, upon some pretext or other. Throughout the struggle, Mr. Davis's conduct and bearing upon this point not only challenge the severest scrutiny of the fair-minded of this day, but will command the admiration of the just and generous for all time to come. In addition to what has been shown heretofore, what higher evidence on this point could be desired than that furnished by his congratulatory address to the army of Gen. Lee, for the successes achieved in the battles around Richmond, when McClellan, with his newly organised host of at least one hundred and twenty thousand men, made the second unsuccessful attempt to take the Confederate capital in 1862, and when over *ten thousand Federal prisoners* had fallen into our hands? In this hour of triumph, mark the significant, as well as magnanimous, and even chivalrous language, which came spontaneously from his heart on that occasion:—*You are fighting for all that is dearest to men ; and though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilised war, your humanity to the wounded and to the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.*"

*Prof. Norton.*—Yes, but how did he act toward these same prisoners afterward? What did he do to relieve the horrors they suffered in Libby and on Belle Island, almost in the range of his sight, to say nothing of the sufferings of those at Salisbury and Andersonville, of which he must have been apprised? Why was his humanity and magnanimity so deaf to the appeals and dying wails of these men, which went up from



those places so near his own doors, and almost within his hearing?

*Mr. Stephens.*—The horrors of Libby and Belle Island, as well as of Salisbury and Andersonville, so pathetically set forth by many, and great as they really were, were not his fault, or in any way justly chargeable upon him.

*Prof. Norton.*—Whose fault was it? Was he not at the head of the Government? Did he not know of these sufferings, and who but himself could be justly responsible for them?

*Mr. Stephens.*—It was the fault of the Federal authorities, in not agreeing to and carrying out an immediate exchange, which Mr. Davis was at all times anxious to do. The men at the head of affairs at Washington were solely responsible for all these sufferings. Upon these officials, and upon them only, can these sufferings be justly charged. Neither Libby, nor Belle Island, nor Salisbury, nor Andersonville would have had a groaning prisoner of war, but for the refusal of the Federal authorities to comply with the earnest desire of the Richmond Government for an immediate exchange upon the most liberal and humane principles. Had Mr. Davis's repeated offers been accepted, no prisoner on either side would have been retained in confinement a day. All the sufferings and loss of life, therefore, during the entire war, growing out of these imprisonments on both sides (it is not my wish to understate or underrate them on either) are justly chargeable to but one side, and that is the Federal side.

*Prof. Norton.*—But if the Federal authorities did refuse to carry out an exchange of prisoners for any cause whatever, this certainly did not justify the Confederates in adopting a regular systematic policy of starving the unfortunate men taken by them in arms, and of withholding proper medical remedies and attention from the wounded and sick, nor mitigate, in the least, the savage cruelties which were perpetrated upon them by such men as Wirz?

*Mr. Stephens.*—It certainly did not, or would not have justified such policy or acts. But it is not true that there was any such thing as the systematic policy you speak of, either in starving the well, or withholding medical remedies and attention from the sick and wounded. The policy of the Confederates in these particulars was established by law. By an Act of Congress, passed soon after the war was inaugurated, as I have shown, it was provided that prisoners of war should have the same rations in quantity and quality as the Confederate soldiers in the field. By an act afterwards passed, all hospitals for sick and wounded prisoners were put upon the same footing with hospitals for sick and wounded Confederates. This policy was never changed. Whatever food or fare the Confederate soldiers had, whether good or bad, full or short, the Federal prisoners shared *equally* with them. Whatever medical attention the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers had, the Federal prisoners in like condition also received. When the supply of the usual standard medicines was exhausted, and could not be replenished, in consequence of the action of the Federal Government in holding them to be contraband of war, and in preventing their introduction, by blockade and severe penalties—when resort was had to the virtue of the healing herbs of the country as substitutes for more efficient remedial agents, the suffering Federal shared these equally with like suffering Confederates. Did the requirements of perfect justice and right go beyond this? Could humanity ask more? As for particular instances of cruelty on the part of subordinates who may have been untrue to their trusts, that is a very different matter. There were unquestionably very great wrongs of this sort on both sides. Wirz, to whom you have alluded, may have committed some of these. How this was I really don't know.\* He, by-the-by, was not one of our people. He was a European by birth,

\* No full and authentic account of "Captain Wirz and Andersonville" had yet been published by any Southern author. Hence Mr. Stephens could give no positive opinions or data upon the subject.

who obtained position in our service through letters of recommendation which warranted confidence in his intelligence and good character. I know nothing to his discredit in either of these respects, except the allegations you refer to. Whether they were true or false, as I have said, I do not know. It is due to his memory, however, to recollect, that his own dying declarations were against the truth of these accusations. This, moreover, I can, and do venture to say, that acts of much greater cruelty and barbarity than any which were proven against him could have been easily established, and would have been established on his trial, against numerous subordinates on the Federal side, if the tendered proof had not been rejected. I have been informed by returned Confederate prisoners, of unquestionable truth and veracity, from Camp Douglas, Rock Island, Elmira, and Point Lookout, of numerous instances which came under their immediate observation, of much greater atrocity than anything alleged against Wirz. These acts, many of which were of the most inhuman and barbarous character, were perpetrated by Federal subordinates having control of Confederate prisoners at these points. There may have been, therefore, and I do not question but that there were, great wrongs of this sort on the part of Confederate subordinates, as there certainly were on the part of the Federals. But what I maintain is, that such conduct never met the approval of the Confederate authorities. They never, in a single instance, *sanctioned*, much less ordered, well demeaning and unoffending prisoners of war to be confined in unwholesome dungeons, and to be manacled with cuffs and irons, as was repeatedly done, by orders from the authorities at Washington, in utter violation of the well-established usages of modern civilised warfare. But apart from this marked difference between the two Governments in their highest official character, in sanctioning and ordering acts of wanton cruelty, I insist upon the irrefutable fact, that but for the refusal of the Federals to carry out an exchange, none of the

wrongs or outrages you speak of, none of the sufferings incident to prison-life on either side, could have occurred.

*Prof. Norton.*—If there was no such systematic purpose to torture and literally to kill Federal prisoners, why were thirty thousand of them huddled together at Andersonville, in the sickly region of southwestern Georgia, where, from the malarious influences prevailing under a burning sun, so many of them died, as must have been necessarily expected?

*Mr. Stephens.*—Large numbers of them were taken to southwestern Georgia in 1864, because it was a section most remote and secure from the invading Federals, and because, too, it was a country of all others then within the Confederate limits, not thus threatened with an invasion, most abundant with food, and all resources at command for health and comfort of prisoners. *They were put in one stockade for the want of men to guard more than one.* The section of country, moreover, was not regarded as more unhealthy or more subject to malarious influences than any in the central part of the State. The official order for the erection of the stockade enjoined that it should be in a healthy locality, plenty of pure water, a running stream, and, if possible, shade trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw-mills. The very selection of the locality, so far from being, as you suppose, made with cruel designs against the prisoners, was governed by the most humane considerations. Your question might, with much more point, be retorted by asking, Why were Southern prisoners taken in the dead of winter, with their thin clothing, to Camp Douglas, Rock Island and Johnson's Island—icy regions of the North—where it is a notorious fact that many of them actually froze to death? As far as mortuary returns afford evidence of the general treatment of prisoners on both sides, the figures show nothing to the disadvantage of the Confederates, notwithstanding all that has been said of the horrible sacrifice of life at Andersonville. It now appears that a larger number of Confederates died in Northern, than Federals in Southern prisons

or stockades. The report of Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, on the 19th of July, 1866, exhibits the fact that of the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands during the war, only 22,576 died; while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands, 26,436 died. This report does not set forth the exact number of prisoners held by each side respectively. These facts were given more in detail in a subsequent report by Surgeon-general Barnes, of the United States Army. His report I have not seen, but according to a statement, editorially, in the *National Intelligencer*—very high authority—it appears, from the Surgeon-general's report, that the whole number of Federal prisoners captured by the Confederates, and held in Southern prisons, from first to last during the war, was in round numbers 270,000; while the whole number of Confederates captured and held in prisons by the Federals was, in like round numbers, only 220,000. From these two reports, it appears that, with 50,000 more prisoners in Southern stockades or other modes of confinement, the deaths were nearly 4000 less! According to these figures, the *percentum* of Federal deaths in Southern prisons was *under nine*; while the percentum of Confederate deaths in Northern prisons was *over twelve*. These mortality statistics are of no small weight in determining on which side there was the most neglect, cruelty, and inhumanity. But the great question in this matter is, *upon whom rests the tremendous responsibility of all this sacrifice of human life, with all its indescribable miseries and sufferings?* The facts, beyond question or doubt, show that it rests *entirely* upon the authorities at Washington. It is now well understood to have been a part of *their settled policy*, in conducting the war, not to exchange prisoners. The grounds upon which this extraordinary course was adopted were: That it was humanity to the men in the field, on their side, to let their captured comrades perish in prison, rather than to let an equal number of Confederate soldiers be released on exchange to meet them in battle. *Upon the Federal authorities, and upon them only, with this policy as*

*their excuse, rests the whole of this responsibility. To avert the indignation which the open avowal of this policy by them at the time would have excited throughout the North, and throughout the civilised world, the false cry of cruelty towards prisoners was raised against the Confederates. This was but a pretext to cover up their own violation of the usages of war in this respect among civilised nations.*

Mr. Stephens still further pursuing his vindication of the Confederate authorities on the subject of humanity to prisoners of war, says:—There was also a difference between myself and some of the Confederate authorities, as to the best course to be pursued toward the Andersonville prisoners, to whom you (Prof. Norton) have especially referred, in the year 1864, as well as prisoners of war generally, then held by the Confederates after the Federals had refused all proffered terms for their relief by exchange. This difference, however, did not relate to their *treatment*, but to the most *politic* manner of disposing of them. On this point I thought policy and humanity were united. I did not confer directly with Mr. Davis upon it, but I did with several officers high in authority. To General Howell Cobb, who, then, as Major-general of the reserves in the military district of Georgia, had the general control of the custody and safe-keeping of the prisoners at Andersonville, I specially presented my views on the whole subject.

The condition of those at Andersonville at the time was indeed most pitiable and deplorable. . . Now, to General Cobb I suggested the propriety and expediency in a political point of view, as well as from the promptings of humanity, of sending these prisoners, as well as those confined at other points, home without any equivalent in return. My views presented to him, and to be presented by him, if he concurred, to Mr. Davis, were that Mr. Davis himself should visit and address the prisoners in person, in a way and manner in which I knew he was well fitted to do, if he approved the object ; and after



recapitulating all the facts in relation to exchange — after setting forth the nature of the war, and the objects for which we were struggling — after stating distinctly we were not fighting against the Union, but for the principles upon which the Union was based—for the rights of our common ancestors, which were as dear to them as to us — in short, after a full review of all the questions in issue by him thus to be presented, for him to extend to the prisoners an unconditional discharge. Such an unexampled act of generosity on his part, with copies of his address given to them by thousands, not only to be read and pondered by them, but to be distributed through the Northern States in the Presidential election pending that fall, I thought would effect a vast deal in determining the doubtful issue between the then opposing parties there, and upon which the most momentous results in my judgment depended; results of no less importance to us than to the friends of constitutional liberty there. My sympathies throughout the contest were, of course, thoroughly with those who were attempting at the ballot-box to put out of power the centralists, whose executive and congressional usurpations had already awakened an extensive alarm in most, if not all, the Northern States. The object of the centralists throughout the war had been, as the object of most of the writers since has been, to impress upon the minds of the people in the Northern States, that the Confederates were but a set of conspirators, whose chief design was to subvert the Constitution and overthrow the Government. It was my object, in this way, and in quarters which could not so well otherwise be reached, to disabuse the public mind there of this very erroneous sentiment; and that too by evidences almost as strong as those which the doubting Thomas required. These very unfortunate suffering prisoners—suffering from the inhumanity of their own high officials, who had beguiled them by false pretexts into this crusade against unoffending neighbors—so relieved and sent home to the bosom of their families and friends by such an act of mercy on our

part, I thought would be the most effective instruments at our command for accomplishing this great end. The humblest one of them might, in my view, be a diplomat, with more power for good in the cause for which we were contending, than either of our able and accomplished commissioners abroad, seeking sympathy or favor at foreign courts.

The reply of General Cobb, as well as that of others to whom I presented these views, for the purpose of bringing them to the consideration of the administration at Richmond, was in substance, that if the Federal prisoners should be thus discharged, there would be no security for the safety of the gallant and equally suffering Confederates in Northern prisons. They might, he said, be tried and executed for treason, as the privateers-men had been tried and condemned to death for piracy. These had been saved only by the retaliatory course to which the Confederates had been compelled to resort; and that the only security the Confederates had against so monstrous an outrage upon their soldiers, was the Federal prisoners of war in hand, to be kept until regularly exchanged, as hostages against such threatened barbarity. General Cobb, as well as all others with whom I conferred on the subject, fully concurred with me in general sympathy for the condition of prisoners on both sides, and expressed an earnest desire to do all in their power for their relief consistent with public security, and with what was considered by them to be due to Confederates then in the hands and power of the Federals, who openly proclaimed their purpose to treat them and deal with them as traitors. . . .

It is proper also to state, that I did not concur to the full extent in the apprehensions entertained by General Cobb and others, as to the fate of Confederate prisoners, which might result from the course advised. The retention of a few thousand of the officers of the highest grade among the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands, would be ample security, I thought, against the judicial execution of any Confederate prisoner

under the charge of piracy or treason; while the unconditional release of so many prisoners of war on our part, under all the circumstances of the case, would, in my judgment then and now, have produced a profound sensation with the masses of the people throughout the entire North, overwhelming in its effects upon the men in authority at Washington. It might have produced a general release of prisoners, as well as the removal of these officials from place and power.

Under a Cabinet consultation, Mr. Davis accepted the generous offer of Mr. Stephens, who wished to proceed to Washington for the purpose of treating with the Federal Government on the subject of the release of the prisoners, by seeking to reëstablish the cartel of exchange on a fair basis, as well as endeavoring to stay the barbarous and cruel acts of such Federal officers as Major-general D. Hunter, and others, in their useless and uncalled-for treatment of women, children and non-combatants. Mr. Davis's commission to Mr. Stephens reads as follows:

RICHMOND, *July 2d*, 1863

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, *Richmond, Va.*

SIR:—Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed, as a military commissioner, under flag-of-truce, to Washington, you will herewith receive your letter of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive, from the terms of the letter, that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognises as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receive your letter on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln as President, instead of Commander-in-Chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as President, and signed by me as President. To this letter, objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognised to be President of the Confederacy. In this event, you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissible only on a footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views, that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I at this moment well enough to attempt it.

My whole purpose is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilised people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand of any Christian ruler, who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities.

You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent for the future what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies, in evading the delivery of prisoners who fall into their hands, in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes, and by detaining them sometimes for months in camps and prisons, and in persisting in taking captive non-combatants.

Your attention is also called to the unheard-of conduct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance

due to their States, and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance; and the recent execution of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation, if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy; and the practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides, a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On this and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample, to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest; and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism, and discretion, that, while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

Very respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The results of this mission are given by Mr. Stephens in his work on the "Constitutional View of the War," in which he says:—"At first, the arrangement was for me to proceed by land in the route taken by General Lee's army, and communicate with the Washington authorities from his headquarters. Excessive rains, badness of roads, and tardiness of travelling in consequence, caused a change in this arrangement. A small steamer was put in readiness by orders of Mr. Mallory, of the Navy Department, and I, with Mr. Robert Ould, the distinguished agent for the exchange of prisoners on our side, a gentleman of high accomplishments and attainments, who had

been appointed secretary of the commission, set out in this way directly for Washington City, if we should be permitted to pass the Federal lines at Fortress Monroe. The sequel is known; the great battles of Gettysburg were fought before we reached Newport News. There our arrival and proposal were telegraphed to Washington by Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, of the U. S. Navy, commanding the blockade squadron at that point. We were detained two days, while the proposition for the conference was held under consideration at Washington. In the meantime, Vicksburg was surrendered by General Pemberton on the 4th day of July — earlier than was expected. The reply from Washington then came, that ‘*no special commissioner on the subjects embraced in the proposed conference would be received.*’ ”

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### CHAPTER XIII.

We now approach the last official acts of the Confederate Government on the subject of the treatment of prisoners of war. With the sagacity and foresight for which he was characterised, Colonel Robert Ould, true to the cause he had espoused, and in the interest of the reputation of the Southern people, succeeded in getting a joint congressional committee at Richmond, whose duty it was to investigate the condition of the prisoners of both sides. A large amount of testimony was taken before it; but unfortunately the papers were destroyed by fire. This committee made a report, however, based on the testimony taken before it, some time in February, 1865, which has been preserved. It is an important document, and fully sustains the points given throughout this work. It reads as follows.



Report of the Joint Select Committee of the Confederate Congress, appointed to investigate the condition and treatment of prisoners of war.

The duties assigned to the committee, under the several resolutions of Congress designating them, are, "to investigate and report upon the condition and treatment of the prisoners of war respectively held by the Confederate and United States Governments, upon the causes of their detention and the refusal to exchange; and also upon the violations by the enemy of the rules of civilised warfare in the conduct of the war." These subjects are broad in extent and importance; and in order fully to investigate and present them, the committee propose to continue their labors in obtaining evidence, and deducing from it a truthful report of facts illustrative of the spirit in which the war has been conducted.

But we deem it proper, at this time, to make a preliminary report, founded upon evidence recently taken, relating to the treatment of prisoners of war by both belligerents. This report is rendered especially important, by reason of persistent efforts lately made by the Government of the United States, and by associations and individuals connected or coöperating with it, to asperse the honor of the Confederate authorities, and to charge them with deliberate and wilful cruelty to prisoners of war. Two publications have been issued at the North within the past year, and have been circulated not only in the United States, but in some parts of the South and in Europe. One of these is the report of the joint select committee of the Northern Congress on the conduct of the war, known as "Report No. 67"; the other purports to be a "Narrative of the privations and sufferings of United States officers and soldiers while prisoners of war," and is issued as a report of a commission of inquiry, appointed by "the United States Sanitary Commission." This body is alleged to consist of Valentine Mott, M. D., Edward Delafield, M. D., Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, Esq., Ellerslie Wallace, M. D., Hon. J.

J. Clark Hare, and Rev. Treadwell Walden. Although these persons are not of sufficient public importance and weight to give authority to their publication, yet your committee have deemed it proper to notice it in connection with the "Report No. 67," before mentioned, because the Sanitary Commission has been understood to have acted to a greater extent under the control and by authority of the United States Government, and because their report claims to be founded on evidence taken in solemn form.

A candid reader of these publications will not fail to discover that, whether the statements they make be true or not, their spirit is not adapted to promote a better feeling between the hostile powers. They are not intended for the humane purpose of ameliorating the condition of the unhappy prisoners held in captivity. They are designed to inflame the evil passions of the North, to keep up the war-spirit among their own people; to represent the South as acting under a spirit of cruelty, inhumanity and interested malice, and thus to vilify her people in the eyes of all on whom these publications can work. They are justly characterised by the Hon. James M. Mason, as belonging to that class of literature called the "sensational," a style of writing which has been prevalent for many years at the North, and which, beginning with the writers of newspaper narratives and cheap fiction, has gradually extended itself, until it is now the favorite mode adopted by medical professors, judges of courts, and reverend clergymen, and is even chosen as the proper style for a report by a committee of their Congress.

Nothing can better illustrate the truth of this view than the "Report No. 67," and its appendages. It is accompanied by eight pictures or photographs, alleged to represent United States prisoners of war returned from Richmond in a sad state of emaciation and suffering. Concerning these cases your committee will have other remarks, to be presently submitted. They are only alluded to now, to show that this report does

really belong to the "sensational" class of literature, and that *prima facie* it is open to the same criticism to which the yellow-covered novels, the "narratives of noted highwaymen," and the "awful beacons" of the Northern bookstalls, should be subjected.

The intent and spirit of this report may be gathered from the following extract:—"The evidence proves, beyond all manner of doubt, a determination on the part of rebel authorities, deliberately and persistently practised for a long time past, to subject those of our soldiers who have been so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, to a system of treatment which has resulted in reducing many of those who have survived and been permitted to return to us, to a condition, both physically and mentally, which no language can adequately describe." (Report, p. 1.)

And they give also a letter from Edwin M. Stanton, the Northern Secretary of War, from which the following is an extract:—"The enormity of the crime committed by the rebels toward our prisoners for the last several months, is not known or realised by our people, and cannot but fill with horror the civilised world, when the facts are fully revealed. There appears to have been a deliberate system of savage and barbarous treatment and starvation, the result of which will be that few, if any, of the prisoners that have been in their hands during the past winter, will ever again be in a condition to render any service, or even to enjoy life." (Report, p. 4.)

The Sanitary Commission, in their pamphlet, after picturing many scenes of privations and sufferings, and bringing many charges of cruelty against the Confederate authorities, declare as follows:—"The conclusion is unavoidable therefore, that these privations and sufferings have been designedly inflicted by the military and other authorities of the rebel government, and could not have been due to causes which such authorities could not control." (p. 95.)

After examining these publications, your committee ap-

proached the subject with an earnest desire to ascertain the truth. If their investigation should result in ascertaining that these charges, or any of them, were true, the committee desired, as far as might be in their power, and as far as they could influence the Congress, to remove the evils complained of, and to conform to the most humane spirit of civilisation; and if these charges were unfounded and false, they deemed it a sacred duty, without delay, to present to the Confederate Congress and people, and to the public eye of the enlightened world, a vindication of their country, and to relieve her authorities from the injurious slanders brought against her by her enemies. With these views, we have taken a considerable amount of testimony bearing on the subject. We have sought to obtain witnesses whose position or duties made them familiar with the facts testified to, and whose characters entitled them to full credit. We have not hesitated to examine Northern prisoners of war upon points and experience specially within their knowledge. We now present the testimony taken by us, and submit a report of facts and inferences fairly deducible from the evidence, from the admission of our enemies, and from public records of undoubted authority.

First in order, your committee will notice the charge contained both in "Report No. 67" and in the "Sanitary" publication, founded on the appearance and condition of the sick prisoners sent from Richmond to Annapolis and Baltimore, about the last of April, 1864. These are the men, some of whom form the subjects of the photographs with which the United States Congressional Committee have adorned their report. The disingenuous attempt is made in both these publications, to produce the impression that these sick and emaciated men were fair representatives of the general state of the prisoners held by the South, and that all their prisoners were being rapidly reduced to the same state by starvation and cruelty, and by neglect, ill-treatment, and denial of proper food, stimulants, and medicines in the Confederate hospitals. Your committee





INSPECTION OF SICK FOR EXCHANGE.



take pleasure in saying that, not only is this charge proved to be wholly false, but the evidence ascertains facts as to the Confederate hospitals, in which Northern prisoners of war are treated, highly creditable to the authorities who established them, and to the surgeons and their aids who have so humanely conducted them. The facts are simply these :

The Federal authorities, in violation of the cartel, having for a long time refused exchange of prisoners, finally consented to partial exchange of the sick and wounded on both sides. Accordingly, a number of such prisoners were sent from the hospitals in Richmond. General directions had been given that none should be sent except those who might be expected to endure the removal and passage with safety to their lives ; but in some cases the surgeons were induced to depart from this rule, by the entreaties of some officers and men in the last stages of emaciation, suffering not only with excessive debility, but with "nostalgia," or home-sickness, whose cases were regarded as desperate, and who could not live if they remained, and might possibly improve if carried home. Thus it happened that some very sick and emaciated men were carried to Annapolis, but their illness was not the result of ill-treatment or neglect. Such cases might be found in any large hospital, North or South. They might even be found in private families, where the sufferer would be surrounded by every comfort that love could bestow. Yet these are the cases which, with hideous violation of decency, the Northern Committee have paraded in pictures and photographs. They have taken their own sick and enfeebled soldiers, have stripped them naked, have exposed them before a daguerrean apparatus, have pictured every shrunken limb and muscle, and all for the purpose, not of relieving their sufferings, but of bringing a false and slanderous charge against the South.

The evidence is overwhelming that the illness of these (Federal) prisoners was not the result of ill-treatment and neglect. The testimony of surgeons Semple and Spence, of

assistant-surgeons Tinsley, Marriott and Miller, and of the Federal prisoners, E. P. Dalrymble, George Henry Brown, and Freeman B. Teague, ascertains this to the satisfaction of every candid mind. But in refuting this charge your committee are compelled, by the evidence, to bring a counter-charge against the Northern authorities, which they fear will not be so easily refuted. In exchange, a number of Confederate sick and wounded prisoners have been, at various times, delivered at Richmond and at Savannah. The mortality among these on their passage, and their condition when delivered, were so deplorable as to justify the charge that they had been treated with inhuman neglect by the Northern authorities. Assistant-surgeon Tinsley testifies:—"I have seen many of our prisoners, returned from the North, who were nothing but skin and bones. They were as emaciated as a man could be to retain life, and the photographs (appended to Report No. 67) would not be exaggerated representations of our returned prisoners to whom I thus allude. I saw two hundred and fifty of our sick brought in on litters from the steamer at Rockett's; thirteen dead bodies were brought off the steamer the same night. At least thirty died in one night after they were received." Surgeon Spence testifies:—"I was at Savannah, and saw rather over three thousand prisoners received. The list showed that a large number had died on the passage from Baltimore to Savannah. The number sent from the Federal prisons was three thousand and twenty-eight, to the best of my recollection. Captain Hatch can give you the exact number. I was told that sixty-seven dead bodies had been taken from one train of cars between Elmira and Baltimore. After being received at Savannah, they had the best attention possible, yet many died in a few days." In carrying out the exchange of disabled, sick, and wounded men, we delivered at Savannah and Charleston about eleven thousand Federal prisoners, and their physical condition compared most favorably with those we received in exchange,

although of course the worst cases among the Confederates had been removed by death during the passage.

Richard H. Dibrell, a merchant of Richmond, and a member of the "ambulance committee," whose labors in mitigating the sufferings of the wounded have been acknowledged both by Confederate and Northern men, thus testifies concerning our sick and wounded soldiers at Savannah, returned from Northern prisons and hospitals:—"I have never seen a set of men in worse condition. They were so enfeebled and emaciated that we lifted them like little children. Many of them were like living skeletons. Indeed, there was one poor boy, about seventeen years old, who presented the most distressing and deplorable appearance I ever saw. He was nothing but skin and bone, and besides this, he was literally eaten up with vermin. He died in the hospital a few days after being removed thither, notwithstanding the kindest treatment and the use of the most judicious nourishment. Our men were in so reduced a condition, that on more than one trip upon the short passage of ten miles from the transports to the city, as many as five died. The clothing of the privates was in a wretched state of tatters and filth. The mortality on the passage from Maryland was very great, as well as that on the passage from the prisons to the port from which they started. I cannot state the exact number, but I think I heard that three thousand five hundred were started, and we only received about three thousand and twenty-seven. Thus about 473 died on the passage. I have looked at the photographs appended to 'Report No. 67' of the committee of the Federal Congress, and do not hesitate to declare that several of our men were worse cases of emaciation and sickness than any represented in these photographs." The testimony of Mr. Dibrell is confirmed by that of Andrew Johnston, also a merchant of Richmond, and a member of the "ambulance committee."

Thus it appears that the sick and wounded Federal prisoners at Annapolis, whose condition has been made a subject of out-

cry and of widespread complaint by the Northern Congress, were not in a worse state than were the Confederate prisoners returned from Northern hospitals and prisons, of which the humanity and superior management are made subjects of special boasting by the United States Sanitary Commission.

In connection with this subject, your committee take pleasure in reporting the facts ascertained by their investigations concerning the Confederate hospitals for sick and wounded Federal prisoners. They have made personal examination, and have taken evidence, especially in relation to "Hospital No. 21," in Richmond, because this has been made subject of distinct charge in the publication last mentioned. It has been shown, not only by the evidence of the surgeons and their assistants, but by that of Federal prisoners, that the treatment of the Northern prisoners in these hospitals has been everything that humanity could dictate; that their wards have been well ventilated and clean, their food the best that could be procured for them; and, in fact, that no distinction had been made between their treatment and that of our own sick and wounded men. Moreover, it is proved that it has been the constant practice to supply to the patients, out of the hospital funds, such articles as milk, butter, eggs, tea and other delicacies, when they were required by the condition of the patients. This is proved by the testimony of E. P. Dalrymple, of New York; George Henry Brown, of Pennsylvania; and Freeman B. Teague, of New Hampshire, whose depositions accompany this report.

This humane and considerate usage was not adopted in the United States hospital on Johnson's Island, where Confederate sick and wounded officers were treated. Col. J. H. Hilman thus testifies:—"The Federal authorities did not furnish to the sick prisoners the nutriment and other articles which were prescribed by their own surgeons. All they would do was to permit the prisoners to buy the nutriment or stimulants needed; and if they had no money, they could not get them. I know this, for I was in the hospital sick myself, and I had to buy

myself such articles as eggs, milk, flour, chickens and butter, after their doctors had prescribed them. And I know this was generally the case, for we had to get up a fund among ourselves for this purpose, to aid those who were not well supplied with money." This statement is confirmed by the testimony of Acting-assistant John J. Miller, who was at Johnson's Island for more than eight months. When it is remembered that such articles as eggs, milk and butter were very scarce and high-priced in Richmond, and plentiful and cheap at the North, the contrast thus presented may well put to shame the "Sanitary Commission," and dissipate the self-complacency with which they have boasted of the superior humanity in the Northern prisons and hospitals.

Your committee now proceed to notice other charges in these publications. It is said that their prisoners were habitually stripped of their blankets and other property, on being captured. What pillage may have been committed on the battlefield, after the excitement of combat, your committee cannot know. But they feel well assured that such pillage was never encouraged by the Confederate generals, and bore no comparison to the wholesale robbery and destruction to which the Federal armies have abandoned themselves, in possessing parts of our territory. It is certain that after the prisoners were brought to the Libby and other prisons in Richmond, no such pillage was permitted. Only articles which came properly under the head of munitions of war, were taken from them.

The next charge noticed is, that the guards around the Libby prison were in the habit of recklessly and inhumanly shooting at the prisoners, upon the most frivolous pretexts; and that the Confederate officers, so far from forbidding this, rather encouraged it, and made it a subject of sportive remark. This charge is wholly false and baseless. The "Rules and Regulations," appended to the deposition of Major Thomas P. Turner, expressly provide, "Nor shall any prisoner be fired upon by a sentinel or other person, except in case of revolt or attempted

escape." Five or six cases have occurred in which prisoners have been fired on and killed or hurt; but every case has been made the subject of careful investigation and report, as will appear by the evidence. As a proper comment on this charge, your committee report that the practice of firing on our prisoners by the guards in the Northern prisons appears to have been indulged in to a most brutal and atrocious extent. See the depositions of C. C. Herrington, Wm. F. Gordon, Jr., J. B. McCreary, Dr. Thomas P. Holloway, and John P. Fennell. At Fort Delaware, a cruel regulation, as to the use of the sinks, was made the pretext for firing on and murdering several of our men and officers, among them Lieut. Col. Jones, who was lame, and who was shot down by the sentinel while helpless and feeble, and while seeking to explain his condition. Yet this sentinel was not only not punished, but was promoted for his act. At Camp Douglas, as many as eighteen of our men are reported to have been shot in a single month. These facts may well produce a conviction in the candid observer, that it is the North, and not the South, that is open to the charge of deliberately and wilfully destroying the lives of the prisoners held by her.

The next charge is, that the Libby and Belle Isle prisoners were habitually kept in a filthy condition, and that the officers and men confined there were prevented from keeping themselves sufficiently clean to avoid vermin and similar discomforts. The evidence clearly contradicts this charge. It is proved by the depositions of Major Turner, Lieut. Bossieux, Rev. Dr. McCabe, and others, that the prisoners were kept constantly and systematically policed and cleansed; that in the Libby there was an ample supply of water conducted to each floor by the city pipes, and that the prisoners were not only not restricted in its use, but urged to keep themselves clean. At Belle Isle, for a brief season, (about three weeks) in consequence of a sudden increase in the number of prisoners, the police was interrupted; but it was soon restored, and ample



means for washing, both themselves and their clothes, were at all times furnished to the prisoners. It is doubtless true, that notwithstanding these facilities, many of the prisoners were lousy and filthy; but it was the result of their own habits, and not of neglect in the discipline or arrangements of the prison. Many of the prisoners were captured and brought in while in this condition. The Federal general, Neal Dow, well expressed their character and habits. When he came to distribute clothing among them, he was met by profane abuse, and he said to the Confederate officer in charge, "You have here the scrapings and rakings of Europe." That such men should be filthy in their habits might be expected.

We next notice the charge that the boxes of provisions and clothing sent to the prisoners from the North, were not delivered to them, and were habitually robbed and plundered, by the permission of the Confederate authorities. The evidence satisfies your committee that this charge is, in all substantial points, untrue. For a period of about a month there was a stoppage in the delivery of boxes, caused by a report that the Federal authorities were forbidding the delivery of similar supplies to our prisoners. But the boxes were put in a warehouse, and afterward delivered. For some time no search was made of boxes from the "Sanitary Committee," intended for the prisoners' hospital. But a letter was intercepted, advising that money should be sent in these boxes, as they were never searched; which money was to be used in bribing the guard, and thus releasing the prisoners. After this, it was deemed necessary to search every box, which necessarily produced some delay. Your committee are satisfied that if these boxes, or their contents, were robbed, the prison officials are not responsible therefor. Beyond doubt, robberies were often committed by prisoners themselves, to whom the contents were delivered for distribution to their owners. Notwithstanding all this alleged pillage, the supplies seem to have been sufficient to keep the quarters of the prisons so well fur-

nished that they frequently presented, in the language of a witness, "the appearance of a large grocery store." In connection with this point, your committee refer to the testimony of a Federal officer, Col. James M. Sanderson, whose letter is annexed to the deposition of Major Turner. He testifies to the full delivery of the clothing and supplies from the North, and to the humanity and kindness of the Confederate officers, specially mentioning Lieut. Bossieux, commanding on Belle Isle. His letter was addressed to the President of the United States Sanitary Commission, and was, beyond doubt, received by them, having been forwarded by the regular flag-of-truce. Yet the scrupulous and honest gentlemen composing that commission, have not found it convenient for their purposes to insert this letter in their publication. Had they been really searching for the truth, this letter would have aided them in finding it.

Your committee proceed next to notice the allegation that the Confederate authorities had prepared a mine under the Libby prison, and placed in it a quantity of gunpowder for the purpose of blowing up the buildings with their inmates, in case of an attempt to rescue them. After ascertaining all the facts bearing on this subject, your committee believe that what was done under the circumstances, will meet a verdict of approval from all whose prejudices do not blind them to the truth. The state of things was unprecedented in history, and must be judged of according to the motives at work, and the result accomplished. A large number of Northern raiders, under one Col. Dahlgren, was approaching Richmond. It was ascertained, by the reports of the prisoners captured from them, and other evidence, that their design was to enter the city to set fire to the buildings, public and private, for which purpose turpentine balls in great number had been prepared; to murder the President of the Confederate States, and other prominent men; to release the prisoners of war, then numbering five or six thousand; to put arms into their hands, and to

turn over the city to indiscriminate pillage, rape, and slaughter. At the same time a plot was discovered among the prisoners to coöperate in this scheme, and a large number of knives and slung-shot (made by putting stones into woollen stockings) were detected in places of concealment about their quarters. To defeat a plan so diabolical, assuredly the sternest means were justified. If it would have been right to put to death any one prisoner attempting to escape under such circumstances, it seems logically certain that it would have been equally right to put to death any number making such attempt. But in truth, the means adopted were those of humanity and prevention, rather than of execution. The Confederate authorities felt able to meet and repulse Dahlgren and his raiders, if they could prevent the escape of the prisoners. The real object was to save their lives, as well as those of our citizens. The guard force at the prison was small, and all the local troops in and around Richmond were needed to meet the threatened attack. Had the prisoners escaped, the women and children of the city, as well as their homes, would have been at the mercy of five thousand outlaws. Humanity required that the most summary measures should be used to deter them from any attempt at escape. A mine was prepared under the Libby prison; a sufficient quantity of gunpowder was put into it, and pains were taken to inform the prisoners that any attempt at escape made by them would be effectually defeated. The plan succeeded perfectly. The prisoners were awed and kept quiet. Dahlgren and his party were defeated and scattered. The danger passed away, and in a few weeks the gunpowder was removed. Such are the facts. Your committee do not hesitate to make them known, feeling assured that the conscience of the enlightened world and the great law of self-preservation will justify all that was done by our country and her officers.

We now proceed to notice, under one head, the last and gravest charge made in these publications. They assert that the Northern prisoners in the hands of the Confederate

authorities have been starved, frozen, inhumanly punished, often confined in foul and loathsome quarters, deprived of fresh air and exercise, and neglected and maltreated in sickness; and that all this was done upon a deliberate, wilful, and long-conceived plan of the Confederate Government and officers, for the purpose of destroying the lives of these prisoners, or of rendering them forever incapable of military service. This charge accuses the Southern Government of a crime so horrible and unnatural, that it could never have been made except by those ready to blacken with slander men whom they have long injured and hated. Your committee feel bound to reply to it calmly, but emphatically. They pronounce it false in fact and in design; false in the basis on which it assumes to rest, and false in its estimate of the motives which have controlled the Southern authorities.

At an early period in the present contest, the Confederate Government recognised their obligation to treat prisoners of war with humanity and consideration. Before any laws were passed on the subject, the Executive Department provided such prisoners as fell into their hands, with proper quarters and barracks to shelter them, and with rations the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to the Confederate soldiers who guarded these prisoners. They also showed an earnest wish to mitigate the sad condition of prisoners of war, by a system of fair and prompt exchange; and the Confederate Congress coöperated in these humane views. By their act, approved on the 21st day of May, 1861, they provided that "all prisoners of war taken, whether on land or on sea, during the pending hostilities with the United States, shall be transferred by the captors, from time to time, and as often as convenient, to the Department of War; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, to issue such instructions to the Quartermaster-general and his subordinates, as shall provide for the safe custody and sustenance of prisoners of war; and the rations

furnished prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the army of the Confederacy." Such were the declared purpose and policy of the Confederate Government toward prisoners of war: amid all the privations and losses to which enemies have subjected them, they have sought to carry them into effect. Our investigations for this preliminary report have been confined chiefly to the rations and treatment of prisoners of war at the Libby and other prisons in Richmond and Belle Isle. This we have done, because the publications to which we have alluded chiefly refer to them, and because the "Report No. 67" of the Northern Congress plainly intimates the belief that the treatment in and around Richmond was worse than it was farther South. That report says:—"It will be observed from the testimony, that all the witnesses who testify upon that point, state that the treatment they received while confined at Columbia, South Carolina, Dalton, Georgia, and other places, was far more humane than that they received at Richmond, where the authorities of the so-called Confederacy were congregated." (Report, p. 3.)

The evidence proves that the rations furnished to prisoners of war, in Richmond and Belle Isle, have been never less than those furnished to the Confederate soldiers who guarded them, and have at some seasons been larger in quantity and better in quality than those furnished to Confederate troops in the field. This has been because, until February, 1864, the Quartermaster's department furnished the prisoners, and often had provisions or funds, when the Commissary department was not so well provided. Once, and only once, for a few weeks, the prisoners were without meat; but a larger quantity of bread and vegetable food was in consequence supplied to them. How often the gallant men composing the Confederate army have been without meat for even longer intervals, your committee do not deem it necessary to say. Not less than sixteen ounces of bread and four ounces of bacon, or six ounces of beef,



together with beans and soup, have been furnished per day to the prisoners. During most of the time the quantity of meat furnished to them has been greater than these amounts; and even in times of the greatest scarcity, they have received as much as the Southern soldiers who guarded them. The scarcity of meat and of breadstuffs in the South, in certain places, has been the result of the savage policy of our enemies, in burning barns filled with wheat or corn, destroying agricultural implements, and driving off or wantonly butchering hogs and cattle. Yet, amid all these privations, we have given to their prisoners the rations above mentioned. It is well known that this quantity of food is sufficient to keep in health a man who does not labor hard. All the learned disquisitions of Dr. Ellerslie Wallace on the subject of starvation, might have been spared, for they are all founded on a false basis. It will be observed that few (if any) of the witnesses examined by the "Sanitary Commission," speak with any accuracy of the quantity (in weight) of the food actually furnished them. Their statements are merely conjectural and comparative, and cannot weigh against the positive testimony of those who superintended the delivery of large quantities of food, cooked and distributed according to fixed ratio for the number of men to be fed.

The statements of the "Sanitary Commission" as to prisoners freezing to death on Belle Isle, are absurdly false. According to that statement, it was common, during a cold spell in winter, to see several prisoners frozen to death every morning in the places in which they had slept. This picture, if correct, might well excite our horror; but, unhappily for its sensational power, it is but a clumsy daub, founded on the fancy of the painter. The facts are, that tents were furnished sufficient to shelter all the prisoners; that the Confederate commandant and soldiers on the island were lodged in similar tents; that a fire was furnished in each of them; that the prisoners fared as well as their guards; and that only one of them was ever frozen to death, and he was frozen by the cruelty of his own



fellow-prisoners, who thrust him out of the tent in a freezing night, because he was infested with vermin. The proof as to the healthiness of the prisoners on Belle Isle, and the small amount of mortality, is remarkable, and presents a fit comment on the lugubrious pictures drawn by the "Sanitary Commission," either from their own fancies, or from the fictions put forth by their false witnesses. Lieut. Bossieux proves that from the establishment of the prison-camp on Belle Isle in June, 1862, to the 10th of February, 1865, more than twenty thousand prisoners had been, at various times, there received, and yet, that the whole number of deaths during this time was only one hundred and sixty-four. And this is confirmed by the Federal Colonel Sanderson, who states that the average number of deaths per month on Belle Isle was "from two to five, more frequently the lesser number." The sick were promptly removed from the island to the city. Doubtless, the "Sanitary Commission" have been, to some extent, led astray by their own witnesses, whose character has been portrayed by Gen. Neal Dow, and also by the editor of the *New York Times*, who, in his issue of January 6th, 1865, describes the material for recruiting the Federal army as "wretched vagabonds, of depraved morals, decrepit in body, without courage, self-respect, or conscience. They are dirty, disorderly, thievish, and incapable."

In reviewing the charges of cruelty, harshness, and starvation to prisoners, made by the North, your committee have taken testimony as to the treatment of our own officers and soldiers in the hands of the enemy. It gives us no pleasure to be compelled to speak of the suffering inflicted upon our gallant men; but the self-laudatory style in which the "Sanitary Commission" have spoken of their prisons, makes it proper that the truth should be presented. Your committee gladly acknowledge that in many cases our prisoners received kind and considerate treatment; but we are equally assured, that in nearly all the prison stations of the North—at Point Lookout, Fort

McHenry, Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island, Elmira, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, Alton, Camp Morton, the Ohio Penitentiary, and the prisons of St. Louis, Missouri, our men have suffered from insufficient food, and have been subjected to ignominious, cruel, and barbarous practices, of which there is no parallel in anything that has occurred in the South. The witnesses who were at Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, Camp Morton, and Camp Douglas, testify that they have often seen our men picking up the scraps and refuse thrown out from the kitchens, with which to appease their hunger. Dr. Herrington proves that at Fort Delaware, unwholesome bread and water produced diarrhœa in numberless cases among our prisoners, and that "their sufferings were greatly aggravated by the regulations of the camp, which forbade more than twenty men at a time at night to go to the sinks. I have seen as many as five hundred men in a row waiting their time. The consequence was, that they were obliged to use the places where they were. This produced great want of cleanliness, and aggravated the disease." Our men were compelled to labor in unloading Federal vessels and in putting up buildings for Federal officers, and if they refused, were driven to work with clubs.

The treatment of Brigadier-general J. H. Morgan and his officers was brutal and ignominious in the extreme. It will be found stated in the depositions of Captain M. D. Logan, Lieutenant W. P. Crow, Lieutenant-colonel James B. McCreary, and Captain B. A. Tracy, that they were put in the Ohio Penitentiary, and compelled to submit to the treatment of felons. Their beards were shaved, and their hair was cut close to the head. They were confined in convict's cells, and forbidden to speak to each other. For attempts to escape, and for other offences of a very light character, they were subjected to the horrible punishment of the dungeon. In mid-winter, with the atmosphere many degrees below zero, without blanket or overcoat, they were confined in a cell, without fire or light, with a fetid and poisonous air to breathe; and here they were

kept until life was nearly extinct. Their condition, on coming out, was so deplorable as to draw tears from their comrades. The blood was oozing from their hands and faces. The treatment in the St. Louis prison was equally barbarous. Captain William H. Sebring testifies:—"Two of us, A. C. Grimes and myself, were carried out into the open air, in the prison-yard, on the 25th of December, 1863, and handcuffed to a post. Here we were kept all night in sleet, snow, and cold. We were relieved in the daytime, but again brought to the post and handcuffed to it in the evening; and thus we were kept all night until the 2d of January, 1864. I was badly frost-bitten, and my health much impaired. This cruel infliction was done by order of Captain Byrnes, commandant of prisons in St. Louis. He was barbarous and insulting to the last degree."

But even a greater inhumanity than any we have mentioned was perpetrated upon our prisoners at Camp Douglas and Camp Chase. It is proved by the testimony of Thomas P. Holloway, John P. Fennel, H. H. Barlow, H. C. Barton, C. D. Bracken, and J. S. Barlow, that our prisoners in large numbers were put into "condemned camps," where small-pox was prevailing, and speedily contracted this loathsome disease, and that as many as forty new cases often appeared daily among them. Even the Federal officers who guarded them to the camp protested against this unnatural atrocity; yet it was done. The men who contracted the disease were removed to a hospital about a mile off, but the plague was already introduced, and continued to prevail. For a period of more than twelve months the disease was constantly in the camp, yet our prisoners during all this time were continually brought to it, and subjected to certain infection. Neither do we find evidences of amendment on the part of our enemies, notwithstanding the boasts of the "Sanitary Commission." At Nashville, prisoners recently captured from General Hood's army, even when sick and wounded, have been cruelly deprived of all

nourishment suited to their condition; and other prisoners from the same army have been carried into the infected camps Douglas and Chase. Many of the soldiers of General Hood's army were frost-bitten by being kept day and night in an exposed condition before they were put into Camp Douglas. Their sufferings are truthfully depicted in the evidence. At Alton and Camp Morton the same inhuman practice of putting our prisoners into camps infected by small-pox, prevailed. It was equivalent to murdering many of them by the torture of a contagious disease. The insufficient rations at Camp Morton forced our men to appease their hunger by pounding up and boiling bones, picking up scraps of meat and cabbage from the hospital slop-tubs, and even eating rats and dogs. The depositions of Wm. Ayres and J. Chambers Brent prove these privations.

The punishments often inflicted on our men for slight offences, have been shameful and barbarous. They have been compelled to ride a plank only four inches wide, called "Morgan's horse," to sit down with their naked bodies in the snow for ten or fifteen minutes, and have been subjected to the ignominy of stripes from the belts of their guards. The pretext has been used, that many of their acts of cruelty have been by way of retaliation; but no evidence has been found to prove such acts on the part of the Confederate authorities.

We do not deem it necessary to dwell further on these subjects. Enough has been proved to show that great privations and sufferings have been borne by the prisoners on both sides.

#### WHY HAVE NOT PRISONERS OF WAR BEEN EXCHANGED?

But the question forces itself upon us, Why have these sufferings been so long continued? why have not the prisoners of war been exchanged, and thus some of the darkest pages of history spared the world? In the answer to this question must be found the test of responsibility for all the sufferings,

sickness, and heart-broken sorrow, that have visited more than eighty thousand prisoners within the past two years. On this question your committee can only say, that the Confederate authorities have always desired a prompt and fair exchange of prisoners. Even before the establishment of a cartel they urged such exchange; but could never effect it by agreement, until the large preponderance of prisoners in our hands made it the interest of the Federal authorities to consent to the cartel of July 22d, 1862. The ninth article of that agreement expressly provided, that in case any misunderstanding should arise, it should not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, but should be made the subject of friendly explanation. Soon after this cartel was established, the policy of the enemy in seducing negro slaves from their masters, arming them and putting white officers over them to lead them against us, gave rise to a few cases in which questions of crime under the internal laws of the Southern States appeared. Whether men who encouraged insurrection and murder could be held entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war under the cartel, was a grave question. But these cases were few in number, and ought never to have interrupted the general exchange. We were always ready and anxious to carry out the cartel in its true meaning; and it is certain that the ninth article required that the prisoners on both sides should be released, and that the few cases as to which misunderstanding occurred should be left for final decision. Doubtless, if the preponderance of prisoners had continued with us, exchanges would have continued; but the fortunes of war threw the larger number into the hands of our enemies. Then they refused further exchanges, and for twenty-two months this policy has continued. Our Commissioner of Exchange has made constant efforts to renew them. In August 1864 he consented to a proposition which had been repeatedly made, to exchange officer for officer and man for man, leaving the surplus in captivity. Though this was a departure from the cartel, our anxiety for the exchange



induced us to consent; yet the Federal authorities repudiated their previous offer, and refused even this partial compliance with the cartel. Secretary Stanton, who has unjustly charged the Confederate authorities with inhumanity, is open to the charge of having done all in his power to prevent a fair exchange, and thus to prolong the sufferings of which he speaks; and very recently, in a letter over his signature, Benjamin F. Butler has declared that in April 1864 the Federal Lieutenant-general Grant forbade him "to deliver to the rebels a single able-bodied man"; and, moreover, General Butler acknowledges that, in answer to Col. Ould's letter consenting to the exchange of officer for officer and man and man, he wrote a reply, "*not diplomatically, but obtrusively and demonstratively; not for the purpose of furthering exchange of prisoners, but for the purpose of preventing and stopping the exchange, and furnishing a ground on which we could fairly stand.*" These facts abundantly show that the responsibility of refusing to exchange prisoners of war rests with the Government of the United States, and the people who have sustained that Government; and every sigh of captivity, every groan of suffering, every heart broken by hope deferred among these eighty thousand prisoners, will accuse them in the judgment of the just.

With regard to the prison-stations at Andersonville, Salisbury, and other places south of Richmond, your committee have not made extended examination, for reasons which have already been stated. We are satisfied that privation, suffering and mortality, to an extent much to be regretted, did prevail among the prisoners there; but they were not the result of neglect, still less of design, on the part of the Confederate Government. Haste in preparation, crowded quarters prepared only for a small number, frequent removals to prevent recapture, want of transportation and scarcity of food, have all resulted from the pressure of the war, and the barbarous manner in which it has been conducted by our enemies. Upon



these subjects your committee propose to take further evidence, and to report more fully hereafter.

But even now, enough is known to vindicate the South, and to furnish an overwhelming answer to all complaints on the part of the United States Government or people, that their prisoners were stinted in food or supplies. Their own savage warfare has wrought all the evil. They have blockaded our ports; have excluded from us food, clothing and medicines; have even declared medicines and surgical instruments contraband of war, and have repeatedly destroyed the contents of drug-stores, and the supplies of private physicians in the country: have ravaged our country, burned our houses, and destroyed growing crops and farming implements. One of their officers (General Sheridan) has boasted, in his official report, that in the Shenandoah Valley alone he burned two thousand barns filled with wheat and corn; that he burned all the mills in the whole tract of country, destroyed all the factories of cloth, and killed or drove off every animal, even to the poultry, that could contribute to human sustenance. These desolations have been repeated again and again in different parts of the South. Thousands of our families have been driven from their homes as helpless and destitute refugees. Our enemies have destroyed the railroads and other means of transportation, by which food could be supplied from abundant districts to those without it. While thus desolating our country, in violation of the usages of civilised warfare, they have refused to exchange prisoners, have forced us to keep fifty thousand of their men in captivity; and yet have attempted to attribute to us sufferings and privations caused by their own acts. We cannot doubt that in the view of civilisation we shall stand acquitted, while they must be condemned.

In concluding this preliminary report, we will notice the strange perversity of "interpretation" which has induced the "Sanitary Commission" to affix, as a motto to their pamphlet, the words of the compassionate Redeemer of mankind, "For

I was an hungered, and ye gave me *no* meat ; I was thirsty and ye gave me *no* drink ; I was a stranger, and ye took me *not* in ; naked, and ye clothed me *not* ; sick and in prison, and ye visited me *not*." We have yet to learn on what principle the Federal soldiers, sent with arms in their hands to destroy the lives of our people, to waste our land, burn our houses and barns and drive us from our homes, can be regarded by us as the meek and lowly Redeemer, so as to claim the benefit of his words. Yet even these soldiers, when taken captive by us, have been treated with proper humanity. The cruelties inflicted on our prisoners at the North may well justify us in applying to the "Sanitary Commission" the stern words of the Divine Teacher: "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

We believe that there are many thousands of just, honorable, and humane people in the United States, upon whom this subject, thus presented, will not be lost ; that they will do all they can to mitigate the horrors of war ; to complete the exchange of prisoners now happily in progress, and to prevent the recurrence of such sufferings as have been narrated. And we repeat the words of the Confederate Congress in their manifesto of the 14th of June, 1864:—"We commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven."

The humane proposition of General Lee to General Grant, to exchange prisoners man for man, is a matter of history. That General Grant and the Federal authorities refused to accede to this generous proposal is also a fact. As corroborative of this statement, I am permitted to insert the following extract from a letter, written since the war, from General R. E. Lee to a gentleman in Philadelphia, kindly furnished the author by his son, Colonel G. W. C. Lee:

"LEXINGTON VA., 17th April, 1867.

" . . . I have a great repugnance to be brought before the public in any manner. Sufficient information has been officially published, I think, to show, that whatever sufferings the Federal prisoners at the South underwent, were incident to their position as prisoners, and produced by the destitute condition of the country arising from the operations of war. The laws of the Confederate Congress, and the orders of the War Department, directed that the rations furnished prisoners of war should be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished enlisted men in the army of the Confederacy; and that the hospitals for prisoners should be placed on the same footing as other Confederate States hospitals, in all respects. It was the desire of the Confederate authorities to effect a continuous and speedy exchange of prisoners of war; for it was their true policy to do so, as their retention was not only a calamity to them, but a heavy expenditure of their scanty means of subsistence, and a privation of the services of a veteran army. Mr. —, or Bishop —, has confounded my offers for the exchange of prisoners with those made by Mr. Ould, the commissioner on the part of the Confederate States. It was he that offered, when all hopes of effecting the exchange had ceased, to deliver all the Federal sick and wounded, to the amount of fifteen thousand, without an equivalent, provided transportation was furnished. Previously to this, I think, I offered to General Grant to send into his lines all the prisoners within my department, which then embraced Virginia and North Carolina, provided he would return me man for man; and when I informed the Confederate authorities of my proposition, I was told that if it was accepted they would place all the prisoners at the South at my disposal. I offered subsequently, I think, to the Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, who visited Petersburg for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of their prisoners, to do the same. *But my propositions were not accepted.*

"R. E. LEE."

Still pursuing my chain of evidence in vindication of truth and justice, I cannot do better than to close this chapter with the following letter from Mr. Davis, written to me after his release from Fortress Monroe. It bears on its face the impress of truth and integrity of purpose, that has marked his life and character in either victory or defeat—whether as the leader of a host of warriors, or in exile. It reads as follows:—

MONTREAL, 20th June, 1867.

R. R. STEVENSON, M. D.

*My Dear Sir:*—I have just received your very kind letter of the 7th inst., and have read with much gratification your remarks in regard to the care and treatment of the prisoners at Andersonville. Without personal observation on which to base an opinion, I have never doubted that all had been done for the comfort and preservation of the prisoners at that place which the circumstances rendered possible. General Winder I had known, from my first entrance into the United States army, as a gallant soldier and an honorable gentleman. Cruelty to those in his power, defenceless and sick men, was inconsistent with the character of either a soldier or a gentleman. I was always, therefore, confident that the charge was unjustly imputed. But to those who have been deceived by false statements, the proofs in your hands will be useful; and to me it is most desirable that no stain should be left upon the conduct of those who unsuccessfully struggled to maintain their inheritance to State sovereignty and self-government. The efforts made to exchange the prisoners will be found in the published reports of our Commissioner of Exchange, and they were referred to in several of my messages to the Confederate Congress. They show the anxiety felt on our part to relieve the captives, on both sides, of the sufferings incident to imprisonment, and how that humane purpose was obstructed by the enemy, in disregard of the cartel which had been agreed upon.

It is probably unnecessary to say to you that I have no

records, and can therefore give you no aid by extracts from "Official Documents." The work you suggest would, I think, meet a want of the public mind; and not only the generous, but the just, of every land must hail with satisfaction an authentic vindication of the victim Wirz, and all others, the dead or living, who have suffered in body or in repute.

Sincerely thanking you for your kind expressions towards myself, and with the best wishes for your professional success and individual happiness,

I am very respectfully and truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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## CHAPTER XIV

The vandalism of General Sherman, in Georgia and South Carolina, furnishes us with some of the most striking illustrations of the mode of warfare adopted by many of the Northern Generals during the conflict. He commenced his last track of desolation and ruin from Atlanta, on the night of the 14th of November, 1864. He first applied the torch to every portion of the city, and soon it was enveloped in one broad expanse of fire; the troops marching out with the bands playing "John Brown's soul goes marching on." After leaving Atlanta, this immense horde moved off in two columns, in the direction of Savannah, the right wing under General Howard and the left under General Slocum. They met with but little resistance; in fact, the small amount of Confederate cavalry that could be brought against them only served to keep the straggling Federals more closely in ranks.

The conduct of the Federal officers and soldiers in this "great march to the sea," which has been compared by Northern historians to "Napoleon's march to Moscow," is best

illustrated by one of General Sherman's war-correspondents to the Northern press, who writes as follows:—"Such little freaks as taking the last chicken, the last pound of meal, the last bit of bacon, and the only remaining scraggy cow, from a poor woman and her flock of children, black or white not considered, came under the order of legitimate business. Even crockery, bed-covering, or clothes, were fair spoils. As for plate, or jewelry, or watches, these were things rebels had no use for. Men with pockets plethoric with silver and gold coin; soldiers sinking under the weight of plate and fine bedding materials; lean mules and horses, with the richest trappings of Brussels carpets and hangings of fine chenille; negro wenches, particularly good-looking ones, decked in satin and silks and sporting diamond ornaments; officers with sparkling rings that would set Tiffany in raptures;—gave color to the stories of hanging up or fleshing an 'old cuss' to make him shell out. A planter's house was overrun in a jiffy; boxes, drawers and escritaires were ransacked with a laudable zeal, and emptied of their contents. If the spoils were ample, the depredators were satisfied and went off in peace; if not, everything was torn and destroyed, and most likely the owner was tickled with sharp bayonets into a confession where he had his treasures hid. If he escaped and was hiding in a thicket, this was *prima facie* evidence that he was a skulking rebel; and most likely some ruffian, in his zeal to get rid of such vipers, gave him a dose of lead, which cured him of his secesh tendencies. Sorghum barrels were knocked open, bee-hives rifled while their angry swarms rushed frantically about; indeed, I have seen a soldier knock a planter down because a bee stung him. Should the house be deserted, the furniture is smashed in pieces; music was pounded out of four hundred dollar pianos with the ends of muskets; mirrors were wonderfully multiplied; and rich cushions and carpets carried off to adorn teams and war-steeds. After all was cleared out, most likely some set of stragglers wanted to enjoy a good fire, and set the house,



debris of furniture and all the surroundings, in a blaze. This is the way Sherman's army lived on the country."

After General Sherman reached Savannah, he announced in his dispatch to Mr. Lincoln, that "he has wasted and destroyed in subsistence to the enemy, eighty millions of dollars' worth"; that "his march was most agreeable," and might be compared to a "pleasure trip."

The author of this book was on duty in the prison department at Columbia, S. C., when that ill-fated city was ravaged and pillaged by General Sherman's hosts. His track through Georgia, from Atlanta to Savannah, was sorely marked by desolation and ruin. The sword was sheathed for a time, and the "torch" was brandished instead. All modes of civilised warfare were laid aside. It is no part of my plan or purpose to discuss points and questions of statesmanship or strategy in this work. Whether the act of Mr. Davis, in substituting, at a most critical moment, for the tried and skilful strategist Johnston, the magnanimous but unfortunate Hood, was a wise one, or the reverse; whether the former general, if left in command of the Confederate forces, would have saved the country and the world from that disgraceful blot upon the pages of military history—Sherman's "March to the Sea"—I must leave to others to discuss—that is, if the discussion should seem to them to promise aught of profit. My province is to call attention to some of the countless iniquities of that celebrated "march," and to describe a few of its characteristic scenes. Scarcely had General Sherman's forces crossed the Savannah river into South Carolina, when a free license was given to the soldiers, to plunder and pillage to their utmost desire. Each day the news came to Columbia of the atrocities of the enemy in the outlying country districts. The roads were lined with fugitives. Long trains of wagons with women and children, together with what little stock they could gather up, were flying by thousands before the destroying hosts. Thinly-clad women and children, in the dead of winter, might be seen in the thickets, under bush

tents, in railroad sheds, in old barns, out-houses and old cars. The sad scenes presented by these poor, suffering, poverty-stricken beings, "exiles in their own domains," can never be erased from my memory. They knew not whither they were going ; they moved on with their flocks and herds, leaving their homesteads to be destroyed by the pursuing foe. Friends and neighbors that had started together, in the rush and confusion had become separated ; children were lost from their mothers. Squads of these poor wanderers, when nightfall came on, might be seen encamped by the side of some brook or friendly spring. The piteous lowing of hungry herds, the moans and cries of weary children, and the sobs of exhausted mothers, lent a gloom to the scene that neither pen nor pencil can ever portray.

Going through the country, some distance from Columbia, a few days previous to its destruction, (on business connected with my department), I had occasion to pass by one of these camps. I noticed sitting at the foot of an old pine-tree a woman, with the corpse of an infant on her lap. Upon addressing her, she told me that her husband was in the army, and that her child, eighteen months old, had fallen sick on the road and had died a few hours since. On further inquiry, I learned that her old patriarchal father was then engaged in digging a grave in the sand a few yards from the road, in which to deposit the remains of her little cherub. And thus, by the pale, flickering light of the camp-fire, the little one was deposited in its last resting-place, and its desolate mother was left to mingle her moanings over her lost babe with the mournful dirge of the pines of the forest. This was but a fairly illustrative instance. Scenes of a similar nature could be given, which were enacted under "Butler's rule" and in Sherman's raids, sufficient to fill a volume ; but my pen naturally shrinks from recording these horrors of a war, inflicted upon defenceless women and children, under the guise of perpetuating the Union ! Homestead after homestead, village after village, all gave way to the



BURIAL OF AN INFANT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.



torch of the invader. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and everything that contributed to the sustenance of the people, were either driven off or shot. Every implement of the mechanic or farmer was destroyed. Tools, plows, hoes, gins, looms, wagons, mills, factories—all were burned.

On the approach of the Federals to Columbia, the Confederate authorities removed whatever stores they could to Charlotte and Salisbury, N. C. The necessity of removing the Federal officers, who were confined here in "Asylum Prison," together with the limited amount of transportation at our command, made it impossible to remove any considerable number of the inhabitants of the "doomed city"; hence the suffering and misery attending its destruction were appalling. Visiting the place shortly after its evacuation by the Federal troops, I found nothing but blackened and charred ruins. The torch of the foe had well performed its work. The State House at Columbia, a building that promised to be one of the finest in the South, or in the United States, was in course of construction when the war broke out. This was injured and defaced, as well as the "Palmetto Monument," erected in the State House yard, in memory of the gallant South Carolinians who fell in the Mexican War. For a full description of the burning and sacking of Columbia, I am indebted to the gifted pen of Dr. William Gilmore Simms, and I can cheerfully vouch for the veracity of his statements. This gentleman, in a pamphlet published shortly after the war, says:—

"Hardly had the troops reached the head of Main street, when the work of pillage was begun. Stores were broken open within the first hour after their arrival, and gold, silver, jewels, and liquors eagerly sought. The authorities, officers, soldiers, all seemed to consider it a matter of course. And woe to him who carried a watch with gold chain pendant; or who wore a choice hat, or overcoat, or boots or shoes. He was stripped in the twinkling of an eye. It is computed that, from first to last, twelve hundred watches were transferred from the pockets of



their owners to those of the soldiers. Purses shared the same fate, nor was the Confederate money repudiated. But of all these things hereafter in more detail.

At about 12 o'clock the jail was discovered to be on fire from within. This building was immediately in rear of the market or City Hall, and in a densely built portion of the city. The supposition is that it was fired by some of the prisoners—all of whom were released, and subsequently followed the army. The fire of the jail had been preceded by that of some cotton piled in the streets. Both fires were soon subdued by the firemen. At about half-past one P. M. that of the jail was rekindled, and was again extinguished. Some of the prisoners who had been confined at the Asylum, had made their escape, in some instances, a few days before, and were secreted and protected by citizens. No one felt safe in his own dwelling; and in the faith that General Sherman would respect the Convent, and have it properly guarded, numbers of young ladies were confided to the care of the Mother Superior, and even trunks of clothes and treasure were sent thither, in full confidence that they would find safety. Vain delusions! The Irish Catholic troops, it appears, were not brought into the city at all; were kept on the other side of the river. But a few Catholics were collected among the corps which occupied the city, and of the conduct of these a favorable account is given. One of them rescued a silver goblet of the church, used as a drinking-cup by a soldier, and restored it to the Rev. Dr. O'Connell. This priest, by the way, was severely handled by the soldiers. Such also was the fortune of the Rev. Mr. Shand, of Trinity (the Episcopal) Church, who sought in vain to save a trunk containing the sacred vessels of his church. It was violently wrested from his keeping, and his struggle to save it provoked the rougher usage. We are since told, that on reaching Camden, General Sherman restored what he believed were these vessels to Bishop Davis. It has since been discovered that the plate belonged to St. Peter's



Church in Charleston. And here, it may be well to mention, as suggestive of many clues, an incident which presented a sad commentary on that confidence in the security of the Convent which was entertained by the great portion of the people. This establishment, under the charge of the sister of the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, was at once a convent and an academy of the highest class. Hither were sent for education the daughters of Protestants of the most wealthy classes throughout the State; and these, with the nuns and those young ladies sent thither on the emergency, probably exceeded one hundred. The Lady Superior herself entertained the fullest confidence in the immunities of the establishment. But her confidence was clouded after she had enjoyed a conference with a certain Major of the Yankee army, who described himself as an editor from Detroit. He visited her at an early hour of the day, and announced his friendly sympathies with the Lady Superior and the sisterhood; professed his anxiety for their safety; his purpose to do all that he could to insure it; declared that he would instantly go to Sherman and secure a chosen guard; and altogether made such professions of love and service, as to disarm those suspicions, which his bad looks and bad manners, inflated speech and pompous carriage, might have otherwise provoked. The Lady Superior, with such a charge in her hands, was naturally glad to welcome all shows and prospects of support, and expressed her gratitude. He disappeared, and soon after reappeared, bringing with him no less than eight or ten men; none of them were Catholics, as he admitted. He had some specious argument to show that, perhaps, her guard had better be one of Protestants. This suggestion staggered the lady a little, but he seemed to convey a more potent reason, when he added in a whisper, "For I must tell you, sister, that *Columbia is a doomed city.*" Terrible doom! This officer, leaving his men behind him, disappeared, to show himself no more. The guards so left behind were finally among the most busy as plunderers. The moment that the inmates, driven out

by the fire, were forced to abandon their house, they began to revel in its contents. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*—who shall guard the guards? asks the proverb. In a number of instances, the guards provided for the citizens were among the most active plunderers; were quick to betray their trusts, abandon their posts, and bring their comrades in to join in the general pillage. The most dexterous and adroit of these, it is the opinion of most persons, were chiefly Eastern men, or men of immediate Eastern origin. The Western men, including Indiana and a portion of Illinois and Iowa troops, were neither so dexterous nor unscrupulous; were frequently faithful and respectful; and, perhaps, it would be safe to assert, that many of the houses which escaped the sack and fire owed their safety to the presence or the contiguity of some of these men. But we must retrace our steps; the reign of terror did not fairly begin till night. In some instances, where parties complained of the misrule and robbery, their guards said to them, with a chuckle, “This is nothing; *wait till to-night*, and you will see hell.”

Among the first fires at evening was one about dark, which broke out in a filthy purlieu of low houses of wood, on Gervais street, occupied mostly as brothels. Almost at the same time, a body of the soldiers scattered over the eastern outskirts of the city fired severally the dwellings of Secretary Trenholm, General Wade Hampton, Dr. John Wallace, J. U. Adams, Mrs. Starke, Mrs. Latta, Mrs. English, and many others. There were then some twenty fires in full blast, in as many different quarters; and while the alarm sounded from these quarters, a similar alarm was sent up almost simultaneously from Cotton Town, the northernmost limit of the city, and from Main street in its very centre, at the several stores or houses of O. Z. Bates, C. D. Eberhardt, and some others in the heart of the most densely settled portion of the town; thus enveloping in flames almost every section of the devoted city. At this period, thus early in the evening, there were few shows

of that drunkenness which prevailed at a late hour in the night, and only after all the grocery shops on Main street had been rifled. The men engaged in this were well prepared with all the appliances essential to their work. They did not need the torch. They carried with them, from house to house, pots and vessels containing liquids, composed probably of phosphorus and other similar agents, turpentine, &c., and with balls of cotton saturated in this liquid, with which they also overspread floors and walls, they conveyed the flames with wonderful rapidity from dwelling to dwelling. Each had his ready box of lucifer-matches, and with a scrape upon the walls the flames began to rage. Where houses were closely contiguous, a brand from one was the means of conveying destruction to the other. The winds favored. They had been high throughout the day, and steadily prevailed from southwest by west and bore the flames eastward. To this fact we owe the preservation of the portions of the city west of Assembly street. The work, begun thus vigorously, went on without impediment and with hourly increase throughout the night. Engines and hose were brought out by the firemen, but these were soon driven from their labors—which were, indeed, idle against such a storm of fire—by the pertinacious hostility of the soldiers; the hose was hewn to pieces, and the firemen, dreading worse usage to themselves, left the field in despair. Meanwhile the flames spread from side to side, from front to rear, from street to street; and where their natural and inevitable progress was too slow for those who had kindled them, they helped them on by the application of fresh combustibles and more rapid agencies of conflagration. By midnight, Main street, from its northern to its southern extremity, was a solid wall of fire. By 12 o'clock, the great blocks, which included the banking-houses and the Treasury buildings, were consumed. Janney's (Congaree) and Nickerson's hotels, the magnificent manufactories of Evans and Cogswell—indeed, every large block in the business portion of the city, the Old Capitol and

all the adjacent buildings — were in ruins. The range called the “Granite” was beginning to flame at 12, and might have been saved by ten vigorous men resolutely working. At one o’clock the hour was struck by the clock of the Market hall, which was even then illuminated from within. It was its own last hour which it sounded, and its tongue was silenced forevermore. In less than five minutes after, its spire went down with a crash; and by this time almost all the buildings within the precinct were a mass of ruins.

Very grand, and terrible beyond description, was the awful spectacle. It was a scene for the painter of the terrible. It was the blending of a range of burning mountains, stretched in a continuous series for more than a mile. Here was *Ætna*, sending up its spouts of lava; *Vesuvius*, emulous of like display, shooting up with loftier torrents; and *Stromboli* struggling, with awful throes, to shame both, by its superior volumes of fluid flame. The winds were tributary to these convulsive efforts, and tossed the volcanic torrents hundreds of feet in the air. Great spouts of flame spread aloft in canopies of sulphur-cloud. Wreaths of sable, edged with sheeted lightnings, wrapped the skies; and, at short intervals, the falling tower and the tottering wall, avalanche-like, went down with thunderous sound, sending up at every crash great billowing showers of glowing, fiery embers.

Throughout the whole of this terrible scene, the soldiers continued their search after spoil. The houses were severally and soon gutted of their contents. Hundreds of iron safes, warranted “impenetrable to fire and the burglar,” it was soon satisfactorily demonstrated were not “Yankee proof.” They were split open and robbed, yielding in some cases very largely of Confederate bonds and money, if not of gold and silver. Jewelry and plate in abundance were found. Men could be seen staggering off with huge waiters, vases, candelabra, to say nothing of cups, goblets, and smaller vessels, all of solid silver. Clothes and shoes, when new, were appropriated, the rest left

to burn. . . . In one vault on Main street, seventeen casks of wine were stored away, which, an eyewitness tells us, barely sufficed, once broken into, for the draughts of a single hour—such were the appetites at work and the numbers in possession of them. Rye, corn, claret, and Madeira, all found their way into the same channels; and we are not to wonder when told that no less than one hundred and fifty of the drunken creatures perished miserably among the flames, kindled by their own comrades, and from which they were unable to escape. The estimate will not be thought extravagant by those who saw the condition of hundreds after one o'clock A. M. By others, however, the estimate is reduced to thirty; but the number will never be known. Sherman's officers themselves are reported to have said that they lost more men in the sack and burning of the city (including certain explosions) than in all their fights while approaching it. It is also suggested that the orders which Sherman issued at daylight on Saturday morning for the arrest of the fire, were issued in consequence of the loss of men which he had thus sustained.

One or more of his men were shot, by parties unknown, in some dark passages or alleys—it is supposed in consequence of some attempted outrages which humanity could not endure; the assassin taking advantage of the obscurity of the situation and adroitly mingling with the crowd without. And while these scenes were at their worst, while the flames were at their highest and most extensively raging, groups might be seen at the several corners of the streets, drinking, roaring, revelling, while the fiddle and accordeon were playing their popular airs among them. There was no cessation of the work till 5 A. M. on Saturday. . . . Ladies were hustled from their chambers, their ornaments plucked from their persons and their bundles from their hands. It was in vain that the mother appealed for the garments of her children; they were torn from her grasp and hurled into the flames. The young girl, striving to save a single frock, had it rent to fibres in her grasp. Men and



women, bearing off their trunks, were seized, despoiled in a moment, the trunk burst asunder with the stroke of an axe or gun-butt, the contents laid bare, rifled of all the objects of desire, and the residue sacrificed to the fire. You might see the ruined owner, standing woe-begone, aghast, gazing at his tumbling dwelling, his scattered property, with a dumb agony in his face that was inexpressibly touching. . . . Your watch, your money, was the demand. Frequently no demand was made. Rarely, indeed, was a word spoken, where the watch or chain, or ring or bracelet, presented itself conspicuously to the eye. It was incontinently plucked away from the neck, breast, or bosom. Hundreds of women, still greater numbers of old men, were thus despoiled. The slightest show of resistance provoked violence to the person. The venerable Mr. Alfred Huger was thus robbed in the chamber and presence of his family, and in the eye of an almost dying wife. He offered resistance, and was collared and dispossessed by violence. We are told that the venerable ex-Senator, Colonel Arthur P. Hayne, was treated even more roughly. . . .

Within the dwellings, the scenes were of more harsh and tragical character, rarely softened by any ludicrous aspects, as they were screened by the privacy of the apartment, with but few eyes to witness. The pistol to the bosom or head of woman, the patient mother, the trembling daughter, was the ordinary introduction to the demand, your gold, silver, watch jewels. They gave no time, allowed no pause or hesitation. It was in vain that the woman offered her keys, or proceeded to open drawer or wardrobe, or cabinet or trunk. It was dashed to pieces by axe or gun-butt, with the cry, "We have a shorter way than that!" It was in vain that she pleaded to spare her furniture, and she would give up all its contents. All the precious things of a family, such as the heart loves to pore on in quiet hours when alone with memory—the dear miniature, the photograph, the portrait—these were dashed to pieces, crushed under foot, and the more the trembler.



pleaded for the object so precious, the more violent the rage which destroyed it. Nothing was sacred in their eyes, save the gold and silver which they bore away. Nor were these acts those of common soldiers. Commissioned officers of rank, so high as that of Colonel, were frequently among the most active in spoliation, and not always the most tender or considerate in the manner and acting of their crimes; and after glutting themselves with spoil, would often utter the foulest speeches, coupled with oaths as condiment, dealing in what they assumed besides to be bitter sarcasms upon the cause and country. And what do you think of the Yankees now? was a frequent question. Do you not fear us now? What do you think of secession? &c., &c. "We mean to wipe you out." "Will burn the very stones of South Carolina." Even General Howard, who is said to have been once a *pious* parson, is reported to have made this reply to a citizen who had expostulated with him on the monstrous crime of which his army had been guilty, "It is only what the country deserves. It is her fit punishment; and if this does not quiet rebellion, and we have to return, we will do this work thoroughly. We will not leave woman or child." . . .

There are some horrors which the historian dare not pursue, which the painter dare not delineate. They both drop the curtain over crimes which humanity bleeds to contemplate. A lady, undergoing the pains of labor, had to be borne out on a mattress in the open air to escape the fire. It was in vain that her situation was described as the soldiers applied the torch within and without the house, after they had penetrated every chamber, and robbed them of all that was either valuable or portable. They beheld the situation of the sufferer, and laughed to scorn the prayer for her safety. Another lady, Mrs. J——, was but recently confined; her condition was very helpless, her life hung upon a hair. The men were apprised of all the facts in the case. They burst into the chamber, took the rings from the lady's fingers,

plucked the watch from beneath her pillow, and so overwhelmed her with terror, that she sank under the treatment, surviving their departure but a day or two. . . . In several cases newly-made graves were opened, the coffins taken out, broken open in search of buried treasure, and the corpses left exposed. Every spot in graveyard or garden which seemed to have been recently disturbed, was sounded with sword or bayonet or ramrod, in their desperate search after spoil.

These villainies summed up, find no equal amongst civilised nations. Cowardly mobs may dwell on the martial glory of Northern generals, but the execrations of an enlightened people will forever rest on their cruel acts. Fourth of July oratory and Centennial celebrations may vainly attempt to renew the old bond of union. Southern women may be permitted to decorate the graves of the Confederate dead, social reunions may be held by the veteran soldiers of both sides; but the names of Butler, Hunter, Turchin, Howard, Milroy, Sheridan, and Sherman, must forever be remembered by all true Southern people with feelings of contempt horror and disgust.

Vice-President Stephens\* on this subject says:—"A comparison between the acts of the two Governments in these particulars, during the whole conduct of the war, will forever clearly exhibit on which side in the contest was the higher standard of 'moral ideas,' and with it the higher type of civilisation."

The character of the two Governments is so fully and forcibly expressed in the sentiments laid down by the historian of the "Chatham Artillery," (Confederate) that I cannot refrain from quoting them in this connection. They read as follows:

"Although the rich goal of national independence was not attained, the happy consciousness remains of self-respect preserved, of honor vindicated, of manhood declared, and of every honest effort expended in the brave defence of principle and

\* *Constitutional View of the War.* Vol. II., p. 514.

property. Overcome, but not conquered; defeated, but not humiliated; impoverished, but not degraded; oppressed, and yet proud in spirit — such to-day is the condition of the South. Federal armies, attracting to themselves, under the stimulus of extraordinary exertions, and by virtue of most prodigal bounties, multitudes of recruits from the New, and mercenaries from the Old, World, obedience to the commands of a military dictator, and at the expense of blood and treasure and right, compassed a physical solution of the question of comparative strength in favor of superior numbers and greater resources. They did not determine the validity or impropriety of the moral propositions involved in this gigantic struggle. The sword never does, it never has, and it never can submit any other than a physical arbitrament in matters of conscience, of abstract principle, and of inalienable right. The dismemberment of Poland was accomplished by warlike measures which commended themselves to the entire approbation of the arbitrary, grasping monarchs by whom they were inaugurated and sustained; and yet the life-blood of that nation has ever been held sacred, and its death-agonies perpetuated in honor, in story, and in song; and the action of the invading armies, which blotted out from the sisterhood of nations a brave people struggling for liberty and national existence, condemned by every lover of freedom, by the voice of civilisation, and the verdict of impartial history. To-day, the causes which brought about the Confederate revolution are morally as unaffected by the issues of the contest as they were at the moment of its inception. The Roman motto, *exitus acta probat*, is as fallacious as it is antiquated. The subsequent acts of Radical rule justify each day, more and more emphatically, the necessity which was laid upon the South to maintain her honor and manhood and self-respect, even at the expense of wounds and desolations and death. Clouds of fanaticism cannot forever darken the sunlight of truth and justice. The error of the present will be corrected by the calm verdict of the future; and the day will

come when the moral record of the struggle of the Confederate States, for life and right and liberty and property, shall stand forth, justified and honored and admired in the hearts of all men who possess the knowledge to discern, the honesty to appreciate, and the candor to confess."

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## CHAPTER XV.

Up to this point, I have occupied the position of a witness simply, in the cause under consideration; and I trust that I may, without presumption, lay claim to some measure of success in my efforts to restrain within the bounds of modesty, a natural inclination toward the expression of my own sentiments and opinions concerning the facts and testimony herein submitted to the consideration and judgment of the reader. Indeed, so studiously and consistently have I refrained from breaking or interfering with the chain of documentary evidence, by obtruding my own opinions or the rhetoric of others, as to afford, if not a ground for fear that enough has not been said, at least a hope that a few words further will not be deemed too much. It should be remembered that I have a personal interest in the decision of this question, aside from the love that I feel for my country. If the world should return an unfavorable verdict—of which I have no fear; if the South should be declared guilty of the heinous "Crime of Andersonville"; then am I also, and my devoted comrades and co-laborers in the midst of plague, pestilence and famine, deep-dyed in guilt. Yet, as my conscience holds me guiltless here, so will the voice of Christendom declare my beloved country and her chosen Government void of offence in the matter charged against her.

And now, what do the facts, as fairly exhibited in the

foregoing pages, warrant the compiler in saying, by way of conclusion? Are the people and officials of the South longer to bear the odium of "the Crime of Andersonville"; or has the tremendous burden of that guilt been fairly shifted to other shoulders?

It will be remembered that the aim of this work has been to show:

First, That the sufferings at Andersonville were the results of a malignant pestilence, coupled with the uncontrollable events of a fierce and bitter war.

Second, That Captain Wirz expiated his alleged crimes under the form of a trial that can reflect no credit on the Government that tried him; and that his life was taken away by suborned testimony and perjury.

Third, That his alleged co-conspirators were as innocent of the crimes charged as himself.

Fourth, The Federal authorities at Washington prevented the exchange of prisoners of war; and,

Fifth, That by their consenting to an exchange, as urged by the Confederate authorities, three-fourths of all the lives lost in prisons, North and South, could have been saved.

I think I can safely assert, that I have conclusively and satisfactorily proved all these points; and I now call on an impartial public opinion, to reverse the unjust verdict against the South, of intentional cruelty to Federal prisoners of war.

For ten years the South has borne in silence, and with unshaken fortitude, the taunts and insults of her conquerors. To the writer it has appeared, that the time had at length come, when it behooved some one among her sons to raise a voice in her defence; and in so far as the charge of systematic cruelty to the prisoners at Andersonville was concerned, circumstances seemed to indicate him (the writer) as the proper person to undertake the duty of its refutation.

The defence of the conquered has ever been regarded as a difficult task, and in most cases one promising poor requital.

Especially may this be considered true when, as in the present case, the line of defence necessitates the proving of a negative. Perhaps the greatest difficulty arises from the world's indisposition and reluctance to grant a hearing to an unsuccessful party—the representatives, in fine, of *failure*, than which the world knows no graver nor more unpardonable crime. How often has the writer been advised, by well-meaning friends, to desist from the prosecution of what, he was told, was a most hopeless and unprofitable undertaking. The verdict has been found, said they, and no appeal will be permitted. "Besides," said many, "why stir up these old matters? Let them be; they will be forgotten within a generation." But there are some yet living, in both the South and the North, who prefer truth to falsehood, even though the attainment of the former costs some trouble. This policy of forgetfulness—a convenient repudiation of ugly recollections—would be, doubtless, a pleasant thing for those who hurried to death the poor and defenceless soldier, Henry Wirz, and the gray-haired matron, Mrs. Surratt, whose only crime was that she loved her children and did not close her doors against them. It is not to be wondered at if these are earnest advocates of forgetfulness and forgiveness. But first let it be known what we have to forget, and what to forgive.

Meanwhile, how stands the case? Arraigned before the bar of enlightened public sentiment, under charges of stupendous iniquity—crimes whose enormity is limited only by the powers of imagination of her accusers and their estimate of popular credulity—the South continues to bear the brunt of these charges, as they ring unchallenged throughout the world, until, by sheer force of persistent repetition, they have extorted credence from even her own slandered people. It is with these charges, and collateral subjects, that I have undertaken to deal. The causes of the war, and the fortunes of battle that placed in prisons a half-million of Federal and Confederate soldiers, I have not discussed. But this reticence is not due to any want



of firm convictions on these points. On the contrary, my opinions on the matters mentioned are of a character very positive indeed. One of them, which I may perhaps express here without apology, is this, that one great fact stands out preëminent over all the vexed questions relating to the late war between the States, either as cause or consequence, and that is, that the real seceders from the principles of the American Republic were the people of the North, misguided by a destructive political faction, known successively as the "Abolitionist," "Free-Soil," and "Republican" party—a faction who first arrayed section against section, refused to be bound by solemn and deliberate compacts, first disregarded and then openly violated the Constitution, and gave general approval and sympathy to acts of brigandage committed during peace in the South.

Leaving the discussion of such questions, however, let us get back to our proper subject. An interesting inquiry is—What was the real meaning of the Wirz trial? As Mr. Davis, though sick and enfeebled, was manacled in order that "the iron might enter into the soul of his people," so was the entire South put on trial in the person of this unhappy officer, Henry Wirz. And, having noted the brutality and malignity by which those memorable transactions were so peculiarly marked, we are not to wonder if the motives which impelled to such enormities should still continue to bring forth bitter fruit in the shape of calumny and detraction. And are there no indications by which we may be guided to a correct estimate or conjecture as to the real character of those motives? Let us see. The South—like her chosen leader, who was vicariously suffering indignities for her sake—was already conquered, disarmed, prostrate, and utterly impotent for further harm to her victorious antagonist. Captain Wirz had been paroled, like any other officer of the defeated armies of the South, and, conscious of no crime, was resting quietly at Andersonville, never dreaming of molestation. What was the necessity, real

or imagined, of the ostentatious and expensive arraignment of this man and his "co-conspirators," and especially the indecent haste and malignant energy which characterised the prosecution? If, to quote the rhetorical flourish of the prosecution, it was because "the blood of those who died at Andersonville cried aloud for vengeance," is it not most probable that it was for vengeance on the real, not the pretended, authors of their woes? And why were not those alleged "co-conspirators,"—those "more guilty" men, whose humble instrument poor Wirz was declared to have been,—why were not they, also, tried, condemned and hung? In his argument against the prisoner, Judge Advocate-general Chipman used the following language:—

"If Mr. Davis be ever brought to trial for his many crimes—and may heaven spare the temple of justice if he is not—it will not do for him to upbraid and accuse his willing tools, Winder and Wirz, as King John did Hubert for the death of Prince Arthur; they will turn upon him and say:

‘Here is your hand and seal for all I did,  
And in the winking of authority  
Did we understand a law.’”

This neat specimen of forensic eloquence receives a brilliant illustration from poor Wirz's dying declaration of Mr. Davis's innocence; but we cannot stop to admire it. The question again recurs: *Why* was not Mr. Davis, with the rest of "the more guilty men," brought to trial? If guilty, they were not hard to find. Mr. Davis lay ironed in Fortress Monroe, and asked nothing more than a fair trial, which was persistently refused him. Mr. Stephens, our honored Vice-President, a man exceptionally inoffensive, and moderate in all his actions, was in Fort Warren. Mr. Seddon, our Secretary of War, was also a prisoner. So were all, except two—Captain W. S. Winder and the author of this work—who were self-exiled in self-defence. Was it magnanimity—an indisposition to further humiliate these incarcerated "conspirators"—that dictated

forbearance after hanging the humblest, and, according to Judge-advocate Chipman, the *least guilty* one of the number?

It is impossible for a candid mind, in view of all the facts as presented in this work, to avoid the inference that some sinister motive, even more unworthy than the desire of revenge, underlay the cloud of turgid rhetoric and denunciation, sham indignation, and abuse, in which this notable state trial was enveloped. As the flying thief, when hard pressed by his pursuers, adroitly joins the hue and cry, and saves himself as much by strength of lungs as fleetness of foot, so did the Stantonian clique at Washington endeavor (and with ill-merited success) to avert from their guilty heads the impending storm of indignation, justly aroused by their inhuman "policy of exhaustion" by refusing exchange. The war was ended: the Andersonville prisoners were pouring homeward by thousands, with the cry of angry inquiry on every tongue: "*Why were we not exchanged? Who and where are the men that are responsible for our long martyrdom?*" The Wirz trial was the parry to this attack.

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## CHAPTER XVI.

A great deal of foolish clamor has been raised about the use of hounds at Andersonville to track escaped prisoners, and so aid in their recapture. But, divested of sensational flourishes, the questions pertinent to this subject are two:—First, was the practice of pursuing and recapturing escaping prisoners of war by means of hounds cruel and inhuman in itself, contrary to civilised precedent and the usages of honorable warfare? and, second, was the method as adopted at Andersonville, under direction of Captain Wirz, distinguished by any peculiar features of cruelty? A negative reply to the first of these

questions will be promptly returned, I believe, by any one who has taken the trouble to inform himself on the following points, which, for the sake of brevity and because they are true, I put in the form of assertions :

1st, The part and province of a soldier is to obey orders and to perform faithfully the duties assigned him. If those orders and those duties are to prevent the escape of prisoners, he must prevent it. If, despite his vigilance, they escape, he must recapture them ; and to this end he must use the most effective means within his reach.

2d, A fugitive pursued in a forest country has extraordinary opportunities of escape, and special means must be used for his capture, not necessary in regions thickly settled.

3d, On the score of humanity, the method was far preferable to the bullets with which the Federal prison authorities were accustomed to overtake the hapless Confederate who attempted an escape.

4th, (as regards precedent) The mode of pursuit and capture that was deemed by the beneficent United States Government proper for a Seminole chief, his wife and little children, guiltless of offence save the crime of owning land which his pursuers coveted, was good enough for a paroled prisoner, who had taken an oath not to attempt to escape, but to look after the wants of his sick and dying comrades.

As regards the second proposition, that is sufficiently negatived by the statements of the prisoners themselves—excepting, of course, the few who were selected as being favorable subjects for Chipman's manipulations, and pliant enough for the purposes of the "Commission." Statements, sworn or otherwise, are hardly necessary to prove that when the fleeing men found that the dogs were nearing them and escape was hopeless, they "took to a tree," until the huntsman rode up and called off the hounds—a proceeding obviously dictated by the commonest instinct of self-protection. In point of fact, the animals referred to under the terrific name of "bloodhounds," were

neither intended for, nor qualified for, any furious assault or laceration; but were ordinary, inoffensive hounds, whose power of scent enabled them to render the one service they were needed for, that of following the trail of the fugitive. This fact and the nature of these dogs were shown in the statements of several of the witnesses. Corbitt, on the "Wirz trial," testified that he had escaped, "and on being hard pressed by the hounds, I took refuge in a thicket of underbrush, and lay down, when one of these ferocious dogs came up to me and rubbed his nose against my own." When asked by the Judge-advocate why the animal did not tear him to pieces, he replied, "the same Power which protected Daniel in the lions' den protected me"!

The ingenious Mr. Goss unintentionally testifies to the natural timidity and comparative harmlessness of "the hounds," by relating his exploit of prowess in intimidating and keeping off the entire pack by wielding a piece of rotten fence-rail. Hamlin also tells, in *Martyria*, (p. 65,) that "the ordinary bloodhound of these regions (the South) is cowardly from degeneration, and dare not face the look nor disregard the voice of man." From all the evidence that I could collect on the subject, during my official duties at Andersonville, I know of but two instances of the dogs even attempting to take hold of an escaping fugitive. One of these was a paroled prisoner, the other a detailed negro teamster. Both had their clothes slightly torn; otherwise they were not injured.

Next to this "bloodhound horror," we are treated with whole chapters on the "negro question," in some of their slanderous productions on the Andersonville prison. This subject is so old, hackneyed, and worn-out, that I would not even condescend to give it a passing notice; but as Butler and the Federal Government made the "negro question" a *sine qua non* in the exchange of prisoners, and most of the authors referred to seem to have been incapable of writing on any other theme, I shall be compelled to notice one or two paragraphs, and then dismiss the subject.

The candid reader of their works does not fail to detect the fact that these men are about as competent to write histories of "Southern Prisons" as the authors of the "Impending Crisis" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were to discuss the "negro question" during the existence of slavery. Says one of this sect\*:—"After their long existence and progress, what have the slave faction left for the historian to contemplate with satisfaction?" It is true, it may not be a "satisfaction" for us to "contemplate" that we have been overcome in war; but even in this we have left us a rich legacy—the memory of our dead. The principles for which they fell will never die with us. Their acts of courage and devotion to our cause will ever be the admiration of the brave and generous of every civilised nation on the globe; and the fair hands of the daughters of the South, with each returning spring, will strew fresh flowers over the hallowed mounds beneath which their dead defenders sleep. Their heroic deeds will be the theme of "song and story" long after these Northern versions of Southern prisons have been buried in dust or consumed by moth. Perhaps it would be as well for some of the defamers of the South to "contemplate" (that is, if the period has arrived for them to be in a contemplative mood) some of the truths that are couched in the words which Lord Macaulay, the great English historian, puts in the mouth of Milton. "When will rulers learn," says he, "that where liberty is not, security and order can never be? We talk of absolute power; but all power hath limits, which, if not fixed by the moderation of the governors, will be fixed by the force of the governed. Sovereigns may send their opposers to dungeons; they may clear out a senate-house with soldiers; they may enlist armies of spies; they may hang scores of the disaffected in chains at every cross-road; but what power shall stand in that frightful time when rebellion hath become a less evil than endurance? Who shall dissolve that terrible tribunal which, in the hearts of the oppressed, denounces against the

\*Augustus C. Hamlin, author of "Martyria: or Andersonville Prison."



oppressor the doom of its wild justice? Who shall repeal the law of self-defence? What arms or discipline shall resist the strength of famine or despair?" Methinks it would be far wiser for Northern historians, as well as some of the present legislators and rulers of the country, to "contemplate" on the dark abyss to which the maelstrom of centralised power is gradually drifting them since the war, than to be writing philippics against an overpowered foe, whose only crime was to stand by the old landmarks of Republicanism as laid down by our forefathers.

We fully recognise and admit the fact that slavery on this continent is dead, that we would not resuscitate it if we could; but we also recognise another significant fact,—that the index of futurity points to a much greater trouble than ever existed in the "slave faction," as they are wont to term the Southern people, viz. the sacrificing of the true principles of Republicanism for a centralised power. These are some of the living issues of the day that should engage the pens of their historians, the thoughts of their statesmen, and the judgment of their rulers. Again says this enthusiastic defender of the "dead issues of the past":—"What besides misery, violence and crime have they (the Southern people) bequeathed to the black man?" This, like the foregoing, is but a divergence in order to strike a cowardly blow at the South. I would just here ask our defamers and the Negrophilists of the North, who was it that took a race of people that in their native jungles of Africa are but little removed from the gorilla, and in the short space of two centuries accomplished for them that which forty centuries had failed to do? The wisdom and learning of the ancient Egyptians kindled no light for them. The seeds of Christianity perished in the soil of Africa; and not until the nineteenth century, on American soil, has the negro been admitted to equal privileges and equal rights with the white man. If it is true that he is in all respects equal to the white race, who was it that prepared him for his sudden change and

escape from bondage to freedom? Was it the people of the North? No! It was the Southern people who raised him from his savage condition, taught him as much of the great principles of virtue and morality as he was capable of acquiring, and transformed him into a being who, according to Mr. Hamlin's theory, is the peer of the Anglo-Saxon. Has the South anything to blush for in this?

The dilemma is palpable. If the Negro is capable of spontaneous development and progress, why, in his native land, has he never risen out of his savage state? If slavery was the brutalising and degrading system that its enemies asserted, how is it that its product, the Southern blacks, are so fit to discharge the duties of citizens? All the difference, be it more or less, between them and their savage ancestors, has been the fruit of a few generations of slavery.

It is to be hoped that these troubles cannot be of long duration. While the thirty-seven millions of whites are augmenting in a constantly increasing ratio, their natural increase being aided by immigration, the three and a half millions of negroes, not recruited from without, show a steadily diminishing rate of reproduction. The solution of the great problem is now growing plain. The longevity of the negro in slavery was above the average; in freedom it steadily declines. In slavery, his food, his lodging, his health and vigor were cared for; care was taken of, and medical attendance provided for, women during pregnancy and in confinement, and young children: these now must take whatever chance poverty, ignorance, indifference or brutality will leave them. The unnatural mixture of the white and black races produces a hybrid type that is physically weaker, more liable to disease, and shorter lived than either of its progenitors. All indications point to the fact that the extinction of the negro race on this continent is merely a question of time.

The control of the once free and sovereign States of the South by this race, that ages of slavery have made ignorant

of just laws or good government, cannot be of long duration, or else I am mistaken in the judgment and common sense of a large majority of the American people. Either the utter annihilation of the pernicious and ruinous system of legislation of the past twelve or fifteen years must take place, or else, judging the future by the past, a central despotism must be the inevitable consequence. We have the form of a republican government, but have lost the substance; our rights and liberties have silently and secretly disappeared through the fascinating charms of hero-worship. Without a speedy change in the affairs of the nation, the fate of republican institutions in all ages will inevitably overtake this much-boasted "land of the free and home of the brave."

Our would-be historians have vainly attempted to shift all the horrors of the war and its sequences to the shoulders of the South; happily, up to the present, they have failed to prove a single point in their tremendous indictments. Volumes have been written, and language has been tortured, to find invectives of sufficient force and bitterness in which to vent their spleen. The pencil and brush have endeavored to portray what the pen failed to supply; but the "Banner of the South" to-day is as stainless as it was when folded at Appomattox Court-house by the hand that drew the sword in defence of the rights and liberties of the people of the South. No foul blot marked their fair escutcheon during the mighty contest; and they now have the proud satisfaction to know that their flag was borne by men like Lee and Jackson and Johnston, and not by such as Hunter, Milroy, Butler, and Turchin. That virtue and patriotism were the beacon-stars that guided the former in their efforts for freedom and independence, and not empire, plunder, and the spoils of war, under the guise of devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

I would say, in conclusion, that for the victim Wirz or the slandered Winder I have no defence to make; as the impartial historian must always place a just estimate on their efforts in

behalf of humanity towards defenceless prisoners of war. The unbiassed reader of these pages will justly appreciate the difficulties under which they labored amid the terrible trials of unequal warfare. That they may have erred in some instances, in their attempts to ameliorate the condition of the suffering captives, may be true ; but their desire and intention to mitigate the severities of imprisonment, as far as their means and their duty permitted, are evident from the record. For myself and alleged co-conspirators, justice demanded that the world should know how unfairly our antagonists have dealt with us, in seeking through false statements to pervert the truth in the matter of Federal prisoners of war. I am fully conscious that in discharging the duty of vindicating myself and countrymen, I have said nothing in a spirit of malice. The impartial tribunal of the civilised world must judge our acts and motives by the facts as recorded in these pages. Another Tribunal will fix the penalty upon those who were responsible for the violation of the "Cartel of Exchange," and the consequent sufferings and mortality at *Andersonville Prison*.

# APPENDIX.

## A

List of Federal soldiers that died and were buried at Andersonville, Ga., registered by Surgeon J. H. White, Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, and Surgeon H. H. Clayton, on the C. S. M. Prison Hospital Register, from the organisation of the prison in February 1864 to the surrender of the Confederate armies in May 1865; alphabetically arranged by States and names, showing the regiments and companies to which they belonged, and date of death. The numbers refer to the graves, as previously described in the body of the work.

It is proper to state, that up to the present date I have been debarred from my Hospital Register, now in possession of the authorities at Washington City, and have had to depend mainly for the preparation, arrangement and correctness of this record on the published statements of Northern writers on the same subject.

### ALABAMA.

7524 Barton Wm	1 Cav Co L	Sept 1 64	475 Mitchell Jno D	1 Co A	Aug 4 64
2111 Berry J M, Sgt	" A	May 17 64	5377 Ponders J	1 Cav Co H	Aug 8 64
4622 Belle Robert	" A	Aug 3 64	5703 Panter N	1 " L	Aug 15 64
5505 Boober Wm	" E	Aug 13 64	6886 Patterson W D	1 " K	Aug 25 64
8425 Brice J C	" L	Sept 11 64	2504 Prett J R	1 " F	June 3 64
8147 Guthrie J	" I	Sept 8 64	10303 Redman W R	1 Cav " G	Oct 14 64
2514 Henry P	" F	June 23 64	4731 Stubbs W	1 " I	Aug 4 64
996 Jones Jno F	" K	Mar 15 64			
				TOTAL 15	(235)

## CONNECTICUT.

2380 Anderson A	14 Co K	June 23 64	7685 Carver John G	16 Co B	Sept 2 64
3461 Batchelder Benj	16 " C	July 17 64	7780 Cain Thomas	14 " G	Sept 4 64
3664 Baty John	16 " C	July 19 64	9984 Crossley B	8 " G	Sept 29 64
7306 Brunkissell H	14 " D	Aug 30 64	10272 Collier W	16 " B	Oct 3 64
2833 Brennon M	14 " B	July 3 64	11175 Callahan J	11 " I	Oct 19 64
3224 Burns Jno	7 " I	July 12 64	11861 Candee D M	2 Art " A	Oct 23 64
10414 Blumly E	8 " D	Oct 6 64	25 Dowd F	7 " I	Mch 8 64
545 Bigelow Wm	7 " B	Apr 14 64	7325 Davis W	1 Cav " L	Aug 30 64
11965 Ball H A	3 " B	Nov 11 64	2813 Davis W	10 " E	July 3 64
12089 Brookmeyer T W	8 " H	Nov 18 64	3614 Damery John	6 " A	July 20 64
12152 Burke H	16 " D	Nov 24 64	7597 Diebenthal H	11 " C	Sept 2 64
12209 Bone A	1 " E	Dec 1 64	8568 Donoway J	1 Cav " A	Sept 12 64
10682 Burnham F, Corpl	14 " I	Oct 11 64	8709 Dutton W H	16 " K	Sept 14 64
10690 Barlow O L	16 " E	Oct 11 64	5446 Dagan Charles	16 " K	Aug 12 64
10876 Bennett N	18 " H	Oct 13 64	11339 Dean R	16 " H	Oct 23 64
5806 Brown C H	1 " H	Aug 15 64	11481 Demmings G A	16 " I	Oct 24 64
5919 Boyce Wm	7 " B	Aug 17 64	11889 Downer S	18 " C	Nov 7 64
6083 Bishop B H	1 Cav " I	Aug 18 64	11991 Demming B J	16 " G	Nov 13 64
6184 Bushnell Wm	14 " D	Aug 19 64	3182 Emmonds A	16 " K	July 17 64
1763 Bailey F	16 " E	Sept 4 64	4437 Easterly Thomas	14 " G	July 31 64
2054 Brewer G E	21 " A	June 16 64	4558 Earnest H C	6 " I	Aug 2 64
5596 Burns B	6 " G	Aug 14 64	7346 Ensworth John	16 " C	Aug 31 64
5632 Balcomb	11 " B	Aug 14 64	7603 Edwards O J, Corpl	8 " G	Sept 2 64
5754 Beers James C	16 " A	Aug 15 64	8368 Evans N L	16 " I	Sept 10 64
11636 Birdsell D	16 " D	Oct 28 64	11608 Emmett W	16 " K	Oct 28 64
4296 Blakeslee H	1 Cav " L	July 30 64	12442 Eaton W	6 " F	Jany 12 65
3900 Bishop A	18 " A	July 24 64	186 Fluit C W	14 " G	Mch 27 65
1493 Besannon Peter	14 " B	June 2 64	1277 Francell Otto	6 " C	May 21 64
2720 Babcock R	30 " A	July 1 64	2612 Fry S	7 " D	June 28 64
2818 Baldwin Thomas	1 Cav " L	July 3 64	4141 Fibbles H	16 " G	Aug 1 64
2256 Bosworth A M	16 " D	June 21 64	4163 Fisher H	1 " E	Aug 1 64
5132 Bougin John	11 " C	Aug 8 64	5123 Florence J J, Corpl	16 " C	Aug 8 64
5152 Brooks Wm D, Corpl	16 " F	Aug 9 64	5382 Fuller H S	24 " H	Aug 11 64
5308 Bower John	16 " E	Aug 11 64	5913 Frisbie Levi	1 Cav " G	Aug 17 64
5452 Bently F	6 " H	Aug 12 64	5556 Fogg C, Sgt	7 " K	Aug 13 64
5464 Bently James	1 Cav " I	Aug 12 64	8028 Feely M	7 " I	Sept 6 64
4850 Blackman A, Corpl	2 Art " C	Aug 6 64	9089 Filby A	14 " C	Sept 18 64
7742 Banning J F	16 " E	Sept 3 64	1025 Frederick John	7 " A	Oct 3 64
8018 Ballentine Robert	16 " A	Sept 6 64	12188 Fagan P D	11 " A	Nov 28 64
12408 Bassett J B	11 " B	Jany 6 65	3228 Gordon John	14 " G	July 7 64
12540 Bohine C	2 " E	Jany 27 65	4 96 Gray Pat	9 " H	July 27 64
12620 Bennis Charles	7 " K	Feby 8 65	4974 Grammon Jas	1 Cav " K	July 7 64
3707 Chapin J L	16 " A	July 21 64	4005 Gulkerman J	Mus 1 " E	July 26 64
3949 Cottrell P	7 " C	July 25 64	5173 Gilmore J	16 " C	Aug 9 64
3941 Clarkson	11 " H	July 25 64	7057 Gallagher P	16 " D	Aug 18 64
4367 Culler M	7 " E	July 31 64	7337 Gott G	Mus 18	Aug 30 64
4449 Connor D	18 " F	Aug 1 64	7502 Goodrich J W	16 " C	Sept 2 64
4818 Carrier D B	16 " D	Aug 6 64	7646 Graig W	16 " B	Sept 3 64
6060 Cook W H	1 Cav " G	Aug 18 64	9123 Guina H M	11 " G	Sept 21 64
6153 Clark H H	15 " F	Aug 15 64	10300 Grady M	11 " B	Oct 4 64
6846 Clark W	6 " A	Aug 25 64	10397 Gladstone Wm	6 " K	Oct 6 64
5799 Champlain H	10 " F	Aug 15 64	49 Holt Thomas	1 Cav " A	Mar 15 64
336 Cane John	9 " H	Apr 2 64	2136 Hughes Ed	14 " D	June 22 64
620 Christian A M	1 " A	Apr 19 64	3 95 Hitchcock Wm A	16 " C	July 12 64
775 Crawford James	14 " A	Apr 23 64	3148 Hall Wm G	1 " K	July 17 64
7316 Chapman M	16 " E	Aug 30 64	3559 Holcomb D	14 " D	July 18 64
7348 Clary P	1 Cav " B	Aug 31 64	1850 Hilenthal Jas	14 " C	May 25 64
7395 Campbell Robert	7 " E	Aug 31 64	3033 Haskins Jas	16 " D	July 8 64
7418 Culler M	16 " K	Aug 31 64	5039 Hollister A	1 Cav " L	Aug 8 64



## Connecticut—(Continued.)

5162 Hally Thomas	16 Co F	Aug 9 64	6902 Mape George	11 Co B	Aug 25 64
5352 Hanson F A	15 "	I Aug 11 64	6340 Marshall L	8 "	H July 20 64
6695 Hodges Geo	1 Cav "	H Aug 24 64	7547 Moore A P, Sgt	1 Cav "	H Sept 2 64
4937 Harwood G	15 "	A Aug 7 64	8446 Mathews S J	16 "	K Sept 11 64
6964 Hoyt E S	17 "	B Aug 27 64	8501 Myers L	1 Cav "	Sept 12 64
7012 Hull M	16 "	E Aug 27 64	9170 Merts C	11 Co C	Sept 18 64
7380 Holcomb A A	16 "	E Aug 31 64	9321 Milor W, Sgt	14 "	F Sept 20 64
7642 Haley W	16 "	D Sept 3 64	5328 Miller H	16 "	A Aug 11 64
7737 Hubbard H D	16 "	D Sept 4 64	6342 Malone John	16 "	B Aug 22 64
8043 Haywood	18 "	E Sept 11 64	6426 Messey M	7 "	E Aug 22 64
8613 Heath I, Sgt	16 "	K Sept 13 64	6451 McGee Thomas	11 "	D Aug 22 64
9129 Hall B	16 "	G Sept 18 64	6570 McDavid James	1 "	K Aug 23 64
9369 Heart W	11 "	F Sept 20 64	6800 McDole John	11 "	D Aug 25 64
9931 Hurley R A*	16 "	I Sept 29 64	10595 McCreith A	14 "	H Oct 10 64
12056 Hibbard A	18 "	D Nov 18 64	10914 McKeon J	7 "	H Oct 14 64
12117 Hancock W	14 "	G Nov 22 64	11487 Murphy W	16 "	C Oct 26 64
12163 Hudson Chas	11 "	C Nov 26 64	11538 McDowell J	11 "	D Oct 27 64
8148 Hubbard B	16 "	A Nov 8 64	12134 Montjoy T	5 "	C Nov 23 64
9340 Islay H	11 "	Sept 4 64	5044 Nichols C	16 "	G Aug 8 64
737 Jamieson Charles	7 "	D Apl 26 64	6222 Northrop John	7 "	D Aug 20 64
5221 Johnson John	16 "	E Aug 10 64	7331 North S S, Sgt	1 Cav "	D Aug 30 64
7083 Johnson G W	11 "	G Aug 28 64	10895 Nichols M	7 "	I Oct 14 64
7365 Jamison J S, QMS	1 Cav "	Aug 31 64	4565 Orton H C	6 "	I Aug 9 64
7570 Jones Jno J	16 "	B Sept 2 64	7511 Olena R	1 Cav "	E Sept 1 64
7961 Jones James R	6 "	G Sept 6 64	8276 Orr A	14 "	H Sept 14 64
8502 Johnson F	1 "	D Sept 12 64	2960 Pendalton W	14 "	C July 6 64
11970 Johnson C S	16 "	E Nov 12 64	3808 Pompey C	14 "	B July 24 64
12340 Johnson W	16 "	E Dec 26 64	4356 Parker S B	10 "	B July 31 64
1590 Kingsbury C	14 "	K June 3 64	3893 Phelps S G	1 "	H July 22 64
5186 Klineand L	11 "	C Aug 9 64	4934 Pimble A	16 "	I Aug 7 64
6374 Kempton B F	8 "	G Aug 21 64	5002 Plum James	11 "	G Aug 8 64
6705 Kershoff B	6 "	H Aug 25 64	5386 Patchey J	1 Cav "	I Aug 12 64
6748 Kelley F	14 "	I Aug 25 64	7487 Post C, Sgt	16 "	K Sept 1 64
7749 Kalty J	1 Cav "	L Sept 3 64	7688 Potache A	7 "	G Sept 3 64
8065 Kimball H H	7 "	H Sept 7 64	9248 Phillips J I	8 "	B Sept 19 64
8866 Kohlenburg C	7 "	D Sept 15 64	9444 Padfrey Sylvanus	8 "	H Sept 21 64
10233 Kearn T	16 "	A Oct 2 64	9533 Painter N P	7 "	C Sept 22 64
3401 Lendon H	16 "	D July 16 64	10676 Puritan O	1 Cav "	L Oct 11 64
5893 Lastry J	10 "	I Aug 16 64	11616 Peir A	7 "	D Oct 28 64
5499 Lewis J	8 "	E Aug 12 64	2804 Ruther J, Sgt	1 Cav "	E July 3 64
6124 Leonard W	14 "	H Aug 19 64	1871 Reed H H	2 Art "	H July 4 64
7912 Lavanaugh W O, Sgt	16 "	C Sept 5 64	3574 Risley E, Sgt	10 "	B July 20 64
7956 Linker C	8 "	G Sept 6 64	4336 Reins Wm	11 "	I Aug 3 64
9219 Lewis G H	7 "	G Sept 19 64	5902 Ross D	10 "	K Aug 16 64
10228 Lee, farrier	1 Cav "	F Oct 2 64	6100 Robinson H	21 "	K Aug 21 64
74 Mills W J	6 "	D Mar 20 64	6796 Ringwood R	14 "	I Aug 25 64
119 Mc. aulley Jas	14 "	D Mar 20 64	8078 Reed John	7 "	B Sept 7 64
2295 Miller Charles	14 "	I June 21 64	870 Richardson C S	16 "	E Sept 9 64
3516 McCord P	16 "	G July 18 64	8345 Ray A	11 "	G Sept 10 64
3644 Miller A	14 "	D July 13 64	7310 Reed Robt K	7 "	A Aug 30 64
3410 Mould James	11 "	E July 15 64	8663 Roper H	16 "	G Sept 13 64
3932 McGinnis J W	15 "	E Aug 17 64	10029 Robinson J W	18 "	D Sept 29 64
4079 Miller D	1 Cav "	E July 27 64	10196 Richardson D T	16 "	G Oct 2 64
4417 Messenger A	16 "	G July 31 64	10416 Reynolds E	1 "	E Oct 6 64
4492 McLean Wm	11 "	F Aug 1 64	12031 Rathbone B	2 "	A Nov 15 64
4595 Marshalls B	8 "	H Aug 3 64	4 Stone H I	1 Cav "	A Mar 3 64
5238 Mickallis F	16 "	F Aug 10 64	234 Smith Horace	7 "	D Mar 29 64
7852 Miller F D	16 "	B Sept 64	2405 Seward G H	14 "	A June 24 64
8150 Modger A	10 "	I Sept 8 64	2474 Stephens E W	1 Cav "	L June 25 64

## Connecticut — (Continued.)

3010 Scott W	14 Co D	July 7 64	12005 Swift J	1 Co K	Nov 14 64
3036 Sutchiff B	21 " G	Jul 7 64	12288 Smith J T	7 " D	Dec 13 64
3041 Stuart J	7	July 8 64	541 Taylor Moses	14 " E	Apl 14 64
3522 Smith J	14 " I	July 18 64	4443 Thompson Wm T	14 " I	Aug 1 64
3598 Sherwood D	1 " D	July 18 64	5427 Thompson F	14 " A	Aug 13 64
4212 Smith C E, Sergt	1 Cav " L	July 27 64	5479 Tibbels Wm	16 " G	Aug 12 64
4316 Stranbell L	11 " C	July 30 64	7723 Tredway J H, Sgt	15 " E	Aug 3 64
4355 Straum James	2 Art " D	Aug 2 64	10035 Tisdale Ed F	1 Cav " B	Sept 29 64
4722 Sullivan M	16 " D	Aug 4 64	10142 Taylor J	14 " I	Oct 1 64
4822 Steel Sam	14 " C	Aug 6 64	11089 Turner H	11 " A	Oct 18 64
5385 Shults C T	14 " I	Aug 12 64	5107 Valter H	14 " A	July 10 64
5363 Stino P	16 " K	Aug 13 64	401 Winship J H	18 " C	Apl 6 64
5712 Steele Sam	16 " C	Aug 15 64	2153 Weldon Henry	7 " E	June 19 64
5725 Smith S	7 " B	Aug 15 64	2601 Warner E	1 Cav " E	June 28 64
6334 Steele James M	16 " F	Aug 18 64	5543 Wickert Henry	14 " C	Aug 13 64
7570 Stephens B H	14	Aug 23 64	5222 Wright C	16 " B	Aug 10 64
7975 Smith Henry	5 Co H	Sept 6 64	4649 Wheely James	10 " G	Aug 3 64
8088 Short L C	18 " K	Sept 7 64	5675 Wenchell John L	16 " E	Aug 14 64
8235 Smally L	16 " E	Sept 5 64	6138 Way H C	16 " K	Aug 19 64
9304 Starkweather E M	1 Cav " L	Sept 26 64	6918 Wiggleworth M L	2 Art " H	Aug 26 64
915 Sutliff J	16 " C	Sept 21 64	8024 West Chas H	16 " I	Sept 6 64
9618 See L	1 " G	Sept 24 64	9028 Williams H D, Sgt	16 " F	Sept 17 64
9987 Sling D	7 " F	Sept 26 64	965 Wheeler J	1 Cav " M	Sept 19 64
10128 Schubert K	16 " K	Oct 1 64	9512 Ward Gilbert, Sgt	11 " "	Sept 22 64
10247 Sparring T	7 " K	Oct 3 64	10033 Weins John	6 " K	Sept 29 64
10476 Steele H	16 " F	Oct 7 64	12600 Ward G W	18 " C	Feb 6 65
10787 Stauff J	1 Cav " L	Oct 12 64	6394 Young C S, Sgt	16 " C	Aug 21 64

TOTAL 290.

## DELAWARE.

8812 Aiken Wm	7 Co G	Sept 15 64	8972 Moxworthy Geo	2 Co D	Sept 16 64
5529 Bolce J	4	Aug 13 64	9580 Martin J	1 " G	Sept 23 64
7016 Brown J H	2 Co I	Aug 27 64	9243 Manner C	2 " K	Sept 28 64
1709 Callihan Jno	1 " B	June 7 64	1671 McCracklin H	1 " B	June 6 64
2698 C onoway F	1 " K	June 30 64	11570 McKinney J	1 " F	Oct 27 64
4294 Conley J H	2 " F	July 31 64	12407 McBride	2 " F	Jan 6 65
12253 Connor G	1 Cav " D	Dec 9 64	9450 Norris Clarence	1 Cav " L	Sept 21 64
16868 Conner C	2 " F	Oct 13 64	6207 Peterson P	4 " F	Aug 20 64
11245 Cunningham K	1 " F	Oct 13 64	8743 Piffer W	2 " F	Aug 14 64
6217 Donohue H	2 " D	Aug 20 64	7551 Reitter G	2 " F	Sept 2 64
6677 Emmett W	1 " K	Aug 24 64	11534 Riddler H A	1 " H	Oct 27 64
2301 Field S	2 " D	June 17 64	6618 Saurot John	2 " E	Aug 23 64
9304 Hanning H, Drum	2 " F	Sept 17 64	6479 Sholder Ed	2 " H	Aug 22 64
8346 Hills W	2 " K	Sept 10 64	6593 S. mble Wm	1 Cav " C	Aug 23 64
5504 Hobson W	1 Cav " E	Aug 13 64	12707 S. Hl James	2 " K	Feby 28 65
9539 Hudson G W, Sgt	2	Sept 27 64	5764 Smith E E	2 " E	Aug 15 64
11634 Hussey J R	1 Cav Co D	Oct 28 64	276 Taylor Robert	1 " G	Mch 31 64
790 Joseph W C	1 " E	Apl 28 64	8082 Thorn H I	2 " D	Sept 8 64
5349 Jones H	2 " B	Aug 11 64	9324 Tilbrick E L	1 Cav " L	Sept 20 64
11410 Kinney M	1 " D	Oct 24 64	11921 Warner G	2 " K	Nov 13 64
8292 Laughlin R M	1 " C	Sept 9 64	10302 Wilds J	2 " K	Oct 4 64
483 Limpkins J H	2 " D	Apl 9 64	193 Wilburn Geo	2 " G	Mch 27 64
5956 Maham Jas	2 " C	Aug 17 64			

TOTAL 53.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

8449 Boissonnault F M	1 Cav Co H	Sept 11 64	9403 Pillman John	1 Cav Co D	Sept 21 64
11700 Clark Theodore	1 " " I	Oct 31 64	6873 Ridley A C	1 " " M	Aug 26 64
11180 Farrell C	1 " " E	Oct 19 64	11716 Russell T	1 " " D	Nov 1 64
5736 Gray G S	1 " " K	Aug 15 64	6847 Stretch J	1 " " G	Aug 25 64

## District of Columbia—(Continued.)

8189 Sergeant L, Sgt	1 Cav Co G	Sept 8 64	8173 Winworth G	1 Cav Co G	Sept 8 64
11742 Stachope W H	1 " " I	Nov 2 64	8007 Wiggins Nat	1 " " M	Sept 15 64
12457 Veasie F	1 " " K	Jan 13 65	10501 Wilson W	1 " " E	Oct 3 64

TOTAL 14.

## ILLINOIS.

8402 Adams H F, Sgt	17 Co E	Sept 11 64	4115 Black John, Sgt	31 Co A	July 30 64
12420 Adder W	80 " C	Jan 4 65	2904 Black J H	21 " E	July 5 64
3840 Adlet John	119 " K	July 23 64	1663 Blanchard L, Sgt	16 Cav " D	June 6 64
8249 Adrian F	Cav 9 " E	Sept 9 64	1983 Bloss P	21 " A	June 15 64
5876 Akens C, Sgt	78 " F	Aug 16 64	11075 Bodkins E L	103 " D	Oct 18 64
8331 Albany D	22 " D	Sept 10 64	2730 Begley J E	21 " D	July 4 64
1264 Aldridge A	Cav 16 " L	May 20 64	12176 B hem J	Cav 14 " B	Jan 14 65
8137 Alexander B	123 " B	Sept 8 64	9290 Bales William	89 " C	Sept 27 64
1423 Allen R C	17 " I	May 28 64	16793 Bolton N P	100 " B	Nov 4 64
10762 Alf H	89 " A	Oct 12 64	10791 Bowman J	103 " D	Oct 12 64
2400 Allison L J	21 " B	June 24 64	3038 Boorem O	64 " B	July 7 64
6710 Anderson A	19 " K	Aug 24 64	13021 Borem M	85 " G	Feb'y 9 65
10242 Anderson A	98 " E	Oct 3 64	11921 Bonser G	89 " F	Nov 8 64
9946 Anderson W	89 " C	Sept 23 64	5475 Bowden W	" F	Aug 13 64
10271 Anthony E	3 " E	Oct 3 64	5346 Bowen A O	113 " C	Aug 8 64
7339 Armstrong R	89 " A	Aug 30 64	5947 Bowman E	123 " F	Aug 17 64
12792 Arnold L	127 " I	Mch 13 65	9328 Boyd B F	Cav 6 " D	Sep 25 64
10979 Atkins E	6 " C	Oct 15 64	11778 B yd H P	14 " I	Oct 31 64
9738 Atkinson James	Cav 14 " D	Sept 25 64	1971 Boyd J E	84 " B	June 15 64
11777 Atwood A	23 " G	Nov 3 64	10934 Boyer J, Sgt	14 " H	Oct 16 64
8046 Augustine J	100 " I	Sept 6 64	11729 Boyle F	4 " B	Nov 1 64
3709 Babbitt John	7 " K	July 21 64	12740 Bradford D	85 " C	Apr 25 65
2593 Babcock F	44 " G	June 23 64	4259 Branch J	28 " C	July 29 64
3783 Bailey P, Sgt	28 " B	July 22 64	1815 Brandiger F	24 " K	June 10 64
12530 Baker James	25 " H	Jan 26 65	1619 Brannock C, Sgt	79 " K	June 4 64
2292 Baker John	89 " B	July 4 64	1578 Brayheyer H	Cav 7 " M	June 3 64
3308 Baker Thomas	Cav 16 " M	July 14 64	3940 Brett James	88 " K	July 24 64
1034 Bales Thomas	Art 2 " M	May 11 64	1669 Brewer Henry, Sgt	24 " C	June 6 64
5848 Barber C F	112 " I	Aug 16 64	6421 Brewer H	78 " F	Aug 22 64
3829 Barclay P	42 " I	July 23 64	3264 Bridges W H	30 " K	July 13 64
12758 Barnard W	14 " F	Mch 12 65	9579 Bridges W J	122 " F	Sept 23 64
10480 Barnes Thomas	135 " F	Oct 7 64	1613 Bridewell H C	33 " D	June 4 64
8458 Barnett J	120 " I	Sept 11 64	2267 Brinke y M, Sgt	16 Cav " L	June 25 64
8762 Barrett A, Sgt	25 " A	Sept 14 64	2656 Britsnyder J	65 " G	July 9 64
12687 Bass J	Cav 2 " C	Feb 2 ' 65	2927 Brockhill J	Cav 4 " M	July 5 64
977 Bastling C	47 " B	May 9 64	3717 Brookman J E, Corpl	44 " I	July 21 64
3275 Bathrick J	Cav 1 " A	July 14 64	8911 Brothers D	48 " H	Sept 16 64
4618 Batsdorf M	93 " F	Aug 3 64	9170 Brown A F, Sgt	73 " C	Sept 20 64
3693 Bayley Frank	Cav 16 " E	July 19 64	12450 Brown H	15 " F	Jan'y 14 65
11917 Beaver M	29 " B	Nov 8 64	5978 Brown J	78 " B	Aug 17 64
11652 Beard J	14 " K	Oct 30 64	9011 Brown J H	12 " F	Sept 17 64
1870 Beal John	78	June 12 6	5324 Brown J M	29 " B	Aug 17 64
6641 Bear D	93 Co B	Aug 23 64	6876 Brown William	Cav 1 " G	Aug 26 64
4573 Beck J	21 " G	Aug 2 64	8062 Brown William	16 " C	Sept 16 64
411 Beliskey J	Cav 16 " D	Apr 13 64	6356 Bryant William C	107 " A	Aug 20 64
1230 Bender George	12 " C	May 20 64	10763 Briden E	35 " E	Oct 12 64
5242 Bennet A	16 " B	Aug 10 64	5785 Duck B F	30 " I	Aug 15 64
6412 Benning John	Cav 6 " G	Aug 22 64	4903 Buchman	Cav 16 " H	Aug 7 64
3315 Benstill John	27 " H	July 15 64	19388 Buckmaster J	79 " C	Oct 13 64
10633 Benton C W	29 " B	Oct 11 64	12362 Buffington B	74 " F	Dec 30 64
8188 Berlizer B	Cav 16 " F	Sept 8 64	5477 Burdes G	89 " A	Aug 12 64
10681 Best William	88 " E	Oct 11 64	4299 Burrows J	90 " L	July 30 64

## Illinois—(Continued.)

7055 Burns John	100 Co K	Aug 23 64	3536 Corwin J	Cav 7 Co K	July 24 64
5936 Burns H, Sgt	Cav 16 "	D Aug 17 64	2677 Corwin J V	Cav 6 "	L July 20 64
526 Burr W B	112 "	E Apl 13 64	6931 Cotton J, Sergt	100 "	H Aug 18 64
1838 Burton O L	35 "	I Nov 6 64	9701 Craig G	23 "	B Sept 25 64
11858 Butler H J	89 "	D Oct 10 64	9367 Craig J	38 "	I Sept 20 64
10362 Butler N, Sgt	89 "	D Oct 5 64	12566 Craig J	Art 2 "	B Jan 22 65
8776 Butler J	89 "	A Sept 14 64	9704 Craig S	23 "	B Sept 25 64
11668utton A R	79 "	E Oct 30 64	10687 Craig F	9 "	K Sept 30 64
9824 Butts John	22 "	F Sept 27 64	1 74 Crandall W M	93 "	A June 15 64
626 Byres George	65 "	B Apl 19 64	2339 Crane M	23 "	E June 23 64
12348 Cadding J C	89 "	B Dec 27 64	2253 Crawford Wm	Cav 16 "	K June 21 64
6356 Callahan C	39 "	F Aug 21 64	10912 Crolley C W	29 "	B Oct 14 64
6505 Campbell J M	120 "	G Aug 22 64	4379 Cook G P	Cav 16 "	L Aug 6 64
10026 Capell C	87 "	D Sept 29 64	12433 Crosby J	90 "	C Jan 11 65
10257 Capsey J, Sgt	90 "	D Oct 3 64	1417 Cross E	111 "	C May 27 64
3556 Carl C C	38 "	H July 18 64	8859 Cross J D	Cav 14 "	I Sept 15 64
666 Carroll J	3 "	H Apl 22 64	7982 Cross J T	21 "	D Sept 6 64
7037 Carroll J Q, Sgt	78 "	I Aug 27 64	6744 Crouse J, Sergt	16 "	I Aug 24 64
3393 Carren O	38 "	H July 16 64	2652 Cruse J	79 "	D June 15 64
6693 Carlirt Robert	113 "	D Aug 24 64	2179 Creman George	24 "	C June 19 64
446 Cault Albert	116 "	A Apl 9 64	10026 Cupell C	82 "	D Sept 29 64
1844 Castle F	103 "	E June 10 64	10257 Cupsay J, Corpl	90 "	D Oct 3 64
7502 Center E R	115 "	H Sept 1 64	3887 Curtis A	16 "	D July 24 64
3907 Charles R J	5 Cav	" M July 24 64	8636 Dake G, Corpl	100 "	D Sept 13 64
6109 Chase E S	23 "	C Aug 18 64	4663 Dalby James	73 "	H Aug 3 64
9095 Chattenay S	82 "	H Sept 18 64	1826 Darling D W	93 "	B June 10 64
10459 Chenly S	79 "	A Oct 7 64	10961 Darum J J	112 "	I Oct 15 64
4319 Chitwood T C	16 Cav	" H July 30 64	356 Davis And	112 "	A Apl 2 64
3205 Chlunworth Wm	9 "	G July 1 64	8753 Davis C	112 "	E Sept 12 64
10551 Choate Wm	Cav 6 "	D Oct 10 64	10603 Davis J	113 "	D Oct 10 64
9935 Chunberg A	89 "	G Sept 28 64	4150 Davis W	Cav 16 "	M July 28 64
6935 Christiansen J	82 "	F Aug 26 64	4048 Davis H, Sergt	38 "	A Aug 27 64
7863 Clancey J W	38 "	E Sept 5 64	12311 Delancey L D	Art 2 "	F Dec 9 64
504 Clark A E	Cav 16 "	M Apl 12 64	7013 Day W H	111 "	H Aug 27 64
7760 Clark C	51 "	K Sept 4 64	9973 Decker C	Cav 7 "	M Sept 17 64
9560 Clirk C	29 "	B Sept 23 64	4608 Decker J P	119 "	C Aug 3 64
8834 Clark F J	Cav 6 "	B Sept 15 64	7150 Demos B F	78 "	F Aug 29 64
12672 Clark R	114 "	F Feb 18 65	2497 Denhart W	Cav 16 "	K June 26 64
5143 Clark Wm	Cav 14 "	K Aug 9 64	4423 Denior E, Sergt	79 "	B July 31 64
9925 Cleaver M	Cav 3 "	H Sept 28 64	7514 Deming Joseph	31 "	D Sept 1 64
8750 Cleggett M, Sgt	36 "	I Sept 14 64	12660 Denton E, Corpl	15 "	B Feby 16 65
5787 Cline John	Cav 12 "	I Aug 15 64	2231 Detreeman D, Sgt	44 "	E June 20 64
12726 Cline M	14 "	B Mar 4 65	5165 DePue J W	16 "	C Aug 9 64
12051 Cline T	15 "	E Nov 16 64	352 Deraus G W	21 "	B Apl 2 64
2237 Clusterman	16 Cav	" D June 21 64	2365 Dricks Henry	89 "	C June 23 64
2048 Coalman H	16 Cav	June 15 64	12547 Dilley A	15 "	E Jan 28 65
2753 Colbern M	73 Co I	July 1 64	1314 Dodson M, Sgt	Cav 3 "	H May 23 64
2214 Colburn Thomas	16 Cav	" G June 20 64	8187 Dock C	Cav 9 "	H Sept 8 64
5597 Colburn Wm	16 "	" G Aug 14 64	3834 Dodd G W	21 "	F July 23 64
300 Cole John	112 "	E Apl 1 64	4267 Dodson R B	Cav 6 "	B July 29 64
7211 Cole W H	112 "	A Aug 29 64	2867 Dooley James	Cav 16 "	L July 4 64
6971 Coller John	6 "	B Aug 27 64	1441 Doran W H	78 "	I May 28 64
256 Collins Wm	93 "	G Mch 30 64	1103 Donen C	6 "	I May 15 64
1198 Coddington M J	93 "	G May 18 64	1727 Dowd J W	38 "	G June 8 64
11719 Compton H H	21 "	K Nov 1 64	1342 Dowdy John	16 "	K May 24 64
2933 Cooret D	78 "	F July 5 64	10113 Dowell J W	112 "	K Oct 1 64
4683 Carey J	38 "	I Aug 4 64	10496 Downer A	24 "	H Oct 8 64
2758 Corey O C	106 "	D July 1 64	12476 Doyle P	65 "	I Jan 11 65
6738 Cornelius Jas	Cav 9 "	H Aug 24 64	12476 Doyle J	112 "	I Jan 17 65

## Illinois—(Continued.)

5053 Drake R R	34 Co H	Aug 8 65	9926 Gaines C	20 Co B	Sept 28 64
10322 Dresser C	24 " G	Oct 4 65	1317 G. L.agher P	21 " C	May 21 64
9578 Drum G	89	Sept 24 65	579 Garvin John, Sergt	59	Apr 15 64
3123 Dudley J W	89 Co F	July 10 65	12501 Gerlock D	30 Co C	Mch 30 65
2566 Dumond P	35 " E	June 29 65	1340 German P	24 " G	May 24 64
9917 Dunn Alexander	75 " A	Sept 28 65	1416 Gibson H D	93 " K	May 27 64
12496 Dunsing A	30 " C	Jan'y 21 65	4301 Gibson L F	73 " I	July 29 64
9937 Dyer J C	30 " D	Sept 17 64	4435 Gichma J, Sergt	Cav 16	" G Aug 1 64
13686 Drew E	53 " D	Feb'y 20 65	1652 Giles J V	89 " H	June 5 64
209 Eadley Levi	26 " H	Mch 23 64	7908 Giles S P	112 " A	Sept 6 64
8045 Easinbeck M	100 " D	Sept 6 64	5144 Gillespie J W	84 " H	Aug 9 64
10909 Easley W A, Sgt	21 " G	Oct 14 64	1499 Gillgrease J	Cav 16	" I May 30 64
5992 Eastman Wm	36 " F	Aug 17 64	1568 Gilmore J	Cav 16	" E June 12 64
4562 Edwards C D	51 " K	Aug 7 64	12731 Gleason G M	Cav 14	" A Mch 4 65
8084 Elliott Ed	92 " B	Sept 7 64	1850 Glicwell F, Corpl	73 " K	June 11 64
9703 Ellis William	26 " G	Sept 25 64	2001 Goffinet P	51 " D	June 15 64
9734 Ellison W	Cav 14	" G Sept 25 64	10307 Goddard H	89 " G	Oct 4 64
2249 Elsin James	112 " E	July 24 64	4203 Gooles H F, Sergt	47 " B	July 29 64
4502 Emery J	22 " K	Aug 1 64	12847 Gordon I	114 " B	Apr 25 65
4979 Emmerson J	Cav 16	" L Aug 7 64	7953 Gore F	36 " I	Sept 5 64
9717 Erb J	9 " C	Sept 25 64	7761 Gore N	15 " C	Sept 4 64
12628 Ermaims F	Cav 14	" M Feb 14 65	6111 Garrig J	78 " F	Aug 18 64
214 Errickson	Cav 16	" M Mch 18 64	12 61 Gott H	39 " C	Jan'y 15 65
2211 Ench W	29 " H	June 20 64	9403 Graber J	24 " H	Sept 21 64
11737 Enrow W	Cav 7	" M Nov 1 64	9312 Graber J F	81 " D	Sept 20 64
2326 Evans J	9 " C	Sept 25 64	2164 Grace W	21 " D	June 19 64
3373 Eydroner R	74 " F	July 15 64	6617 Graham M J	41 " E	Aug 23 64
6268 Fagan O	23 " G	Aug 10 64	10998 Gravel J	51 " C	Oct 16 64
2436 Fandish S	Art 1	" A June 25 64	2942 Greadley H	20 " A	July 6 64
2230 Farmer F	21 " A	June 10 64	4560 Greathouse J	6 " I	Aug 2 64
4991 Farnham C A	51 " D	Aug 7 64	788 Greaves George	16 " K	Apr 23 64
10740 Ferguson L, Corpl	115 " K	Oct 14 64	12116 Green C	79 " A	Nov 22 64
2512 File R	11 " K	June 26 64	11155 Green John	23 " H	Oct 19 64
12628 Fermer J	14 " M	Feb 20 65	7836 Green M	9 " C	Sept 4 64
3854 Finch F M	21 " G	July 24 64	3111 Greenwall B	Cav 16	" L July 11 64
10097 Fink J P	53 " F	Sept 30 64	11778 Greer George, Corpl	120 " D	Nov 3 64
11541 Fish J	65 " G	Oct 27 64	10594 Gress J	29 " B	Oct 10 64
9845 Fisher S F	123 " F	Sept 27 64	12834 Grimmins M A	42 " H	Apr 17 65
2129 Fitzgerald H	Cav 16	" I June 18 64	4083 Griswold J P	79 " E	July 27 64
9992 Flanagan J	42 " H	Sept 29 64	2501 Grogan H	66 " B	June 26 64
6972 Floyd A	7 " A	Aug 27 64	10466 Grower H	42 " K	Oct 7 64
10881 Ford W J, Sergt	17 " I	Oct 13 64	3730 Gulk P	79 " B	July 21 64
161 Folk A P	112 " G	Mch 26 64	5025 Guyen William	72 " E	Aug 8 64
2564 Forney D	93 " G	June 27 64	5961 Gonder H	Cav 16	" B Aug 17 64
8430 Foster A J	Cav 16	" M Sept 8 64	5074 Hageman James	Cav 16	" E Aug 8 64
7720 Foster B B	112 " G	Sept 12 64	4094 Haggard E	Cav 16	" K July 27 64
12473 Foster E S, Corpl	9 " A	Jan 17 65	11959 Haginis W	89 " B	Nov 11 64
531 Fowler John	14 " D	Apr 13 64	2825 Haines Theodore	Cav 14	" M July 3 64
12275 Frame W	120 " E	Dec 17 64	63 Haks William	16 " E	Mch 19 64
12337 Francis J F	12 " I	Apr 19 65	11572 Hall G H	Cav 7	" B Oct 27 64
5933 Franklin H	81 " F	Aug 17 64	12314 Hall H C, Corpl	41 " D	Dec 20 64
432 Fraas Louis	16 " E	Apr 8 64	7194 Hall J L	9 " C	Aug 29 64
4031 Freeman D	Cav 11	" L July 26 64	12223 Hall J L	89 " G	Dec 4 64
2080 French J	129 " B	June 17 63	11 33 Hall Peter, Corpl	103 " D	Nov 5 64
2210 Fritz P, Sergt	38 " C	June 20 64	10061 Haley C H	22 " H	Sept 30 64
1055 Fremont James	Cav 7	" B May 13 64	1241 Hallam Wm	82 " H	May 20 64
497 Fuller Ira B	112 " D	Apr 11 64	2655 Hanna P	21 " G	June 28 64
8114 Funk Wm	26 " F	Sept 8 64	137 Hanna H, Corpl	107 " C	Mch 24 64
2021 Furlough H	23 " B	June 15 64	11188 Hansom D	39 " E	Oct 19 64

## Illinois—(Continued.)

318 Harken John	63 Co E	Apl 26 64	2638 Jackson H	51 Co C	June 29 64
6634 Harlan J C	7 "	L Aug 24 64	10287 Jackson M	123 "	F Oct 4 64
6113 Harrill G	120 "	K Aug 19 64	12797 Janks J P	Cav 3	" A Mch 18 65
2633 Harrington S M	112 "	A June 29 64	3686 Jarvis J	73 "	K July 20 64
11735 Harris E K	79 "	C Nov 1 64	6733 Jennings G B	30 "	E Aug 24 64
10447 Harris G W	9 "	G Oct 7 64	1845 Jenny E H, Corpl	79 "	F June 11 64
8715 Harshman Peter	84 "	H Sept 14 64	2135 Jewett F	14 "	A June 18 64
2677 Hart George	Cav 16	" K June 20 64	1126 Johnson C W	Cav 7	" F June 15 64
2292 Hart W	Cav 16	" K June 19 64	9453 Johnson Joseph	125 "	K Sept 21 64
1980 Harney E	39 "	B June 15 64	1412 Johnson J S	7 "	C May 27 64
10606 Hathaway S	Cav 15	" B Oct 10 64	5595 Johnson Samuel	100 "	B Aug 12 64
12791 Hanch L	15 "	D Mch 18 65	9847 Jones G W	27 "	E Sept 27 64
8608 Hawkins J W	79 "	I Sept 12 64	8971 Jones J	117 "	E Sept 16 64
2326 Hayward W G, Corpl	16 "	I June 22 64	4889 Jones P	41 "	G Aug 6 64
5192 Hayworth F	Cav 7	" I Aug 10 64	644 Jones Thomas	112 "	E Apl 12 64
1852 Hegenberg W	24 "	F June 11 64	2567 Jones Thomas	Cav 16	" F June 27 64
8798 Helch S	77 "	K Sept 15 64	2990 Jones Wm	27 "	D July 7 64
6439 Henderson Geo B	31 "	C Aug 22 64	1764 Jordan B W	84 "	D June 9 64
1162 Henry Wm P	23 "	A July 17 64	9153 Jordan M	38 "	C Sept 18 64
6335 Herdson Wm H	107 "	C Aug 18 64	2961 Joy B	16 "	I July 6 64
8438 Herrell Wm	Cav 14	" K Sept 11 64	2241 Joyce A	90 "	D June 20 64
2365 Hess H	84 "	G June 27 64	10513 Justice H	Cav 7	" H Oct 8 64
1206 Hester John	38 "	G June 13 64	12052 Kane H	95 "	A Nov 16 64
7865 Hicks Geo W	65 "	F Sept 5 64	4308 Kappel H	29 "	H July 30 64
8503 Hicks H	11 "	G Sept 10 64	4743 Keefe James P	Art 2	" M Aug 5 64
1104 Hicks W	85 "	D May 15 64	8348 Kelaze E	29 "	G Sept 10 64
12079 Highland C	Cav 14	" C Nov 17 64	18 Kell M R, Corpl	49 "	D Mch 7 64
725 Hilderbrand N	24 "	G Apr 25 64	7183 Kelly John	75 "	F Aug 29 64
8820 Hill Aaron	115 "	C Sept 15 64	6795 Kelley William	94 "	I Aug 25 64
77 Hill David, Corpl	36 "	A Mch 19 64	5518 Kennedy M	38 "	C Aug 13 64
8721 Hill Henry	11 "	Sept 14 64	12488 Kent J	14 "	F Jan 19 65
4439 Hill J	Cav 9 Co F	Aug 1 64	5707 Kerbey John	96 "	H Aug 15 64
12631 Hinchcliff J	8 "	B Feb 20 65	396 Kiger John	22 "	E Apl 6 64
6117 Hoen Peter	112 "	H Aug 19 64	10320 Kilkreath J	42 "	A Oct 8 64
38.5 Hoffman J	Cav 7	" I July 23 64	82 Kimball James	Art 25	" L Mch 20 64
11847 Hofman R	35 "	C Nov 5 64	158 Kinkle John	16 "	G Mch 25 64
2098 Hook Jas J, Sergt	93 "	E June 17 64	696 Kinderman G	82 "	D Apl 26 64
3255 Hoppeck I	112 "	F July 13 64	7807 Kingham J	38 "	G Sept 4 64
9880 Honeson A F	38 "	F Sept 27 64	635 Kinehauss D	65 "	G Apl 23 64
9214 Homer J	38 "	F Sept 19 64	4746 Kenigge A	113 "	C Aug 5 64
12090 Horn T	86 "	A Nov 18 64	4908 Knight J	9 "	H Aug 6 64
89 Horseman W	Cav 16	" I Mch 21 64	14891 Knobbe P	103 "	E Nov 7 64
5812 Howard D N, Sergt	79 "	E Aug 16 64	4700 Koabl J	Cav 16	" H Aug 4 64
10782 Howard G S, Corpl	127 "	K Nov 3 64	2754 Krall J	Cav 16	" I July 1 64
3211 Howell J W	78 "	F July 12 64	12785 Kreiger J	14 "	E Feb 20 65
11506 Hoyer J	100 "	A Oct 26 64	632 Kaiber John	16 "	D Apl 20 64
5741 Hude C	24 "	F Aug 15 64	1809 Keyser John	32 "	I June 10 64
6035 Hudson W H	107 "	C Aug 13 64	7927 Lacost J M	89 "	E Sept 5 64
9533 Hughes D L	125 "	H Sept 23 64	7299 Ladien J	100 "	H Aug 23 64
12755 Hulse A B	14 "	D Mch 12 65	715 Lambert C	38 "	D Aug 29 64
11140 Hungerford N	108 "	I Oct 19 64	10419 Lamsden W H	78 "	A Oct 6 64
6085 Huntley R	89 "	F Aug 18 64	12044 Lance V	59 "	D Nov 16 64
1136 Hurlburt D	84 "	C May 16 64	12270 Langley G	14 "	K Dec 12 64
1162 Hurry W B	23 "	A May 16 64	5906 Lanner W A	Cav 9	" E Aug 16 64
5019 Hutchins S	104 "	A Aug 8 64	1233 Law Henry	93 "	G May 20 64
4583 Hustand B F, Sgt	92 "	D Aug 2 64	9635 Lawrence L G	89 "	G Sept 24 64
4091 Hybr John	Cav 6	" A July 27 64	18179 Lape J	125 "	A Oct 1 64
3312 Iverson J S	Cav 16	" I July 14 64	10896 Leatherman M	98 "	E Oct 14 64
4132 Jaccards S A, Sgt	29 "	E July 28 64	8464 Leach W	115 "	B Sept 11 64



## Illinois—(Continued.)

4172 Lee A	112 Co B	July 28 64	1337 McMillan W B, Corpl	112 Co E	May 24 64
8524 Lee P, Corpl	16 " A	Sept 12 64	9793 McMiller W B	78 " D	Sept 25 64
963 Lee Thomas	8 " E	May 9 64	692 McShaw B	80 " B	Apr 23 64
1297 Lee W E	Cav 16 " I	May 23 64	9710 McWorthy W M	92 " G	Sept 25 64
11258 Lewis Charles	79 " A	Oct 21 64	3479 Mead G	19 " H	July 14 64
6238 Lewis Thomas	2 " L	Aug 20 64	4648 Medler H	38 " I	Aug 3 64
10148 Lickey J B, Sgt	96 " F	Oct 1 64	6266 Mee William	51 " C	Aug 20 64
8295 Liday J	113 " I	Sept 9 64	2177 Meher Charles	Cav 16 " F	June 19 64
6295 Liken John, Sgt	112 " I	Aug 20 64	2049 Mercenner Charles	90 " A	June 16 64
1685 Linday B	57 " H	June 6 64	2637 Merritt F, Sgt	89 " F	June 29 64
7768 Linderman H A	99 " B	Sept 4 64	7464 Merg F	44 " K	Sept 1 64
6414 Lindsay A	113 " D	Aug 22 64	9145 Meyers A, Corpl	24 " H	Sept 18 64
1818 Linebergh I, Corpl	16 " F	June 10 64	5608 Meyers J	24 " K	Aug 14 64
11449 Linwood J	79 " F	Oct 25 64	2097 Meyers J K	116 " C	June 17 64
12358 Lipsey D, Corpl	Cav 2 " C	Dec 30 64	5432 Myers Samuel	25 " A	Aug 12 64
10405 Lord L B, Corpl	112 " B	Oct 6 64	9183 Miller F, Corpl	16 " B	Sept 18 64
11232 Lorsam C	89 " C	Oct 20 64	3139 Miller H	92 " F	July 10 64
1268 London L	Cav 16 " D	June 21 64	11721 Miller J	21 " C	Nov 1 64
1017 Lowry Frank	35 " E	May 11 64	2257 Miller J M, Sgt	31 " I	June 21 64
2342 Lusk John	29 " B	June 23 64	9795 Miller M	92 " A	Sept 27 64
1456 Lutz John	21 " H	May 29 64	4515 Miller Mac	Cav 16 " C	Aug 18 64
8196 Lyman J	100 " D	Sept 8 64	3953 Mills N	11 " K	July 25 64
11467 Lynch V, Corpl	38 " C	Oct 26 64	10721 Mills S	Cav 14 " F	Oct 14 64
10849 Mack J	Cav 14 " G	Oct 13 64	7989 Mind D	8 " D	Sept 6 64
5390 Madden L	96 " D	Aug 12 64	881 Mitchan A	92 " E	Apr 5 64
11358 Maddock J W, Sergt	79 " A	Oct 23 64	11647 Mitchell J R	89 " G	Oct 27 64
10982 Maddill A	12 " A	Aug 12 64	9753 Mix C	22 " C	Sept 25 64
3935 Malcolm J R	38 " K	July 25 64	4680 Mixwell L B	38 " F	Aug 4 64
2858 Manning A	215 " A	July 4 64	4526 Monecal J	21 " G	Aug 2 64
953 Manty P, Sergt	Cav 16 " E	May 8 64	2646 Morehead J	9 " E	June 29 64
2050 Markman Wm	Cav 16 " K	June 16 64	2559 Morley H	Cav 16 " M	June 26 64
6333 Marriott H	Cav 16 " L	Aug 21 64	9187 Moran F	89 " C	Sept 18 64
2762 Marshall A, Corpl	96 " C	July 2 64	7428 Moran W	11 " C	Aug 31 64
8444 Martin A	Cav 16 " L	May 28 64	10945 Morbley B	48 " H	Oct 11 64
4071 Martin I	9 " K	July 27 64	6402 Mounty R	6 " B	Aug 21 64
12757 Masman S	42 " G	Mch 12 65	3263 Morris B	Cav 8 " F	July 13 64
863 Mason Thos B	93 " B	May 3 64	816 Morris J	15 " H	Apr 20 64
1428 Massey V H	111 " D	May 28 64	130 Morris James	66 " K	May 23 64
746 Master Wm	12 " A	Apr 26 64	13757 Mossman S	42 " G	Mch 12 65
419 Mathening A D, Sergt	79 " I	Apr 8 64	2993 Mulford W R, Sergt	23 " "	July 7 64
12744 Matthews F M	32 " G	Mch 7 65	2334 Mulkey D	89 " D	July 3 64
1061 Maxem H C	19 " H	May 13 64	1190 Munz P	14 " I	Nov 7 64
3230 Maxwell S	Cav 8 " C	July 13 64	50 Myers Charles	Cav 16 " B	Mch 16 64
10219 May M II	89 " I	Sept 29 64	3080 Myers C H, Corpl	24 " F	July 9 64
3109 McCampbell D	104 " B	July 10 64	5038 Myers F	Cav 16 " L	Aug 8 64
56 McCarty Thos	Cav 16 " L	Mch 17 64	1407 Myers P	24 " F	May 27 64
1315 McClusky James	Cav 16 " K	May 27 64	438 Nashen Ed	65 " A	Apr 8 64
4850 McCray A	103 " A	Aug 6 64	283 Neal Joseph	16 " K	Apr 1 64
1617 McCready Wm	96 " C	June 4 64	7439 Needham L H, Sergt	42 " K	Sept 1 64
6513 McCreary J	119 " C	Aug 22 64	9231 Nelson J, Corpl	3 " K	Sept 22 64
5724 McCone R	Cav 16 " K	Aug 15 64	8106 Newberg H	22 " F	Sept 8 64
3050 McCunne H	13 " C	July 8 64	299 Newberg Wm	Art 2 " M	Apr 1 64
3470 McEntire L	Cav 16 " K	July 17 64	5778 Newby E	123 " A	Aug 15 64
5283 McGee Wm	30 " D	Aug 11 64	8129 Newlan H	25 " B	Sept 8 64
11623 McGivens J	119 " A	Oct 23 64	4506 Nicely F	82 " A	Aug 6 64
11952 McLarens B	89 " A	Nov 10 64	6945 Nicholas L C	14 " F	Aug 26 64
1634 McLaughlin B	90 " I	June 5 64	7347 Nicholson R II	13 " B	Sept 4 64
3169 McLaughlin B, Corpl	23 " E	July 11 64	7086 Nugent T	103 " E	Aug 23 64
4725 McMahon M	93 " E	Aug 4 64	12460 Nully C	120 " A	Jan 15 65

## Illinois—(Continued.)

6519 Obevre O B, Corpl	112 Co C	Aug 22 61	3039 Ralston John	79 Co I	July 8 64
10851 O'Brian D	89 " C	Oct 13 61	1011 Ramsay J C	21 " B	May 10 64
1274 Ochley Wm	24 " K	Oct 20 64	1765 Ramsay A B	45 " K	June 9 64
3817 O'Connor M	2 " F	July 24 61	12763 Ramsey T	79 " A	Mch 12 65
1921 O'Dean Thomas	78 " F	June 14 64	10772 Randall C F	124 " I	Oct 12 64
1533 O'David J H	9 " A	June 1 61	8578 Rankin W A, Crpl	Cav 1 " I	Sept 12 61
7751 O'Donnell	34 " I	Sept 3 64	12 60 Ransom J	Cav 4 " B	Feb 19 65
3609 Odem W	" G	July 19 64	7604 Reany J H, Sgt	Cav 6 " B	Sept 2 64
1502 Oglesby D	Cav 16 " M	May 31 64	5938 Redmont John	112 " H	Aug 17 64
1214 O'Keefe M	Art 2 " G	May 19 64	8571 Reed A	98 " I	Sept 12 64
7856 Oldfield J R	Cav 6 " B	Sept 5 64	3496 Reed D	26 " H	July 18 64
9196 Oley O S, Corpl	21 " I	Sept 18 64	12721 Richardson T	34 " E	Dec 23 64
1012 Oleny A	108 " K	Sept 29 64	1616 Richards H	79 " I	June 4 64
9835 Ols n J	112 " K	Sept 27 64	8809 Rickold W	16 " G	July 23 64
6098 Olson J	89 " D	Aug 18 64	2836 Rictor Charles, Corpl	82 " H	July 3 64
30 O'Neill D	Cav 16 " K	Apr 19 64	8632 Ripley J	9 " B	Sept 13 64
10409 Osborn J W	9 " H	Oct 7 64	7718 Riller D	Art 14 " D	Sept 3 64
6774 Oss	89 " D	Aug 25 61	2074 Roberts W W	Cav 16 " I	June 17 64
6123 Ottway D	Cav 8 " A	July 28 64	8110 Robinson E H	36 " A	Sept 11 64
8414 Owens C	120	Sept 11 64	4460 Robinson H B, Sgt	Cav 6 " B	Aug 1 64
10279 O'Mine D J, Corpl	Cav 9 Co E	Oct 3 64	6080 Robinson J B	79 " A	Aug 18 64
5511 Padon C	12 " F	Aug 13 64	10751 Roder F	Cav 16 " G	Oct 12 64
6095 Paine S	88 " B	Aug 18 64	2596 Rodenberger N	96 " E	June 29 64
3408 Paisley F F	120 " E	July 16 64	10184 Roferty J O	Cav 6 " H	Oct 1 64
6301 Parshall J M	114 " A	Aug 20 64	747 Rodgers O	12 " A	Apr 26 64
12357 Parkhurst B	14 " H	Dec 30 64	1807 Rogers Silas	65 " D	June 10 64
6303 Partridge W J, Sergt	30 " F	Aug 20 64	7228 Rogers George	Cav 16 " G	June 29 64
12677 Patterson F J	14 " F	Feby 19 65	528 Rolla E J	103 " G	Apr 13 64
393 Penny James	Cav 14 " D	Apr 1 64	4389 Rosecrans H	113 " A	July 31 64
12707 Penny W	114 " F	Feby 26 65	11473 Ross J W	45 " F	Oct 26 64
7700 Peter H M	107 " C	Sept 3 64	8465 Ross Thomas	113 " K	Sept 11 64
2621 Perkins A E	89 " A	June 28 64	306 Rudd Eras, Sergt	100 " K	Apr 12 64
4853 Perry George	89 " G	Aug 6 64	1294 Rudd F	Cav 16 " L	May 23 64
9313 Perry J	Cav 9 " G	Sept 20 64	2557 Ryan M	89 " A	June 27 64
3553 Perry N	Cav 1 " B	July 18 64	2000 Saddle M	27 " G	June 15 64
12179 Peterson J B	112 " I	Nov 27 64	9345 Sailer J B, Sergt	14 " F	Sept 20
1686 Pettas Wm	65 " I	June 6 64	10512 Sandler L, Corpl	19 " D	Oct 8 64
5889 Pettijohn J	21 " F	Aug 16 64	11289 Sargeant M, Sergt	14 " K	Oct 22 64
12594 Philbrook A, Sgt	Cav 17 " F	Feby 5 65	1902 Savage P P	13	June 13 64
410 Phillips W, Corpl	Cav 16 " L	Apr 1 64	9915 Sanin B	36 Co C	Sept 28 64
4887 Pierce C, Corpl	Cav 6 " H	Aug 6 64	7558 Schrider D	23 " A	Sept 2 64
1506 Pierce W B	Cav 8 " H	May 31 64	7163 Schrider John	44 " K	Aug 29 64
3764 Place S	41 " F	July 22 61	3493 Schannoller C	24 " H	July 17 64
10059 Plamerly H	14 " D	Sept 30 64	10259 Schurtz W	44 " F	Oct 5 64
3679 Porterlange Wm	24 " K	July 24 64	1573 Seltaz Victor	Cav 16 " L	June 3 64
1862 Pollard F	127 " A	June 12 64	11077 Scott H	28 " G	Oct 17 64
9002 Post George	Cav 7 " L	Sept 23 64	4521 Scuyner N, Corpl	64 " G	Aug 2 64
5783 Powell A	122 " C	Aug 15 64	12034 See S	11 " G	Oct 15 64
3058 Powell D	Cav 16 " K	July 9 64	1787 Secley Charles	44 " G	June 10 64
3422 Powers James	44 " C	July 16 64	9235 Sern C	Cav 8 " D	Sept 20 64
23 Preston C W	Cav 8 " M	Mch 8 64	4372 Serens R B	112 " I	Aug 6 64
6307 Price J M	79 " D	Aug 17 64	1333 Setters Geo H	38 " G	May 24 64
9059 Prickett F	30 " E	Sept 17 64	12827 Seward R	61 " E	Apr 18 65
12597 Pratt W	" 16 " F	Feby 6 65	5350 Seybert A J	39 " E	Aug 11 64
10593 Prime D	103 " K	Oct 14 61	9022 Shadrach G H	Cav 7 " C	Sept 20 64
7572 Puck John	122 " D	Sept 5 64	1651 Shauback Ed	44 " E	June 6 64
1143 Puhner Fred	27 " A	May 16 64	8831 Shark L F	113 " D	Sept 15 64
10412 Pynch T	89 " D	Oct 6 64	12149 Sharp A	Cav 7 " B	Nov 21 64
10581 Quinn F	52 " A	Oct 8 64	2579 Sharp A H	22 " A	June 27 64

## APPENDIX.

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## Illinois — (Continued.)

1899 Sharp E D T	89	June 13 64	6105 Swartz A	Cav 7 Co M	Aug 18 64
2347 Shaw J	89 Co E	June 29 64	505 Sweet Wm	89 " E	Apr 12 64
7315 Shaw Joseph	98 " D	Aug 30 64	10515 Tanner J	" A	Oct 8 64
4135 Sheeby John, Sgt	42 " G	July 23 61	502 Taylor George	Cav 16 " M	Apr 12 64
8886 Saerwood J F	Cav 16 " I	Sept 10 64	10036 Taylor H, Corpl	Cav 7 " I	Sept 29 64
7270 Shields J A	Cav 6 " E	Aug 30 64	809 Taylor James	Cav 4 " F	Apr 13 64
12046 Siebert H C	Cav 7 " M	Nov 16 64	12526 Taylor M P	14 " I	Jan'y 26 65
10441 Siffle H	Cav 7 " M	Oct 7 64	1825 Temple I	100 " H	June 10 64
2430 Silkwood H M	89 " D	June 24 64	4466 Terry John	Cav 16 " M	Aug 16 64
1717 Sitter John	Cav 16 " I	June 9 64	12437 Thayer D	64 " E	Jan'y 12 65
12713 Simmons W D	42 " H	Mch 1 65	2415 Thomas A	16 " A	June 24 64
7630 Simpson C	14 " D	Sept 2 64	10411 Thompson D	24 " K	Oct 6 64
12334 Simmons M A	42 " H	Apr 17 65	6491 Thompson F	10 " B	Aug 22 64
909 Sipple A	107 " E	Apr 12 64	7128 Thompson G G	Cav 1 " M	Aug 23 63
12390 Skinner H	14 " C	Jan 4 65	2453 Thompson John	Cav 16 " I	June 25 64
10082 Skinner Wm	16 " G	Sept 30 64	6331 Thompson T	2 " M	Aug 25 64
2585 Slasher H, Corpl	96 " E	June 23 64	16347 Thornsburg N C	79 " A	Oct 5 64
10663 Slick P	9 " E	Oct 11 64	8863 Thorn J	Cav 16 " K	Sept 15 64
9492 Smith C W	16 " K	Sept 24 64	9833 Thurmain J	84 " E	Sept 27 64
5960 Smith George	53 " E	Aug 17 64	46 Tuiler W	Cav 16 " D	Mch 15 64
862 Smith Jno B	Cav 7 " L	Apr 2 64	3074 Topp A	19 " C	July 9 64
12566 Smith J S	115 " D	Feb 1 65	547 Trailer Van Buren	Cav 16 " I	Apr 14 64
10866 Smith N P	23 " G	Oct 13 64	11550 Trask J J	Cav 1 " B	Oct 27 64
10975 Smith O	114 " H	Oct 15 64	751 Trowbridge L	Cav 16 " M	Apr 12 64
4659 Smith William	Cav 16 " M	Aug 3 64	1915 Trout E	21 " F	June 14 64
8223 Snyder B	Cav 6 " B	Sept 8 64	2502 Turnerholm S H	19 " K	June 26 64
8079 Sommers W	40 " F	Sept 7 64	8032 Tucker E	38 " B	July 8 64
2165 Soms	82 " A	June 19 64	12726 Tucker J	7 " F	Mch 6 65
4283 Spangler H J	Cav 16 " L	July 30 64	10832 Tucker J P	Cav 8 " G	Oct 13 64
9092 Spindler W	113 " F	Sept 18 64	10988 Turner S	120 " A	Oct 16 64
11359 Spurlock A	79 " E	Oct 23 64	11091 Underwood D	11 " E	Oct 18 64
4598 Sprague W	Cav 8 " K	Aug 3 64	5183 Vase	Cav 16 " H	Aug 9 64
1667 Springer M	112 " E	Jan 6 64	1078 Vaugh James	Cav 16 " L	May 14 64
12132 Stellhout A	92 " H	Nov 23 64	7765 Vincent L D	Cav 7 " G	Sept 4 64
2532 Standsfield H	96 " H	June 26 61	1026 Voris Ross	Cav 16 " I	May 11 64
1718 Stark F	78 " H	June 8 64	8271 Volter George	9 " C	July 13 64
1018 Stegall J	Cav 16 " L	May 11 64	2015 Vought Wm	24 " H	July 15 64
10737 Stevens S	44 " D	Oct 11 64	5638 Vox Wm	24 " E	Aug 14 64
6202 Stewart F	78 " I	Aug 20 64	6767 Waddle J, Sergt	112 " C	Aug 24 64
4878 Stillwell F H	79 " L	Aug 6 64	2264 Wahl M	Cav 16 " I	July 6 64
1640 Stillwell James	38 " I	June 5 64	9218 Walker George	31 " K	Sept 19 64
10628 Stine A	14 " H	Oct 13 64	12072 Ward R S	15 " C	Nov 18 64
4724 Stopes S W	89 " E	Aug 4 64	11345 Ward G B	Cav 7 " E	Nov 23 64
8451 Storem A	89 " D	Sept 11 64	2488 Ward W J	Cav 16 " M	June 26 64
12190 Storem C	98 " C	Nov 23 64	12392 Wareck N	120 " D	Jan'y 4 65
10440 Strand John	9 " H	Oct 6 64	7895 Warkwich J	93 " C	Sept 5 64
8549 Striker J	11 " K	Sept 12 64	5398 Watts Wm	Cav 16 " L	Aug 16 64
12832 Stringer P	15 " B	Apr 5 65	11619 Waterman L	35 " D	Nov 23 64
9013 Strong S M	95 " B	Sept 17 64	6173 Weaver G	Cav 16 " L	Aug 19 64
855 Stune S L	40 " G	May 3 64	937 Weaver Alex	93 " A	Sept 20 64
8615 Sullivan J	Cav 16 " I	Sept 13 64	742 Weeks Benj	Cav 16 " L	Apr 12 64
12482 Sullivan M	15 " E	Jan'y 17 65	10785 Weedman J W, Corpl	38 " I	Oct 12 64
9325 Sunn C	Cav 8 " D	Sept 20 64	4941 Weinmiller J, Sergt	56 " G	Aug 7 64
11808 Suter B F	Cav 4 " L	Nov 4 64	10001 Welch John	7 " E	Sept 29 64
5515 Sutton M	Cav 9 " M	Aug 13 64	11751 Welch L	21 " F	Nov 2 64
4442 Swanson P	9 " K	July 31 64	10085 Welch G, Sergt	95 " A	Sept 30 64
12725 Steinhaus J	15 " B	Mch 3 65	4358 Wentworth Charles	27 " D	July 31 64
6292 Stewart F	73 " I	Aug 20 64	7426 Westbrook B D	Cav 6 " B	Aug 31 64
12557 Swarts E, Corpl	24 " G	Jan'y 30 65	3667 Whalin M	23 " B	July 9 64

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3910 Wham T	21 Co G	July 24 64	4737 Wilson D	Cav 16 Co M	Aug 4 64
9134 Wheeler J	61 " F	Sept 18 64	9531 Wilson J, Corpl	" K	Sept 22 64
92 Wheelock A	96 " H	May 10 64	11712 Wilson W, Sgt	89 " F	Nov 15 64
1496 Whitmore B	Cav 16 " D	May 31 64	1110 Wimmer G	Cav 16 " I	May 15 64
1699 Whitmore L	101 " I	June 7 64	989 Wink Lewis	Cav 16 " C	May 10 64
5998 Whitney J F	89 " G	Aug 17 64	8755 Winning D	125 " C	Sept 14 64
8713 Whipp Charles	Cav 9 " E	Sept 14 64	6079 Winters Wm	24 " H	Aug 18 64
5613 Wildberger P	Cav 6 " B	Aug 14 64	3743 Wismer J, Corpl	74 " G	July 21 64
5158 Wiley T	7 " M	May 15 64	2301 Wing John	Cav 7 " H	June 22 64
12732 Wiley W P	32 " C	Mch 5 65	8815 Wood	21 " G	Sept 15 64
12671 Wilkes R	81 " A	Feb 18 65	1042 Woodcock R	Cav 16 " L	May 12 64
7810 Wilhelm G A	9 " C	Sept 4 64	3695 Workman James	7 " G	July 21 64
90 Will Gustavus	Cav 16 " E	Mch 21 64	10582 Worthy A A	21 " K	Oct 10 64
9785 Wil J	36 " B	Sept 23 64	2674 Wright J W	35 " C	June 28 64
8310 Williams A	22 " H	Sept 10 64	5265 Wright M	59 " E	Aug 10 64
3254 Williams E	49 " D	July 13 64	12309 Yates J	120 " E	Dec 19 64
10899 Williams G W	Bat 15	Oct 14 64	10766 Yagle C	24 " B	Oct 12 64
11497 Williams G B	15 Co B	Oct 26 64	2391 Zimmerman Philip	Art 1	June 24 64
12780 Willis A P	84 " A	Mch 15 65	72 Zoran Philip	44 Co I	Mch 20 64

TOTAL 850.

## INDIANA.

571 Allen Jesse, Corpl	116 Co K	Apl 15 64	4479 Baker J	9 Co G	Aug 1 64
1917 Adkins George	Cav 6 " D	June 14 64	4563 Baker D W	13 " B	Aug 2 64
3991 Andrews E L	Cav 6 " K	July 26 64	4948 Bayer F	129 " H	Aug 7 64
4270 Anderson D	76 " E	July 29 64	5089 Brenton J W	29 " I	Aug 8 64
5630 Ault J W	40 " D	Aug 14 64	5093 Bowlin Wm	53 " G	Aug 8 64
6921 Alexander S	93 " D	Aug 26 64	5220 Barton E	Cav 2 " G	Aug 10 64
7124 Alexander J D	Cav 5 " K	Aug 28 64	2275 Busick W A, Corpl	101 " F	Aug 10 64
9292 Auburn C	65 " H	Sept 19 64	5442 Bryer P	81 " K	Aug 12 64
9445 Atkins J F	Cav 2 " H	Sept 21 64	5590 Bohems Philip	79 " A	Aug 14 64
9584 Adams H	85 " A	Sept 23 64	5690 Baker J P	Cav 7 " H	Aug 15 64
9613 Allen D B, Sgt	29	Sept 24 64	5794 Boom W P	31 " F	Aug 15 64
9759 Alfred W J	117 Co K	Sept 25 64	5981 Barton George	120 " F	Aug 17 64
10473 Allyn D	88 " K	Oct 7 64	6163 Brookers J M	112 " E	Aug 19 64
10793 Atland C	32 " C	Oct 12 64	6410 Brown J M	66 " F	Aug 22 64
11186 Albin I	89 " D	Oct 19 64	6518 Bartholomew I	99 " A	Aug 22 64
12183 Austin Alfred	5 " K	Nov 27 64	7370 Bamgroover J A	101 " H	Aug 31 64
12518 Amick W	93 " B	Jan 23 65	7794 Barnes Thomas M	Cav 5 " C	Sept 4 64
313 Bash David	117 " C	Apl 2 64	8314 Babbitt W H	29 " I	Sept 10 64
576 Bee Thomas	Cav	Apl 16 64	8397 Bassinger H	14 " C	Sept 10 64
596 Bock Samuel	75 Co I	Apl 17 64	8519 Boyd W F	125 " F	Sept 12 64
838 Brown T	63 " D	May 1 64	9398 Bortley S	88 " I	Sept 18 64
1514 Barry Henry	84 " D	May 31 64	9548 Bray T E	79 " K	Sept 23 64
1603 Boley A J	66 " C	June 4 64	9708 Brown J, Sergt	Cav 1 " A	Sept 24 64
1759 Barra John	65 " H	June 9 64	9777 Birch T A	58 " L	Sept 26 64
2016 Burnett Wm	Cav 6 " G	June 15 64	9793 Bozell J F	40 " B	Sept 26 64
2191 Buckhart E	27 " F	June 19 64	9846 Bixter D	5 " B	Sept 27 64
2222 Brasier S, Mus	19 " I	June 20 64	10350 Blackaber Wm H	42 " I	Oct 5 64
2299 Bumgardner	44 " D	June 22 64	10929 Benton L	30 " H	Oct 14 64
2458 Barrett E	42 " I	June 25 64	11559 Bennett R N	72 " D	Oct 27 64
2874 Bowman John	42 " C	July 4 64	11604 Bemis J M, Sergt	87 " F	Oct 28 64
3044 Bruce J W	Cav 5 " M	July 8 64	11919 Brown D	128 " B	Nov 8 64
3359 Broughton D	7 " K	July 15 64	11930 Bailey George	72 " A	Nov 8 64
3366 Bricker J	68 " C	July 15 64	12019 Bennet A	29 " G	Nov 15 64
4027 Barton J F	52 " G	July 26 64	12178 Booth J	32 " E	Nov 22 64
4035 Ballinger Robert	39 " I	July 26 64	12294 Bennett C	6 " H	Dec 15 64
4251 Bonly James	81 " C	July 29 64	12466 Barry H	66 " I	Jan 19 65

## Indiana—(Continued.)

12504 Balstrum J	93 Co F	Jan 22 65	6147 Denton Philip	81 Co D	Aug 19 64
12596 Branson E	57 " A	Feb 6 65	6 34 Downey S M	116 " I	Aug 25 64
301 Charles James	6 " G	April 1 64	6944 Dowell W L	6 " C	Aug 26 64
625 Connell P	Cav 6 " M	April 19 64	9638 Dunlap W	30 " A	Sept 24 64
634 Claycome S A, Sgt	66 " G	April 20 64	10010 Downs J R	Cav 5 " I	Sept 29 64
1117 Cox Joseph, Sgt	42 " B	May 15 64	10453 Dane Andrew	36 " I	Oct 6 64
1146 Carter Henry	2 " C	May 16 64	10446 Dignon L	35 " B	Oct 7 64
1172 Curry J W	30 " F	May 17 64	10916 Dawson L F	29 " I	Oct 14 64
1433 Currier Wm	87 " K	May 30 64	10954 Dial R	1 " B	Oct 14 64
1523 Crest J D	31 " F	May 31 64	12037 Daffendall P H	58 " D	Nov 18 64
2254 Carpenter O C, Corp'l	29 " D	June 21 64	11172 Davenport J	Cav 6 " I	Nov 24 64
2307 Cottrell M, Sgt	Cav 6 " G	June 22 64	12236 Delashment F, Sgt	14 " B	Dec 6 64
2776 Cooley A	38 " C	July 2 64	12533 Duckworth J	85 " F	Jan 27 65
4043 Clark W	82 " C	July 8 64	12545 Dawley J	73 " I	Jan 27 65
3922 Connolley D	9 " I	July 23 64	12580 Dawson J	124 " D	Feb 3 65
4192 Cox S	66 " E	July 28 64	9226 Diver O	19 " F	Sept 19 64
4917 Clifford H C	Cav 7 " I	Aug 6 64	916 Evans G H	Cav 1 " A	May 6 64
5262 Courtney J F	Cav 2 " L	Aug 10 64	917 Edwards G H, Mus	6 " G	May 7 64
5654 Collar E	120 " G	Aug 14 64	1083 Ellis H C	Cav 6 " D	May 14 64
5660 Crews E M	Cav 5 " A	Aug 14 64	1379 Evans W	75 " I	May 22 64
5901 Clark A	54 " A	Aug 16 64	1346 Eskridge Oakley	29 " D	May 21 64
6203 Chrishfula S	93 " A	Aug 19 64	1994 Edwards J W	38 " G	June 15 64
6477 Croane J J	22 " C	Aug 22 64	2481 Esenthal F	Cav 5 " D	June 25 64
6646 Cornelius E	58 " B	Aug 23 64	4075 Eaton W H	58 " B	July 27 64
6926 Carnahan A W, Sgt	6 " E	Aug 26 64	4973 Ecker J	39 " I	Aug 17 64
7383 Carpenter S	66 " I	Aug 31 64	5676 Evans J	Cav 6 " I	Aug 8 64
7736 Callings W	120 " F	Sept 3 64	7977 Ellis D	20 " I	Sept 5 64
7737 Cramer A	30 " H	Sept 3 64	11520 Elston F	9 " B	Oct 22 64
7899 Cheney James	Cav 7 " I	Sept 5 64	11429 Estelle E W, Sgt	Cav 2 " L	Oct 24 64
8051 Cramton R	101 " I	Sept 6 64	11712 Eldridge E	83	Nov 1 64
8108 Crazen J	53 " G	Sept 7 64	11774 Earl D, Corp'l	Cav 2 Co B	Nov 3 64
8133 Crager J	13 " C	Sept 8 64	12385 Emmons W	5 " D	Dec 14 64
8144 Cooper J	80 " E	Sept 8 64	1482 Frecks F	35 " D	May 30 64
9294 Christman J E	Cav 6 " G	Sept 19 64	1803 Fitter B	66 " I	June 10 64
9535 Collins G	56 " F	Sept 22 64	2143 Fike Tobias	30 " D	June 18 64
9980 Connett Daniel	130 " F	Sept 28 64	3014 Fitzgerald I	30 " D	July 7 64
10084 Conel J	13 " D	Sept 30 64	3473 Fescher D	32 " E	July 17 64
10305 Callan M	85 " B	Oct 13 64	3637 Fuget W	Cav 3 " C	July 20 64
11423 Cafer J H	87 " K	Oct 24 64	8379 Fields N	Cav 6 " F	Sept 10 64
11631 Cummings J W	93 " B	Oct 28 64	8547 Fenton I	72 " D	Sept 13 64
12662 Clark M	101 " F	Nov 17 64	8766 Forward S	Cav 8 " I	Sept 14 64
12173 Cannon A	42 " F	Nov 26 64	9847 Forshua W	25 " H	Sept 27 64
12213 Cregs Wm	Cav 5 " E	Dec 3 64	10509 Farmingham W C	Cav 14 " K	Oct 8 64
12415 Collins W A, Sgt	5 " G	Jan 8 65	11311 Fanter F	Cav 6 " I	Oct 22 64
12559 Calvert G F	Cav 8 " I	Jan 30 65	11536 Fish C	Cav 2 " H	Oct 26 64
4234 Curry W F	Cav 4 " I	July 29 64	12012 Falkerson J, Sgt	93 " B	Nov 14 64
4264 Pummond J H	65 " F	Apr 7 64	12144 Francis F, Mus	93	Nov 24 65
508 Davis J M	66 " I	Apr 12 64	12320 Fross John, Sgt	Cav 5 Co D	Dec 24 64
964 Darker Wm	12 " C	May 8 64	11723 Felnick H	10 " F	Mch 4 65
2205 Denny John	44 " E	June 19 64	98 Graham Wm	6 " G	Mch 22 64
3157 Detrich C	29 " K	July 11 64	322 Gladman H	110 " B	Apr 1 64
3419 Dusan J	6 " D	July 16 64	1048 Goodwin Wm	Cav 2 " M	May 12 64
4021 Develin E	35 " B	July 26 64	1165 Grimes F O	66 " I	May 17 64
4029 Decer P	32 " K	July 26 64	1215 Garver John	29 " F	May 19 64
4124 Dill C P	42 " F	July 27 64	1312 Gullen William	Cav 7 " L	May 23 64
5255 Davis K	13 " D	Aug 10 64	1594 Griffin William	Cav 6 " I	June 3 64
5367 Dunben M	36 " E	Aug 11 64	2337 Gray D L	22 " I	June 22 64
5420 Delup Z S	13 " D	Aug 12 64	2386 Guthrie W B	80 " C	June 24 64
5681 Dallinger W C	38 " E	Aug 14 64	2418 Gillard Wm	120 " C	June 24 64

## Indiana—(Continued.)

8573 Gibbons W T	128 Co I	July 1964	9911 Haghton J	2 Co D	Sept 28 64
4179 Gould Wm	66 "	E July 28 64	9933 Harrington O	30 " I	Sept 28 64
4273 Gilbert H A, Sgt	Cav 2 " K	July 29 64	10123 Hoffman J	80 " C	Oct 1 64
4347 Galliger Wm	7 " B	July 31 64	10393 Hunstler W H, Sgt	38 " E	Oct 4 64
4901 Gerard H	35 " G	Aug 6 64	10522 Hoagler N C	39 " E	Oct 8 64
6189 Goodwin I	20 " F	Aug 19 64	10613 Harris W C	13 " D	Oct 10 64
6393 Gordon W M	74 " G	Aug 21 64	10820 Hector E	13 " D	Oct 12 64
6493 Goodridge E, Corpl	91 " H	Aug 23 64	11231 Haskins H	99 " A	Oct 20 64
7293 Grass C	32 " H	Aug 30 64	11243 Hasfle J, Mus	1 " F	Oct 21 64
7321 Gray H F	Cav 2 " C	Aug 30 64	11790 Hill R	14 " D	Nov 4 64
7693 Gerber I	30 " C	Sept 3 64	12249 Hamilton D	13 " B	Dec 9 64
8546 Galliger P	58 " C	Sept 12 64	12536 Hall H H	2 " E	Jan 27 65
8791 Gagham Wm	35 " K	Sept 14 64	6414 Ihn C	129 " B	Aug 22 64
9112 Green S	72 " E	Sept 18 64	8963 Igo T, Corp'l	4 " E	Sept 16 64
9114 Gillan J	29 " F	Sep 18 64	670 Johnson Isaac	5 " C	Apr 12 64
10782 Griswold Thomas	2 " F	Oct 12 64	1931 Jennings C, Corpl	Cav 6 " I	June 14 64
11469 Gordon J W	13 " D	Oct 24 64	2212 Jackson John	22 " C	June 20 64
11591 Greenwood W	3 " C	Oct 28 64	2353 Jones Wm M	63 " D	June 23 64
12216 Grant H G	5 " G	Dec 3 64	3311 Jasper Wm	38 " I	July 10 64
12398 Garnet T	6 " E	Jan 5 65	5245 Judd Henry, Sgt	2 " D	Aug 10 64
12483 Green Wm	39 " E	Jan 19 65	6172 Julerso H	Cav 2 " D	Aug 19 64
630 Hollar John	Cav 5 " I	April 19 64	6111 Jones H C	5 " C	Aug 20 64
879 Jlenick Wm	30 " F	May 4 64	7100 Jones A	88 " I	Aug 28 64
1933 Hall L S	117 " C	June 14 64	9948 Johnson J	Cav 7 " A	Sept 28 64
2118 Hillard J	116 " D	June 17 64	12517 Jones J	120 " C	Jan 24 65
2130 Hodges J	7 " C	June 18 64	12799 Johnson H	40 " C	Mch 19 65
2379 Hustin James	74 " B	June 23 64	417 Kistner George	42 " B	Apr 17 64
2392 Hodges S	9 " F	June 24 64	618 Kinnan A	56 " G	Apr 18 64
2629 Humphrey I	3 " C	June 23 64	858 Ketchum G W, Sgt	Cav 5 " I	May 3 64
2768 Hendricks J	Cav 2 " C	July 2 64	2036 Kelly John, Sgt	Cav 5	June 15 64
2768 Higgins M P	Cav 3 " C	July 2 64	2407 Kennedy Amos	2 Co H	June 24 64
2793 Hodges W J	5 " F	July 2 64	1908 Kelso E O	Cav 3 " C	June 13 64
2812 Hillman H	65 " G	July 3 64	2327 Kanga J	74 " E	June 26 64
2974 Hamilton James	7 " K	July 7 64	3047 Kennedy J W, Corpl	3 " I	July 8 64
3289 Hine S	68 " A	July 14 64	4024 Keys Wm	72 " E	July 26 64
3507 Hodgen J W	80 " G	July 18 64	5149 Keller W J, Sgt	Cav 4 " H	Aug 9 64
4487 Hanger L S	65 " A	July 1 64	5253 Kocher T	29 " I	Aug 10 64
5362 Hart J R	88 " H	Aug 11 64	5722 Kern W	25 " H	Aug 15 64
5673 Hittle B	Cav 6 " L	Aug 14 64	6596 Kelly John	32 " C	Aug 23 64
5695 Helville N G	20 " F	Aug 15 64	7085 Kames J	128 " F	Aug 23 64
5872 Heah Jacob	20 " G	Aug 16 64	8621 King D	81 " A	Sept 13 64
6076 Hearne John	Cav 5 " F	Aug 18 64	10689 Keller I	49 " B	Oct 11 64
6198 Hershton A	4 " M	Aug 19 64	12278 Kulling I	79 " A	Dec 12 64
6491 Hendricks I	129 " H	Aug 23 64	12587 Keef P, Corpl	Cav 10 " C	Feb 4 65
7031 Hartsack I	30 " A	Aug 27 64	1041 Lewis J	6 " H	May 12 61
7790 Hunter J M	42 " F	Sept 4 64	1239 Lawrence R J	30 " G	May 20 64
7837 Hammond G W, Sgt	65 " D	Sept 4 64	1261 Lower N G	116 " I	May 21 64
7903 Halfree J A	32 " A	Sept 5 64	2615 Lewis James	65 " F	June 28 64
7971 Hamilton P S	7 " E	Sept 6 64	2745 Luff C	58 " I	July 1 64
8091 Hughes W H, Corp'l	81 " D	Sept 7 64	3029 Lewis J	Cav 8 " C	July 7 64
8347 Hart A	7 " A	Sept 10 64	3767 Lannon J S	128 " F	July 22 64
8541 Haff M	Bat 4	Sept 12 64	3890 Lawrence D	80 " A	July 24 64
8631 Hunter H	42 Co F	Sept 13 64	4548 Lyons Wm	35 " A	Aug 2 64
8778 Haynes W	30 " G	Sept 14 64	5014 Lee John	Cav 8 " C	Aug 8 64
8836 Higgins John W	Cav 3 " C	Sept 15 64	5585 Lawson William	75 " A	Aug 14 64
8967 Holloway J	Cav 5 " M	Sept 16 64	5616 Lawyer James	80 " B	Aug 14 64
9073 Hubbner F	Cav 4 " E	Sept 18 64	6775 Lyons Wm	1 " E	Aug 25 64
9329 Hurst R V, Corp'l	36 " B	Sept 20 64	7162 Lowery D	Cav 2 " G	Aug 25 64
9429 Higgins W E	53 " H	Sept 21 64	8607 Lunger A	Cav 7 " M	Sept 12 64



## Indiana—(Continued.)

9256 Liggett	52 Co G	Sept 10 64	11746 McCarty A	7 Co A	Nov 2 64
10508 Lewis R	Cav 7 " C	Oct 8 64	11857 McCarty I	6 " A	Nov 6 64
11152 Lash J	101 " B	Oct 18 64	11946 Miller F B	30 " C	Nov 10 64
11715 Lakin A	Cav 7	Nov 1 64	12548 Madlener L	12 " K	Jan 27 65
12250 Lawrence B T	42 Co D	Dec 9 64	12563 McFall I	30 " A	Jan 31 65
130 McCarty John	66 " D	Mch 23 64	12624 Manifold W	Cav 6 " I	Feb 9 65
621 Mullen James	Cav 6 " G	Apl 19 64	12639 Montgomery W	Cav 5 " G	Feb 17 65
446 Masters Wm	65 " G	Apl 26 64	12709 Maloy I	Cav 11 " G	Feb 28 65
841 Milton John	18 " C	May 1 64	2007 Nossman G	117 " G	June 15 64
903 Mytinger Wm	117 " F	May 5 64	3205 Newcomb George	22 " A	July 12 64
954 Milburn J	6 " K	May 8 64	3519 Nucha S	Cav 3 " I	July 18 64
1090 Moore Peter	6 " I	May 14 64	4627 Napper W H, Sgt	6 " I	Aug 3 64
1405 Miller Jacob	74 " E	May 27 64	6528 Norton N A	38 " B	Aug 23 64
1516 Martin Geo, Sgt	Cav 3 " C	May 31 64	10187 Note John H	39 " F	Oct 1 64
1860 Merritt H	30 " G	June 12 64	12326 Nichols J	38 " G	Dec 5 64
2240 Mitchell J J	30 " D	June 20 64	9494 Newberry M	Cav 7 " L	Sept 21 64
2397 Miliken S L	Cav 1 " G	June 24 64	342 O'Neil Thomas	6 " G	Apl 2 64
2511 Moneyhon B	38 " D	June 26 64	1874 Oliver John, Corpl	42	June 12 64
2608 Marsh J	88 " D	June 28 64	2778 Oliver H H	Cav 5 Co M	July 2 64
5 Moodie Z	119 " K	Mch 31 64	5226 Oliver J	120 " K	Aug 10 64
3387 Mank E	80 " E	July 16 64	5361 Osborn J	73 " E	Aug 11 64
3633 Marlit J	80 " H	July 20 64	7863 Oliver J	19 " D	Sept 5 64
3884 Mulchy J	35 " A	July 24 64	7911 O'Conner Thomas	Cav 5 " B	Sept 5 64
4010 Mercer John	12 " F	July 26 64	10940 Olinger E	65 " A	Oct 14 64
4388 Malshy F	Cav 14 " A	July 31 64	12514 Ortell M	85 " G	Jan 27 64
4959 McDall R	19 " A	Aug 7 64	12590 Ousley W J	7 " A	Feb 5 65
5562 Manihan J	38 " D	Aug 13 64	287 Peache Cyrus	66 " D	Apl 1 64
5618 Mageon J	Cav 7 " A	Aug 14 64	559 Pashby John	Cav 6 " C	Apl 15 64
5703 Mensome S, Sergt	42 " E	Aug 15 64	3434 Pavy W	123 " A	July 17 64
5713 Monroe S	83 " F	Aug 15 64	3738 Palmer A	42 " F	July 21 64
5767 Montgomery R	80 " F	Aug 15 64	4068 Parker E, Sgt	29 " A	July 27 64
5863 Michael S	7 " I	Aug 16 64	4171 Park John	129 " B	July 28 64
6461 Mitchell J H	30 " I	Aug 22 64	4551 Pettis H	53 " C	Aug 2 64
6521 Monroe H J, Sgt	44 " G	Aug 22 64	4553 Pruitt H C	Cav 7 " K	Aug 2 64
6566 Mathews M	42 " K	Aug 23 64	5627 Prentice J M	22 " K	Aug 14 64
7043 Milsker J	5 " D	Aug 27 64	6159 Penat Alexander	38 " B	Aug 19 64
7233 Matheny N, Sgt	42 " A	Aug 29 64	6278 Patterson E	Cav 4 " G	Aug 20 64
7272 McQuestion J O	13 " B	Aug 30 64	6874 Parten D R	65 " F	Aug 26 64
7510 Myers A	29 " E	Sept 1 64	7710 Plough J W, Sgt	89 " D	Sept 3 64
7820 Moore G, Corp'l	101 " F	Sept 4 64	8661 Pratt William	29 " F	Sept 13 64
7973 Mine John N	2 " H	Sept 6 64	9196 Plumer A	2 " D	Sept 18 64
8007 Miller W W	101 " B	Sept 6 64	9705 Pope I T, Sgt	Cav 5 " G	Sept 24 64
8176 McCoy W, Sgt	66 " B	Sept 8 64	9709 Patterson N S	93 " G	Sept 24 64
8389 Murphy J	9 " E	Sept 10 64	10128 Packett T C, Sgt	39 " F	Oct 1 64
8351 McElvain J	93 " E	Sept 15 64	11880 Pangburn, Sgt	20 " B	Nov 6 64
8925 Myers J	143 " D	Sept 16 64	12572 Potts I	99 " H	Feb 2 65
9575 Morrison J	4 " B	Sept 23 64	12588 Phepps A	30 " D	Feb 4 65
9600 Miller J	Cav 7 " G	Sept 23 64	1249 Packer Samuel B	Cav 6 " G	May 29 64
9856 Murgu A	35 " D	Sept 27 64	872 Remy John	66 " B	May 4 64
10231 Monay G W	7 " E	Oct 2 64	944 Reed R	57 " F	May 7 64
10245 McFarney J	93 " B	Oct 3 64	1065 Remcett L	65 " H	May 13 64
10394 Maples H	29 " H	Oct 6 64	1558 Roll N C	117 " F	June 2 64
10691 Murphy F	35 " B	Oct 13 64	1696 Reese L	116 " I	June 7 64
10995 McDonald I	74 " B	Oct 16 64	2140 Robinson L	7 " I	June 18 64
11166 Mills Milton	26 " D	Oct 18 64	4039 Rogman	33 " I	July 26 64
11271 Mitchell I	7 " K	Oct 21 64	4165 Reirgs K N	39 " K	July 28 64
11585 McCarty A	7 " A	Oct 23 64	4406 Richardson I	85 " I	July 31 64
11665 McBeth I C	28 " K	Oct 30 64	5180 Rawlings J W	117 " F	Aug 9 64
11830 Murphy F	35 " C	Oct 31 64	5259 Rains G D	4 " G	Aug 10 64

## Indiana—(Continued.)

5454 Ritter Benjamin	29 Co K	Aug 12 64	6706 Sipe J	82 Co A	Aug 24 64
5542 Ralph G	63 " F	Aug 13 64	6830 Strong L	9 " F	Aug 25 64
6247 Roundbush Daniel	6 " B	Aug 20 64	7120 Spellman J	80 " F	Aug 28 64
6383 Redyard A	65 " F	Aug 21 64	7264 Shaver F	129 " I	Aug 10 64
6754 Russell J	7 " K	Aug 24 64	7633 Snyder L	Cav 6 " A	Sept 3 64
7677 Ringold I	Cav 7 " I	Sept 3 64	7822 Sanders D	7 " I	Sept 4 64
8488 Russmore E	Cav 2 " C	Sept 11 64	8058 Suthlen J H	65 " E	Sept 7 64
8577 Redman N E	80 " F	Sept 12 64	8107 Starkey I	Cav 6 " I	Sept 7 64
9521 Richardson John	86 " D	Sept 21 64	8262 Sizeman I	123 " B	Sept 9 64
9547 Riggs L	19 " E	Aug 23 64	8313 S agewald J M, Sgt	22 " K	Sept 10 64
10829 Reeves Wm	42 " F	Oct 13 64	8 23 Stillenbarger F	21 " I	Sept 13 64
11416 Rierdon M D	Bat 5	Oct 24 64	8606 Sylvanus J J	35 " G	Sept 13 64
11451 Rutger W, Corpl	44 Co D	Oct 25 64	8727 Shoel J P	30 " B	Sept 14 64
11935 Russell W H	13 " C	Nov 9 64	8910 Storm L M, Sgt	6 " A	Sept 16 64
12454 Robinson R	8 " G	Jan 14 65	9093 Simmons J	84 " I	Sept 18 64
12523 Richardson E	127 " E	Jan 26 65	9212 Sharp D M	13 " E	Sept 19 64
1440 Ryan Mart'n	35 " B	May 28 64	9746 Sharpless W	43 " G	Sept 23 64
6707 Rawlings E, Sgt	66 " C	Aug 24 64	9633 Smith S B	17 " F	Sept 24 64
86 Smiley ———	65 " I	Mch 21 64	9 07 Skeels W	65 " A	Sept 26 64
129 Stein Thomas	66 " D	Mch 23 64	10790 Smith George	131 " D	Oct 12 64
205 Stonts ———	65 " I	Mch 28 64	10949 Smith I	39 " I	Oct 14 64
768 Sanderson H	Cav 6 " G	Apl 27 64	11036 S oat G W, Sgt	44 " B	Oct 16 64
817 Sears I	65 " I	Apl 30 64	111 7 Seigferd G H	Cav 4 " I	Oct 19 64
901 Shick Ell	20 " C	May 5 64	11427 Sweitzer J	2 " G	Oct 24 64
1039 Smith M C, Corp	Bat 24	May 12 64	11842 Shaw W R	99 " B	Nov 5 64
1331 Smith H	86 Co A	May 24 64	11939 Shoe G W	74 " E	Nov 12 64
1400 Sapp A J	44 " H	May 26 64	11984 Steamer F	29 " F	Nov 13 64
1430 Swindle T O, Sgt	82 " A	May 28 64	12113 Scarff F	Cav 6 " D	Nov 21 64
1501 Smith L	116 " A	May 31 64	12381 Starke M S	93 " D	Jan 2 65
1611 Schröder W	41 " A	June 4 64	12492 Salts H C	Cav 4 " F	Jan 20 65
1690 Sparks L D	66 " D	June 7 64	12582 Smith D H	Cav 12 " H	Feb 3 65
1732 Search C	Cav 5 " D	June 8 64	12615 Sides G	66 " A	Feb 8 65
2079 Shigley T W	10 " H	June 17 64	12666 Smare C	Cav 2 " G	Feb 17 65
2083 Smith D	Cav 6 " L	June 17 64	12724 Stewart E B	38 " E	Mar 3 65
2218 Smudley W	5 " E	June 20 64	12809 Staley G W	72 " A	Mar 24 65
2318 Swala J W	30 " A	June 22 64	2625 S ittershwait A	82 " I	June 28 64
2420 Snow J	Cav 5 " G	June 24 64	518 Tenher James	117 " I	Apl 13 64
2447 Stafford J W	68 " I	May 25 64	3778 Tunblora B	65 " B	July 22 64
2740 Smith J	65 " H	July 1 64	3791 Thompson T	Cav 6 " C	July 22 64
2799 Stanchley Wm	5 " K	July 2 64	4733 Tooley G W	42 " H	Aug 4 64
2923 Stofer L, Sgt	29 " B	July 5 64	5065 Truman L H, Sgt	Cav 6 " G	Aug 8 64
3416 Spencer M	80 " K	July 16 64	5403 Taylor N	63 " I	Aug 12 64
4014 Shields J	128 " F	July 26 64	6509 Tooley W R, Corpl	42 " H	Aug 22 64
4054 Smith J W	38 " G	July 27 64	6719 Todd T	6 " B	Aug 24 64
4062 Smith H	79 " H	July 27 64	7096 Thomas H D	42 " I	Aug 28 64
4088 Schneider S A	Cav 8	July 27 64	7442 Taylor George H	Cav 4 " M	Sept 1 64
4229 Sollman C, Sgt	35 Co D	July 29 64	8435 Trumble D A	30 " A	Sept 11 64
4418 Stevens M	Cav 6 " M	July 31 64	8525 Taylor E	25 " I	Sept 12 64
4630 Snider D	117 " K	Aug 3 64	10438 Thomas M	Cav 2	Oct 6 64
4799 Summersvolt V	29 " A	Aug 5 64	12337 Tucer B, Cit		Nov 26 64
5254 Scott B	9 " D	Aug 10 64	12609 Terhune C	Cav 9 Co A	Feb 7 65
5418 Smith Samuel E	9 " C	Aug 12 64	10219 Tasnahet Charles, Sgt	31 " E	Oct 2 64
5513 Shoemaker E V	Cav 5 " I	Aug 13 64	10336 Underwood P	Cav 7 " C	Sept 5 64
5514 Sims S	101 " B	Aug 13 64	16700 Upton F M	52 " A	Oct 12 64
5571 Sackett I	Cav 6 " G	Aug 14 64	1717 Volt T	Cav 6 " K	June 8 64
5611 Stockman L M	68 " E	Aug 14 64	5363 Venome James	30 " K	Aug 11 64
5884 Standish M	66 " B	Aug 16 64	6250 Vanose J	93 " B	Aug 20 64
5977 S eckhoff G	19 " I	Aug 17 64	7691 Verhouse D	42 " A	Sept 3 64
6044 Stout H	7 " G	Aug 18 64	135 Windinger J	117 " G	Mch 24 64

## Indiana—(Continued.)

886 Walters J H, Corpl	Cav 6 Co G	May 5 64	7191 Wagoner E	42 Co A	Aug 29 64
934 Williams A	6 " G	May 7 64	7349 Witzgall John	2 " D	Aug 31 64
1194 Wright Samuel	Cav 6 " I	May 18 64	8943 Wiber Charles	13 " F	Sept 16 64
1776 White P	Cav 6 " C	June 9 64	9228 White W	7 " E	Sept 19 64
1812 Wise Eli	88 " D	June 10 64	9316 Watkins J	81 " A	Sept 20 64
1918 Warren E	65 " H	June 14 64	6418 Wellington H	129 " I	Sept 21 64
2107 Williams F	38 " F	June 17 64	9501 Wilson J B	6 " E	Sept 21 64
2242 West E	Cav 7 " H	June 20 64	9998 Wagner F	7 " D	Sept 29 64
2363 Woodward W W	29 " A	June 23 64	10648 Ward J	29 " G	Oct 11 64
2417 Wilson J N	75 " G	June 24 64	11141 Whitehead N B	Cav 5 " L	Oct 18 64
2467 Warden I	44 " B	June 25 64	11424 White R B	6 " D	Oct 24 64
2554 Warren E	37 " I	June 27 64	11602 Walters J	5 " I	Oct 28 64
2670 Ward J	79 " F	June 29 64	12708 Winebrook P	35 " B	Nov 18 64
2900 Wyn W E	13 " D	July 5 64	12316 Werper J	32 " E	Dec 20 64
2929 Wislake I	116 " I	July 5 64	12341 White J	7 " A	Dec 26 64
2934 Wicks L	Cav 6 " H	July 6 64	124 2 Wel's J M	13 " D	Jan 16 65
4528 Whitehead J	29 " I	Aug 2 64	12497 What J	93 " B	Jan 21 65
4639 Winship James	36 " K	Aug 4 64	12737 Wade W	Cav 10 " M	Mch 6 65
4826 Witt T	125 " D	Aug 5 64	3337 Weltz Ira, Sergt	4 " B	July 23 64
5399 Wade C	81 " K	Aug 12 64	6060 West S N, Corpl	7 " B	Aug 17 64
5547 Waynin J H	Cav 4 " I	Aug 13 64	9920 Williams J A, Sergt	38 " C	Sept 28 64
6132 Washburn R H	Cav 6 " A	Aug 19 64	5035 Younce Chas. A	Cav 7 " I	Aug 8 64
2900 Winders A	120 " I	Aug 21 64	5838 Yorker Daniel	28 " B	Aug 16 64
6524 Wagner M	Cav 5 " I	Aug 25 64	1540 Zuet J	65 " H	June 1 64
7184 Winters F W	84 " C	Aug 29 64	TOTAL 593.		

## IOWA.

5560 Allen N	3 Co K	Aug 13 64	10901 Chapman J	3 Co G	Oct 14 64
8974 Ankobus L, Corpl	6 " I	Sept 17 64	12230 Chamberlain J B	Cav 8 " A	Dec 6 64
9472 Ashford A W	11 " C	Sept 21 64	2903 Davis S	3 " E	June 30 64
11784 Alderman W W	31 " F	Nov 4 64	4206 Davis J	15 " D	July 29 64
11896 Austjn Wm	Cav 3 " A	Nov 7 64	9229 Davis H	17 " A	Sept 19 64
1293 Barteck C P	5 " K	May 23 64	4675 Dermott L	5 " G	Aug 4 64
1700 Bingman W H	39 " H	June 3 64	6349 Discol S	26 " I	Aug 25 64
5276 Blanchard A	7 " A	Aug 10 64	9852 Dingman W	31 " D	Sept 27 64
6164 Bursford M	7 " F	Aug 19 64	11098 Denoya W H	5 " M	Oct 18 64
7779 Baird J J	26 " H	Sept 4 64	11753 Dutlin S	Cav 6 " C	Nov 2 64
8265 Buckmaster F	15 " K	Sept 9 64	12245 Durochis Wm	12 " H	Dec 8 64
9301 Buell J	4 " D	Sept 20 64	12657 Derickson W W, Cor. Cav 8	" M	Feb 15 65
9456 Boylan C	14 " G	Sept 21 64	262 Ennis Wm	4 " B	Mch 31 64
9591 Boles M B	" I	Sept 24 64	11414 Englard G	9 " F	Oct 24 64
10749 Bellings J	5 " B	Oct 12 64	3705 Field Jacob	5 " K	July 21 64
11334 Blakeley Geo	3 " G	Oct 23 64	4503 Farnsworth S	2 " H	Aug 1 64
167 Collins Henry, Sergt	4 " G	Mch 26 64	1316 Forney James M	10 " K	May 28 64
323 Chenworth Wm	4 " K	April 2 64	7715 Frue J	10	Sept 3 64
4582 Cromwell G W	27 " F	Aug 2 64	7818 Frederick J A	16 Co C	Sept 5 ' 4
5101 Cooper S	5 " B	Aug 9 64	8330 Frussell G W	6 " D	Sept 10 64
5214 Cox E E, Corp'l	5 " G	Aug 9 64	10048 Fordson Michael	16 " H	Sept 29 64
5620 Cox W A	5 " G	Aug 14 64	11078 Fener J W	Cav 3 " B	Oct 17 64
5999 Coder E	31 " E	Aug 17 64	12701 Ferguson A W	15 " A	Feb 28 65
6378 Cox H	5 " I	Aug 21 64	750 Gain L	6 " C	April 26 64
6694 Clamson Henry	26 " I	Aug 23 64	1474 Gender Jacob	5 " I	May 30 64
6848 Collins M	3 " L	Aug 25 64	5004 Gentle G	4 " G	Aug 8 64
8062 Culbertson S, Corp'l	5 " H	Sept 7 64	58.6 Gunshaw C	26	Aug 16 64
8352 Crow B	4 " E	S pt 10 64	10511 Gray J	11 Co C	Oct 7 64
9784 Coles J W, Sergt	8 " K	Sept 26 64	10376 Gothard J	8 " G	Oct 11 64
9820 Cobb E	Cav 3 " C	Sept 26 64	5461 Harris J	Cav 8 " H	Aug 13 64
10037 Cramer J M	Cav 5 " B	Sept 29 64	8106 Hastings J, Sergt	11 " B	Sept 7 64

## Iowa—(Continued.)

9379 Hird D, Corp'l	3 Co G	Sept 29 64	10297 Pugh A, Corp'l	8 Co M	Oct 8 64
9417 Hudson M	16 " B	Sept 21 64	10413 Parker D	4 " I	Oct 6 64
2168 Huffman R J	5 " H	June 19 64	18 Rule Y A	10 " A	April 12 64
862 Heeler A	5 " D	May 3 64	1796 Ryan Charles	5 Co G	June 10 64
1633 Harper D	7 " K	June 5 64	1820 Richardson John	Cav 5	" I June 11 64
1816 Hurlay J	8 " H	June 11 64	1951 Ratchiff J	4 " I	June 14 64
12749 Hubanks C, Sergt	17 " H	Mch 8 65	5878 Reed R	16 " I	Aug 16 64
10360 Ireland J S	Cav 5	" H Oct 5 64	6572 Robinson D	13 " G	Aug 23 64
4461 Jones C	4 " B	Aug 1 64	7400 Rice H M, Sut's Clerk	9	Aug 31 64
8656 Jenks G A, Sergt	8 " C	Sept 13 64	9413 Riley M	5 Co A	Sept 21 64
9401 Jones J	5 " C	Sept 21 64	9483 Reeves S J	9 " D	Sept 21 64
3204 Kolenbrander H	17 " K	July 13 64	10015 Reed C	2 " C	Sept 29 64
7 King Alexander	17 " H	April 5 64	10017 Rogers L	4 " F	Sept 29 64
6464 King E	Cav 2	" C Aug 22 64	12264 Russel E	4 " G	Dec 12 64
3560 Kesler F	4 " B	July 18 64	12287 Raiser A	8 " C	Dec 14 64
11281 Knight J H, Sergt	9 " I	Oct 22 64	451 Stout John	5 " A	April 9 64
892 Lambert Chas, Corp'l	39 " K	May 5 64	599 Shuffleton J	5 " H	April 17 64
2045 Littleton J	5	May 15 64	641 Seeley Norman	9 " B	April 20 64
7959 Lord L	13 Co G	Sept 6 64	2712 Smith R F, Corp'l	10 " H	July 1 64
8263 Lanning A	13 " I	Sept 9 64	2845 Shutter J	30 " K	July 3 64
9438 Lowdenbeck N	5 " B	Sept 21 64	3060 Sparks M J	5 " K	July 9 64
10224 Lowelenbuck D R	5 " B	Oct 2 64	4178 Sutton S	5 " H	July 28 64
10281 Layers W	5 " E	Oct 14 64	4773 Smith Charles, Corp'l	20 " F	Aug 4 64
11732 Luther J, Corp'l	9 " B	Nov 2 64	5410 Starr C F	30 " H	Aug 12 64
13629 Littlejohn L D	Cav 4	" B Feby 10 65	5892 Sheddle G	16 " C	Aug 16 64
257 Moore John	39 " H	Mch 31 64	7954 Seims Wm	3 " D	Sept 6 64
307 Myers M	4 " K	April 2 64	8200 Smith J	13 " A	Sept 8 64
450 Moon James	39 " H	April 9 64	9209 Smith O	5 " D	Sept 19 64
1192 McMullen James	4 " C	May 18 64	9125 Sherman J W	3 " I	Sept 17 64
1317 Miller F	5 " H	May 23 64	9234 Spears J	Cav 5	" H Sept 19 64
1472 McCameron W	4 " A	May 30 64	9367 Smith D	Cav 3	" B Sept 20 64
2037 McAllister A P	14 " E	June 15 64	11789 Shaw W W	5 " H	Nov 4 64
3423 McNeil J W	11 " I	July 16 64	12729 Smice W	16 " E	Mch 4 65
4804 Moore Wm	13 " A	Aug 5 64	10884 Sayres W	5 " E	Oct 14 64
5445 Murray J J	17 " I	Aug 12 64	1981 Taiping Wm	5 " K	June 15 64
6167 McCall Thomas	Cav 8	" M Aug 19 64	3986 Thopson M	5 " G	July 25 64
6315 Merchant Wm	13 " G	Aug 25 64	6637 Tivis C	5 " A	Aug 24 64
6878 Maynard J D	4 " B	Aug 26 64	9720 Tomme B	Cav 4	" M Sept 25 64
7143 McDonald D B, Sgt	Cav 5	" M Aug 29 64	11708 Thier A F	3	Nov 1 64
8120 McClure Z, Sergt	16 " C	Sept 8 64	10351 Voke John C, Corp'l	5 Co E	Oct 5 64
9274 Martin S S	11 " G	Sept 19 64	1674 Whitman O R, Corp'l	5 " E	June 6 64
9585 Mann J	16	Sept 23 64	2161 Wells F, Sergt	5 " I	June 19 64
10110 Miller J	5 Co D	Oct 1 64	2213 Wittesrick A K	9 " K	June 20 64
10827 McCoy G B, Corp'l	5 " G	Oct 13 64	2855 Wolf B F	8 " E	July 4 64
10950 Mercer John	4 " C	Oct 14 64	4916 Wolfe J H	2 " C	Aug 6 64
11745 Miller E, Corp'l	31 " D	Nov 2 64	6924 Wheelan J, Sergt	26 " D	Aug 26 64
12484 Martin J B	5 " B	Jany 19 65	8101 Walworth C, Sergt	5 " K	Sept 17 64
12561 Macy C S	Cav 8	" C Jany 31 65	8131 Woolston S P, Sergt	13 " H	Sept 8 64
6959 O'Connor P	26 " D	Aug 27 64	9221 Ward O R	3 " E	Sept 19 64
9509 O'Verturf P W	5 " H	Sept 22 64	9456 Wagner Joseph	13 " E	Sept 21 64
12160 Osborn F L	16 " A	Nov 26 64	9737 Wersbrod Y	31 " A	Sept 25 64
1973 Peterson J	76 " E	June 15 64	10848 Wilson P D	10 " G	Oct 13 64
2569 Palmer L H	9 " D	July 4 64	10942 Woodward J, Sut	9	Oct 14 64
6203 Philpot C P	31 " B	Aug 19 64	11114 Whiting J	5 Co H	Oct 18 64
9570 Putnam O	27 " F	Aug 20 64	11141 Whitehead N B	Cav 5	" L Oct 19 64
10270 Pitts J	16 " I	Oct 3 64	11741 Wen C	57 " C	Mch 6 65

TOTAL 174.

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## KANSAS.

1614 Freeman F J, Sergt	8 Co F	June 4 64	11139 Weidman W	8 Co B	Oct 19 64
1935 Gensarde Thos	8 "	A June 14 64	1663 Williams C A	8 " A	June 6 64
12127 Sweeney M	1 " H	Nov 23 64	TOTAL 5.		

## KENTUCKY.

329 Allen Sam'l S, Corp'l	13 Co F	April 2 64	10147 Batt W	5 Co G	Oct 1 64
674 Alford George	Cav 11 "	B April 22 64	10202 Byron H M, Sgt	Cav 1 "	I Oct 2 64
1575 Anderson S	Cav 11 "	D May 3 64	10451 Bill B S	Cav 1 "	K Oct 7 64
3385 Adams J D	Cav 1 "	I July 16 64	10816 Bodkins P, Corp'l	Cav 1 "	K Oct 12 64
3759 Ashley J M	Cav 1 "	L July 22 64	10859 Bagley T	Cav 11 "	Oct 13 64
4723 Allen Wm, Corp'l	Cav 11 "	C Aug 4 64	11052 Brickey W L	4 Co F	Oct 17 64
4894 Atkins A	Cav 39 "	H Aug 6 64	12356 Baldwin J W	11 "	H Oct 21 64
6093 Anghlin J A, Cor'l	Cav 18 "	B Aug 18 64	11303 Brown E W	4 "	F Oct 22 64
6720 Arnett H S	Cav 13 "	A Aug 24 64	11491 Barber T	Cav 4 "	H Oct 26 64
10514 Adamson Wm	Cav 15 "	K Oct 8 64	12006 Brannon J	3 "	B Nov 13 64
11759 Adams J L	27 "	G Nov 3 64	12304 Beatty R	5 "	B Dec 18 64
12426 Arthur D	4 "	G Jan'y 9 65	12333 Barnes J	11 "	D Dec 25 64
12528 Ayers E	52 "	A Jan'y 26 65	12360 Brodus O	Cav 11 "	A Dec 30 64
12703 Ayers S	52 "	A Jan'y 26 65	12421 Britton J	45 "	F Jan'y 9 65
12593 Arnett T	Cav 4 "	F Jan'y 5 65	5098 Bowman Henry	Cav 11 "	F Aug 9 64
193 Bow James	Cav 1	Mch 27 64	12777 Balsom L	12 "	B Mch 15 64
261 Burrows Wm	Cav 1 Co K	Mch 31 64	11483 Cranch J P	10 "	D Oct 26 64
366 Byesly Wm	Cav 11 "	E April 2 64	240 Conler Wm	14 "	I Mch 50 64
379 Baker Isaac	Cav 1 "	H April 5 64	484 Caldwell Wm.	Cav 12 "	I April 9 64
413 Basham S	Cav 12 "	E April 7 64	509 Cook Theo	Cav 12 "	D April 12 64
419 Button Ed	Cav 11 "	D April 18 64	672 Colvin George	Cav 11 "	D April 22 64
608 Burrett B	Cav 6 "	D April 18 64	877 Christmas J	Cav 11 "	F May 4 64
609 Bloomer H	Cav 4 "	G April 18 64	966 Collague M	Cav 12 "	E May 8 64
803 Baker A W	Cav 3 "	C April 29 64	1268 Cash Philip	Cav 1 "	I May 21 64
832 Boley Peter	12 "	L May 1 64	1600 Cole W C	Cav 1 "	C June 4 64
891 Bird W T	Cav 11 "	H May 5 64	1676 Christenburg R I,	Cav 12 "	G June 6 64
837 Bailey A W	14 "	G May 2 64	1687 Callihan Pat	Cav 11 "	A June 6 64
1167 Burton Tillman	Cav 1 "	F May 17 64	1856 Clane H	Cav 11 "	E June 12 64
1200 Butner L B, Sergt	Cav 6 "	I May 18 64	2152 Clinge W H	40 "	A June 18 64
1263 Bell P B	Cav 11 "	I May 21 64	2293 Cox A B	Cav 6 "	I June 21 64
1362 Barnett James	Cav 8 "	H May 25 64	2339 Chippendale C	Cav 1 "	B June 22 64
1566 Baird Sam'l J	Cav 12 "	D June 2 64	2446 Carlisle J	Cav 6 "	I June 25 64
1789 Bishop D L	Cav 11 "	A June 10 64	2823 Cummings J	11 "	F July 3 64
2022 Bowman G	Cav 11 "	D June 15 64	2912 Cleming Thos	18 "	I July 5 64
2423 Bray H N, Corp'l	Cav 9 "	H June 24 64	3184 Carter W	Cav 11 "	H July 11 64
2529 Buchanan S	Cav 12 "	F June 26 64	60 Cristian John	Cav 4 "	C July 4 64
2760 Ball David	Cav 11 "	B July 2 64	4044 Clark A H	11 "	I July 27 64
3087 Beard J C, Sergt	Cav 1 "	C July 9 64	4809 Chapman	11 "	H Aug 5 64
3228 Brophy M	Cav 5 "	I July 12 64	6387 Coulter M	23 "	B Aug 21 64
3433 Bailey F M	Cav 4 "	G July 17 64	9885 Conrad R P	4 "	B Sept 27 64
3909 Banner J	Cav 11 "	C July 24 64	11179 Clun W H	Cav 11 "	L Oct 19 64
3998 Bridell S, Corp'l	Cav 3 "	F July 26 64	11486 Chatsin W M	Cav 6 "	H Oct 26 64
4562 Booth Z, Sergt	Cav 16 "	E Aug 2 64	12447 Carcanright	4 "	C Jan'y 13 65
4653 Barger George	Cav 5 "	I Aug 3 64	12700 Cook J P	4 "	G Jan'y 26 65
4635 Baker Wm	Cav 3 "	I Aug 6 64	2223 Corblitt Thos	5 "	A June 20 64
4971 Bigler A	Cav 6 "	B Aug 7 64	8113 Coyle C	Cav 11 "	I Sept 7 64
5471 Bailey J H	Cav 11 "	A Aug 13 64	4740 Chance A J	Cav 1 "	C Aug 5 64
5644 Branan H	Cav 1 "	G Aug 14 64	421 Dupon F	12 "	G Apl 7 64
6576 Boston J	Cav 27 "	E Aug 23 64	1338 Delaney M	Cav 11 "	I May 26 64
6727 Bottoms J M	Cav 1 "	H Aug 24 64	1414 Dugean J R, Sgt	" 12 "	K May 27 64
9551 Brinton W J, Sgt	Cav 11 "	C Aug 23 64	1568 DeBarnes P M	" 11 "	C June 2 64
9568 Barnett A	Cav 12 "	K Sept 23 64	1627 Demody Thos	" 1 "	M June 4 64
9628 Brown J	Cav 10 "	I Sept 24 64	1867 Drake J H	" 12 "	G June 12 64
9740 Boyd M	Cav 13 "	A Sept 25 64	2736 Davis B	5 "	C July 1 64

## Kentucky—(Continued.)

23 Duncan E	Cav 12 Co G	Apr 15 64	402 Harlow Harvey	13 Co I	Apr 6 64
3623 Dodson E	39 " H	July 20 64	614 Hess Wm F	Cav 12 " M	Apr 18 64
27 Derine George	Cav 1 " I	Apr 17 64	643 Hendree A, Sgt	11 " F	Apr 20 64
3924 Davis G C	" 12 " F	July 25 64	1021 Hillard Geo	11 " D	May 11 64
3966 Derringer H	" 11 " I	July 25 64	1127 Hoffman C	Cav 11 " E	May 15 64
4510 Dulrebeck H	11 " E	Aug 1 64	1584 Hughes Thos, Sgt	9 " G	June 3 64
4556 Delaney H	Cav 4 " H	Aug 2 64	1700 Hennessey J	23 " D	June 9 64
5088 Dounty P	5 " F	Aug 8 64	1878 Hundley Geo W	Cav 4	June 12 64
5899 Daniel R	9 " F	Aug 16 64	1956 Hazlewood J H	18 Co G	June 14 64
11405 Disque F, Sgt	Cav 6 " G	Oct 21 64	1999 Hamner A	9 " B	June 15 64
12250 Duland D W	3 " K	Dec 13 64	2490 Hulsan J W, Sgt	9 " B	June 26 64
12723 Dannard W	4 " D	Feb 9 65	2705 Hillard S	Cav 1 " I	June 30 64
12684 Dipple S	4 " E	Feb 21 65	3239 Henderson J	18 " B	July 12 64
1109 Dinshman H	Cav 4 " E	May 15 64	26 Hooper Saml	Cav 11 " D	Apr 16 64
2805 Davis J P	13 " A	July 3 64	3941 Hooper J	" 1 " D	July 25 64
2117 Davis C	Cav 6 " D	June 30 64	3994 Hickworth J	45 " D	July 26 64
639 Eodas James	" 1 " F	Apr 20 64	4313 Hall J H	Cav 1 " C	July 30 64
1174 Edmiston J W	" 11 " A	May 17 64	4420 Hammonius P	" 6 " L	June 30 64
1439 Edwards H S, Corpl	" 8 " K	May 27 64	4970 Hayner E	" 1 " D	Aug 7 64
2344 Emery J	10 " G	June 27 64	5159 Haines J	" 12 " D	Aug 8 64
2341 Errbanks J	Cav 1 " A	Aug 11 64	5091 Harrington C	15 " K	Aug 8 64
12277 Esteff J	" 1 " L	Oct 22 64	5793 Hatfield L	1 " F	Aug 15 64
1447 Fast R	" 1 " G	May 29 64	6193 Hendrie Wm	Cav 11 " F	Aug 19 64
884 Falconburg I K	" 1 " A	Apr 15 64	6801 Hardison G	23 " I	Aug 25 64
2540 Fleming R	" 4 " D	June 27 64	8032 Hise P	4 " I	Sept 6 64
3640 Forteen John	8 " A	July 20 64	8111 Hicks P	Cav 11 " F	Sept 7 64
4344 Fenkstine M	1 " D	July 30 64	8181 Heglen C	Cav 4 " I	Sept 8 64
6763 Featherstone J	6 " C	Aug 25 64	9376 Halker R	Cav 18 " F	Sept 20 64
7068 Fritz J	Cav 4 " G	Aug 23 64	9599 Hrommus Jas	Cav 11 " D	Sept 23 64
10280 Funk L	" 1 " I	Oct 4 64	10683 Halton S M	2 " K	Oct 11 64
11549 Frazier C R	23 " H	Oct 27 64	11054 Halligan J	4 " A	Oct 17 64
11720 Fletcher T	17 " E	Nov 1 64	11095 Hall F	Cav 1 " F	Oct 18 64
1612 Gritton G	Cav 11 " D	June 4 64	11182 Hazer John	11 " I	Oct 18 64
1618 Graves G	18 " C	June 4 64	11271 Harter F	Cav 12 " M	Oct 21 64
1841 Gritton M	Cav 11 " B	June 11 64	12213 Hays J F	5 " A	Dec 15 64
2583 Gibson John	" 6 " L	June 27 64	12518 Hasting J	4 " H	Jany 21 65
3630 Griffin B	11 " E	July 20 64	12538 Hudson B F	4 " A	Feby 11 65
3663 Glassman P	Cav 4 " B	July 20 64	5734 Inman John	24 " A	Aug 15 64
3888 Gonns J M	4 " H	July 24 64	9737 Isabell J M	3 " H	Sept 25 64
4438 Gather M	Cav 4 " F	July 31 64	11392 Inman W	Cav 11 " D	Oct 24 64
5779 Gullett A	45 " K	Aug 15 64	12703 Isabel A	1 " K	Dec 1 64
7197 Green J B, Sgt	11 " I	Aug 29 64	649 Jackson John	45 " D	April 20 64
7317 Grubal B	1 " F	Sept 4 64	2679 Jeffries Wm	Cav 1 " A	June 30 64
8049 Gury J	4 " H	Sept 6 64	5229 Jacobs John W	Cav 4 " I	Aug 10 64
8903 Gray C D	20 " G	Sept 18 64	7294 Johnson A	10 " H	Aug 31 64
9318 Gett John, Sgt	40 " G	Sept 20 64	7371 Jenkins S	Cav 6 " A	Aug 31 64
9950 Gill W J	Cav 11 " H	Sept 23 64	7594 Justin J	39 " F	Sept 2 64
10053 Gower J C	13 " A	Sept 30 64	7754 James W	5 " K	Sept 4 64
10650 Gibson A	Cav 8 " K	Oct 10 64	9654 Jarvis W D	12 " D	Sept 21 64
10831 Grulach J, Sgt	4 " K	Oct 13 64	11000 Jordan J	Cav 5 " B	Oct 16 64
11910 Grimstead J R	1 " E	Nov 8 64	11143 Jones D	Cav 1 " L	Oct 18 64
12022 Griffin R	11 " E	Nov 15 64	12341 Jones J	16 " E	Jany 27 64
1235 Gregory H	Cav 12 " D	May 20 64	87 Kennedy James	Cav 11 " E	Mch 21 64
81 Hauns J B	12 " K	Mch 20 64	191 Knotts Fred	Cav 11 " E	Mch 27 64
237 Holloway Richard	4 " I	Mch 29 64	926 Kessmer John	Cav 12 " I	May 7 64
289 Harley Alfred	40 " K	Apr 1 64	1045 Kennedy S B	39 " B	May 12 64
292 Hood G	Cav 5 " F	Apr 1 64	1173 Keilling M	Cav 11 " D	May 17 64
348 Hammond J W	" 1 " G	Apr 2 64	3928 Keystone C	6 " E	July 25 64
376 Harper J	1 " C	Apr 5 64	4231 Kennedy A, Corpl	Cav 1 " A	July 6 64



## Kentucky — (Continued.)

5553 Knapp Thomas	Cav 6 Co M	July 1864	212 New Geo W	Cav 1 Co F	Mch 28 64
5925 Kressler P	Cav 4 "	K July 1764	447 Nechy B W	Cav 1 "	G April 19 64
12265 Knapp J	Cav 5 "	B Dec 12 64	63 Nelson John	Cav 1 "	D July 19 64
48 Lennert L	1 "	K Mch 15 64	7693 Northeraft J	Cav 6 "	H Sept 3 64
310 Lambert R	Cav 11 "	F April 12 64	9730 Newton A, Corp'l	Cav 4 "	H Sept 19 64
1135 Lay Wm	Cav 11 "	D May 16 64	2199 O'annon Wm	Cav 11 "	B June 20 64
1726 Lossman A	Cav 4 "	E June 8 64	2713 Oper L	Cav 4 "	B June 26 64
1802 Larger W	Cav 1 "	L June 10 64	11243 Owen W, Corp'l	Cav 1 "	L Nov 9 64
1912 Ledford J A	16 "	B June 13 64	1178 Pott J	Cav 7 "	C May 17 64
2109 Little J	1 "	D June 17 64	1935 Porter J F	Cav 18	June 13 64
2352 Lononey B	Cav 1 "	K June 23 64	3654 Pulliam J	2	July 20 64
2668 Lasper Otto	15 "	H June 29 64	42 0 Plyman Wm	39	July 27 64
837 Lublett M L	13 "	E June 3 64	5761 Pally S C, Sergt	Cav 12 "	B Aug 15 64
17132 Luville Thomas	4 "	D July 15 64	6616 Phelps Wm E	Cav 6 "	F Aug 23 64
3398 Lee S	Cav 1 "	A July 16 64	6632 Pruitts W H	Cav 1 "	F Aug 23 64
3658 Loy W B	Cav 8 "	L July 20 64	7232 Pope Frank, Corp'l	Cav 5 "	B Aug 29 64
3776 Lnhart J	Cav 6 "	G July 22 64	8070 Pott Samuel	Cav 4 "	G Sept 17 64
8339 Lowry Jas W	Cav 12 "	G July 23 64	8207 Patterson J	Cav 2 "	B Sept 8 64
6024 Lewis T	Cav 2 "	C Aug 18 64	9259 Phelps F M, Sergt	Cav 11 "	I Sept 20 64
7132 Landers, Corp'l	36 "	I Aug 23 64	10249 Partis J R	Cav 1 "	F Oct 3 64
7934 Luster W	Cav 1 "	B Sept 5 64	12220 Pace John	" 3	G Dec 4 64
8634 Little J F	Cav 12 "	D Sept 18 64	12227 Purcell J	" 1	G Dec 23 64
11870 Lindusky G	11 "	G Nov 6 64	2144 Queata J	" 11	E June 18 64
12175 Ledwick A	7 "	C Nov 27 64	452 Rurves E, Sgt	" 4	F Apl 9 64
9175 Lord Wm	20 "	G Sept 18 64	577 Roberts R	" 12	H Apl 16 64
271 McManus Sam'l	11 "	D Mch 31 64	590 Ramy Lester	" 39	H Apl 17 64
369 Miller John	3 "	A April 5 64	637 Raberie Geo	" 1	A Apl 20 64
525 McDougal W C	14 "	K April 18 64	835 Richardson M, Corp'l	3	H May 1 64
795 Mills John	1 "	H April 29 64	1097 Ruus T	Cav 11 "	H May 14 64
991 McClure P	Cav 11 "	C May 10 64	1193 Russell Jacob	" 12	B May 18 64
1222 Marshall Wm	Cav 5 "	I May 19 64	1335 Ritter B B	" 6	L May 25 64
1380 Montgomery W A	Cav 5 "	H May 26 64	1535 Rose R C, Corp'l	" 6	B June 2 64
1391 Moreland H	Cav 1 "	F May 26 64	1571 Rogers W	1	F June 3 64
1969 Merix J	Cav 45 "	D June 14 64	2163 Reve F N	11	F June 25 64
2024 Morton W	Cav 7 "	I June 15 64	2751 Reilly Thos	1	D July 1 64
2137 Meldown D	Cav 11 "	E June 18 64	4018 Ramsay Robert	45	A July 26 64
2669 Miller W C	Cav 27 "	A June 29 64	4183 Robertson H	Cav 11 "	D Aug 1 64
3152 Mitchell James	Cav 12 "	C July 11 64	4549 Rhodes James	" 1	F Aug 2 64
64 Mullins W W	Cav 1 "	H Aug 8 64	4919 Rockwell W W, Cl	" 1	C Aug 6 64
3418 Morgan J	Cav 4 "	D July 17 64	5775 Roberts L	" 1	K Aug 15 64
4513 Masters J	Cav 11 "	A Aug 1 64	5367 Rieff R	Art 1	Aug 17 64
4550 McDonald J	Cav 4 "	I Aug 2 64	5976 Roberts Andrew	Cav 1 Co K	Aug 17 64
4646 Mitchell R M	Cav 17 "	E Aug 3 64	6274 Readman W	" 11	I Aug 20 64
5691 Mooney Pat	Cav 11 "	G Aug 15 64	7215 Rogers Henry	" 12	A Aug 29 64
7951 McCarty E	Cav 5 "	K Sept 6 64	10124 Robny F	" 15	E Oct 1 64
8455 McCarty John	Cav 6 "	K Sept 9 64	11369 Racine P	" 12	I Oct 27 64
8635 McCarter W	Cav 9 "	B Sept 13 64	11583 Ryan W	" 1	I Oct 28 64
9239 Munch J	Cav 28 "	F Sept 19 64	11642 Riddle J H	" 1	I Oct 30 64
9498 Macary C	Cav 11 "	M Sept 21 64	11644 Rogers Wm	" 2	I Oct 30 64
9711 Moore Wm	Cav 12 "	D Sept 24 64	11873 Rusby J	" 2	F Nov 6 64
7336 Martin F P	Cav 12 "	D Aug 30 64	12328 Rice P D, Sgt	3	I April 9 65
10170 Marshall L	Cav 1 "	F Oct 1 64	1202 Ruble L, Corp'l	Cav 11 "	D May 19 64
10460 Mills George	Cav 4 "	H Oct 7 64	4106 Rankin J H, Sgt	Cav 18	G July 27 64
11455 Murphy W M	Cav 2 "	H Oct 25 64	213 Simpson W	" 1	C Mch 23 64
11478 Miller E	Cav 4 "	I Oct 26 64	277 Sims Geo, Sgt	40	I Mch 31 64
12-J Miller J	Cav 4 "	K Jan'y 16 65	567 Summers W H	Cav 11 "	D April 15 64
12491 Myers J	Cav 4 "	C Jan'y 20 65	797 Smith Geo	" 13	G April 29 64
12720 Meach A J	Cav 1 "	A Mch 8 65	925 Sallac Geo, Corp'l	" 11	C May 7 64
12764 Morgan F, Corp'l	3 "	I Mch 12 65	995 Smith Wm A	" 4	K May 10 64

**Kentucky**—(Continued.)

1003 Smith H	Cav 16 Co B	May 10 64	6257 Tapp George	Cav 13 Co I	Aug 20 63
1101 Smith R C	" 1 " I	May 14 64	6508 Tracy James	Cav 11 " L	Aug 22 64
1180 Schafer J E	" 4 " A	May 18 64	6956 Thorp J	Cav 4 " K	Aug 26 64
1500 Stempf Lewis	" 12 " G	May 31 64	7205 Tucker Robert	Cav 17 " G	Aug 29 64
1659 Sutherland J E, Sgt.	" 1 " C	June 6 64	10028 Tucker J A	Cav 15 " A	Sept 29 64
1681 Sebastian J W	45 " C	June 6 64	10398 Thornburg B	Cav 2 " G	Oct 6 64
1691 Sanders J S	Cav 12 " E	June 7 64	10588 Tussey E D	Cav 24 " A	Oct 10 64
1708 Stine C	" 4 " K	June 7 64	10809 Terry Wm	Cav 1 " A	Oct 12 64
1716 Sandfer Jno	" 11 " B	June 8 64	10892 Thomas W E, Sgt	Cav 11 " G	Oct 14 64
1811 Summers Wm	" 11 " D	June 10 64	10657 Vandevier J	Cav 11 " C	Oct 11 64
1827 Sweeney M	" 5 " I	June 11 64	278 West John C	Cav 11 " E	Mch 31 64
1952 Shirley John	" 28 " E	June 14 64	494 White A	Cav 6 " K	April 12 64
1964 Stanley C O	" 17 " E	June 14 64	735 Wallar M R	Cav 16 " C	April 24 64
2063 Salmoud P	" 18 " H	June 16 64	1125 White John	Cav 11 " D	May 15 64
2094 Shanks W L	" 6 " B	June 17 64	1706 Westfall J	Cav 4 " D	June 7 64
2766 Show J	" 11 " I	July 6 64	1734 Wickles John	40 " K	June 8 64
44 Smith John	" 2 " I	May 13 61	1745 Walsh J E	Cav 6 " L	June 8 64
51 Shaggs I P	" 11 " G	June 2 64	1894 Wright John E	Cav 1	June 13 64
3402 Shuman J	" 4 " A	July 16 64	2199 Wheelan James	Cav 18 Co C	June 19 64
4258 Smith B, Corp'l	" 5 " A	July 29 64	2584 White C	Cav 1 " H	June 27 64
4829 Schmal Andrew	Cav 4 " B	Aug 6 64	2901 Wiser R M	Cav 1 " B	July 5 64
4831 Schottzman F, Cor	Cav 1 " D	Aug 6 64	40 Ward F W	Cav 1 " A	May 3 64
4976 Snyder H M	Cav 10 " B	Aug 7 64	4374 Warren W P	Cav 34 " K	July 30 64
5297 Smith W H, Corp'l	27 " E	Aug 11 64	4624 Wallace H	Cav 14 " E	Aug 3 64
6200 Stevens P L, Sgt	Cav 12 " G	Aug 20 64	4697 West P H	Cav 6 " K	Aug 3 64
6280 Schransburg R	Cav 1 " K	Aug 20 64	15057 Webb J	Cav 6 " F	Aug 8 64
8226 Stlmett J	Cav 6 " K	Sept 9 64	5762 Welch T C	Cav 5 " G	Aug 15 64
8487 Sutton Thomas	Cav 6 " A	Sept 11 64	5790 Walsh John	Cav 6 " H	Aug 15 64
8847 Shulds J	Cav 2 " K	Sept 15 64	6101 Winter H	Cav 11 " E	Aug 18 64
10154 Sanders B	Cav 4 " F	Oct 1 64	6121 Winfries W S	Cav 3 " A	Aug 19 64
10673 Sheppard T L	Cav 5 " H	Oct 11 64	6893 White S A	Cav 17 " G	Aug 26 64
11456 Sapp B	Cav 1 " B	Oct 25 64	7038 Willser J	Cav 11 " I	Aug 27 64
11898 Selors W H	Cav 1 " C	Nov 7 64	7694 Wells J W	Cav 12 " C	Aug 3 64
12556 Stewart E	Cav 4 " A	Jan'y 30 65	8533 Wallace J, Sergt	Cav 11 " K	Sept 12 64
10197 Sawney Wm	Cav 5 " H	Oct 2 64	9258 Warner D	Cav 12 " A	Sept 19 64
2654 Sutherland H	32 " G	June 29 64	9541 Wicog S	Cav 4 " I	Sept 23 64
253 Taylor Thos, Corp	Cav 11 " H	Mch 30 61	9636 Wagoner H, Corp'l	Cav 4 " I	Sept 24 64
591 Thrope H	Cav 1 " B	April 6 64	10770 Warner Thos	Cav 15 " F	Oct 12 64
781 Tucker Wm	Cav 12 " I	April 28 64	10898 Walton J J	Cav 8 " A	Oct 14 64
1009 Travis Geo	Cav 16 " E	May 10 64	11749 Willit M	Cav 4 " I	Nov 2 64
1623 Truney J	Cav 11 " C	June 4 64	12279 Wensett A	Cav 1 " D	Nov 13 64
2116 Tutune J, Sergt	Cav 11 " A	June 17 64	904 Yocombs H	Cav 11 " D	May 5 64
2371 Tudor Ab'm, Corp	Cav 11 " A	June 23 64	1166 Yoam J	Cav 10 " D	May 17 64
3701 Tullor G W	28 " A	July 21 64	2689 Yeager L, Sgt	Cav 11 " C	June 30 64
5424 Tabu Silas	27 " D	Aug 12 64	3757 Yeast R	Cav 1 " I	July 22 64
6234 Templeton W H	Cav 11 " B	Aug 20 64	5257 Zertes G	Cav 4 " G	Aug 10 64

TOTAL 436.

**LOUISIANA.**

6778 Kimball Jas Cav 2 Co A Aug 25 64

**MAINE.**

2604 Anderson John	19 Co I	June 28 64	6211 Bachelor P, Sergt	3 Co K	Aug 19 64
3093 Allen A	32 " K	July 10 61	9162 Baker James	17 " H	Sept 18 64
7024 Arnold E W	17 " G	Aug 27 64	10679 Ballast J	19 " G	Oct 11 64
22 Butler C A	3 " K	Mch 7 64	7663 Bartlett H	17 " C	Sept 3 64
269 Brown E M	5 " G	Mch 31 64	7235 Barney G S	32 " I	Aug 50 64
3953 Buner A E	31 " E	July 25 64	6683 Bean G W	8 " C	Aug 24 64

## Maine—(Continued.)

5603 Bennett L	Art 1	Aug 23 64	69 Flanders L G	20 Co E	Mch 19 64
9097 Berry C H	6 Co H	Sept 18 64	1939 Foley John	19 "	E June 15 64
7045 Bigelow C	19 "	H Sept 3 64	2362 Forrest Thomas	Cav 1 "	E June 23 64
5230 Blaisdell H	8 "	F Aug 11 64	2482 Foster A, Corp'l	6 "	K June 25 64
12655 Boren W	16 "	I Nov 16 64	8145 Foster E R	16 "	C Sept 8 64
9408 Bowden —	7 "	A Sept 21 64	7073 Foster Samuel C	16 "	K Aug 23 64
4776 Braley J	3 "	E Aug 4 64	6191 Frisbie L	7 "	C Aug 19 64
5015 Briggs J C	19 "	F Aug 8 64	10957 Fitzgerald Joseph	8 "	E Oct 14 64
8542 Brinkerman L	9 "	D Sept 11 64	5907 Gardner W H, Sergt	4 "	Aug 16 64
8247 Broadstreet C B	Cav 1 "	B Sept 9 64	12515 Gibbs R	19 Co K	Jan'y 23 65
6811 Brown J	8 "	G Aug 25 64	2906 Gilgan W	7 "	C July 5 64
11980 Bryant C D	16 "	E Nov 13 64	6107 Goodward A	Art 1 "	I Aug 18 64
5719 Bullsen E T, Sgt	Cav 5 "	B Aug 15 64	5580 Goodwin M T	8 "	F Aug 14 64
5757 Bunker S A	Art 1 "	A Aug 15 64	4141 Grant G	Art 1 "	F July 28 64
8474 Burgen A	4 "	I Sept 11 64	7391 Grant Frank	16 "	F Aug 30 64
7017 Cardoney C	17 "	G Aug 27 64	8392 Griffith S	8 "	G Sept 10 64
7746 Carlen M	Cav 1 "	F Sept 8 64	9190 Gunney C	31 "	A Sept 18 64
8374 Carr J	19 "	E Sept 10 64	10031 Gunney J F, Sergt	1 "	I Sept 29 64
6246 Carlton J S	31 "	D Aug 19 64	11323 Gilrist —	31 "	E Nov 5 64
5989 Chase F W	Art 1 "	D Aug 17 64	8306 Hammond J	19 "	G Sept 10 64
2316 Clark James	Cav 1 "	C June 26 64	12343 Harris J S	1 "	F Dec 26 64
8143 Clark P M, Sergt	Cav 1 "	C Sept 8 64	3506 Hassen H	7 "	G July 18 64
10376 Clark L	19 "	D Oct 5 64	3274 Hatch J S	3 "	G July 13 64
10421 Clayton E B	1 "	F Oct 6 64	6112 Hatch S, Sergt.	8 "	F Aug 19 64
28 Cohan D	3 "	K Mch 7 64	9311 Heath B	3 "	F Sept 20 64
6950 Conder W H	16 "	G Aug 26 64	4174 Heninger —	19 "	July 23 64
8037 Conley W	5 "	F Sept 6 64	12349 Hopes H	19 Co D	Dec 27 64
3943 Cook James	4 "	D July 25 64	7474 Howard D H	17 "	D Sept 1 64
8433 Condon D H	20 "	K Sept 11 64	3844 Howe Samuel W	1 "	K July 23 64
425 CRAW H	3 "	B April 7 64	7186 Hoyt A D	3 "	K Aug 29 64
12661 Cressy N F	11 "	G Nov 17 64	2237 Hudson W	17 "	E July 12 64
10936 Cromwell S R, Corp Art 1	" M	Sept 14 64	8797 Hughes Wm	31 "	K Sept 15 64
11211 Cromwell W H	19 "	D Oct 20 64	9632 Humphrey —	Cav 3 "	L Sept 21 64
8625 Curtiss John	16 "	I Sept 13 64	3484 Hunkey E B	1 "	L July 17 64
12367 Cutts O M	16 "	D Jan'y 1 65	4703 Henly D	3 "	G Aug 4 64
80 Cutler A	20 "	E Mch 20 64	5355 Ingols L	16 "	H Aug 11 64
5171 Cross Noah	Art 1 "	A Aug 9 64	9389 Ingerson P	7 "	I Sept 20 64
8581 Crosby W	4 "	A Sept 12 64	11189 Jackson A J	17 "	I Oct 26 64
8445 Davis D	3 "	G Sept 11 64	10619 Jackson R	7 "	B Oct 10 64
227 Davis Wm L	20 "	E Mch 20 64	10710 Jackson R W	7 "	D Oct 11 64
5615 Dougherty Thomas	8 "	G Aug 14 64	12603 Jerdan J	19 "	F Feby 6 65
6612 Downell F	8 "	E Aug 23 64	7385 Johnson B	7 "	K Aug 30 64
9624 Downes J	8 "	G Sept 23 64	5845 Jones Wm	19 "	E Aug 16 64
1359 Doyle Wm	6 "	D May 25 64	10243 Jory G F	8 "	F Oct 3 64
5481 Drisdale F	1 "	H Aug 13 64	11586 Keilar J	19 "	J Oct 28 64
445 Duffy A	3 "	G July 31 64	8237 Kelley L	11 "	D Sept 9 64
6415 Dugan D	32 "	A Aug 21 64	3313 Kennedy W	17 "	G July 14 64
648 Dunning S P	29 "	G Aug 21 64	6169 Kilpatrick C	3 "	C Aug 19 64
7340 Dunnie G	5 "	G Aug 29 64	5376 Ladd C	6 "	I Aug 11 64
6337 Dye John	Cav 1 "	E Aug 21 64	8350 Lamber W	17 "	K Sept 10 64
5035 Dittener H	20 "	A Aug 8 64	11707 Levitt H	19 "	A Nov 1 64
10608 Eckhard H	7 "	C Sept 10 64	7967 Lincoln A	16 "	I Sept 6 64
7212 Edwards N S	Cav 1 "	F Aug 29 64	10981 Littlefield C	Cav 1 "	F Oct 14 64
8538 Ellis A	Art 2 "	H Sept 11 64	6340 Lord Geo H	3 "	B Aug 21 64
1877 Emmerson H H	3 "	June 12 64	5549 Ludovice F	13 "	F Aug 13 64
2638 Farewell E	31 "	E June 28 64	490 Lowell B	4 "	G April 12 64
8401 Ferrell P	6 "	H Sept 10 64	9126 Macon L	8 "	A Sept 21 64
4763 Fish Wm	7 "	A Aug 5 64	709 Malcolm H M	16 "	A April 21 64
5243 Flagg J B	5 "	K Aug 10 64	6606 Marshall B F	1 "	H Aug 23 64

## Maine—(Continued.)

12122 Maston A	19 Co D	Nov 22 64	8557 Russell G A	Cav 1 Co E	Sept 12 64
10392 Mathews James	32 "	F Oct 14 64	5150 Sampson E	1 "	F Aug 12 64
12011 Maxwell J	8 "	E Nov 14 64	4532 Sawyer Enos	Art 1 "	H Aug 2 64
3679 McFarland G	3 "	G July 21 64	3122 Sawyer John	31 "	K July 11 64
9538 McGinley J	7 "	A Sept 22 64	11402 Shorey S	Cav 1 "	K Oct 29 64
2200 McKinney G	3 "	I June 15 64	2143 Simmons G F	6 "	K June 20 64
12034 McFarland E S	8 "	I Nov 18 64	3159 Smith W	9 "	K July 11 64
4391 Metcalf Oliver	8 "	H July 31 64	3331 Smith W A	6 "	F July 14 64
12768 McFarland W, Corp'l	19 "	K Mch 13 64	1782 Snowdale F	4 "	C June 10 64
5200 Melgar J	7	Aug 10 64	9974 Snower S C	19 "	A Sept 28 64
5614 Messer C R	7 Co F	Aug 14 64	1978 Springer H W	36 "	A June 15 64
9399 Miller C J	Cav 1 "	B Sept 21 64	4596 Steward G	20 "	H Aug 3 64
2002 Miller J O	2 "	D June 15 64	11562 St Peter F	19 "	F Oct 27 64
7573 Mills M	1	Sept 2 64	7001 Swaney P	19 "	F Sept 27 64
2308 Moore Charles W	8 Co B	July 9 64	199 Swan H B, Corp'l	3 "	F Mch 28 64
11042 Moore G	18 "	D Oct 17 64	1935 Swan F	3 "	F June 14 64
7273 Moore J D	Cav 1 "	B Aug 30 64	8632 Thompson F	9 "	E Sept 13 64
6940 Moore W C	7 "	A Aug 26 64	10455 Thompson John	3 "	E Oct 7 64
8118 Moyes F	32 "	F Sept 8 64	621 Thorn E	9 "	I April 19 64
7046 Newton C	9 "	K Aug 27 64	10028 Toothache J	7 "	G Oct 14 64
1507 Nickerson D	4 "	F May 31 64	1106 Turner C C	4 "	E May 15 64
8020 Nolton H	7 "	B Sept 6 64	5090 Tufts J	32 "	C Aug 8 64
2131 O'Brien W	16 "	A June 18 64	11875 Taylor G	9 "	C Nov 16 64
6325 Opease S	19	Aug 21 64	12332 Tattle D L	82 "	F Dec 20 64
143 Osborn A J	8	Mch 24 64	12196 Tattle L S, Corp'l	32 "	F Nov 30 64
10866 Owens O H	10	Nov 6 64	12706 Thorndie W B, Corp'l	19 "	I Mch 2 65
3710 Parker A	Cav 1 Co E	July 21 64	6345 Valley F	32 "	K Aug 19 64
7979 Parsons James W	16 "	D Sept 6 64	3335 Venill C	52 "	G July 15 64
9362 Patrick F	14 "	F Sept 20 64	7226 Walker A B, Corp'l	1 "	K Aug 29 64
2272 Peabody F S, Sergt	5 "	I June 20 64	3894 Walker M C	5 "	I July 24 64
12543 Pequette P	4 "	G Jan'y 28 65	7722 Wall A	Cav 1 "	K Sept 4 64
1486 Perkins D	Cav 1 "	I May 31 64	5042 Walsh Thomas	20 "	H Aug 17 64
5197 Perkins T	1 "	H Aug 10 64	6750 Watson B	7 "	K Aug 24 64
7911 Peters H	4 "	E Aug 23 64	10538 Webber Oliver	3 "	A Oct 9 64
12036 Phillbrook F	Art 1 "	A Nov 17 64	4529 Whiteman A M, Corp'l	5 "	I Aug 2 64
2054 Phelps W H	Cav 1 "	H June 16 64	1618 Whitcomb T O	4 "	F June 5 64
3436 Pinkham U W	Art 1 "	A July 17 64	6251 Whittier J K P	32 "	C Aug 19 64
1361 Pottle A E	Cav 1	May 25 64	10415 Willard W	20 "	B Oct 7 64
5398 Pratt A M	Cav 1 Co L	Aug 15 64	7711 Williams C	6 "	G Sept 3 64
8441 Pulerman G	16 "	D Sept 11 64	6900 Wilson George	32 "	C Aug 26 64
12410 Prescott C	19 "	H Jan'y 7 65	3639 Wilson G W	16 "	H July 20 64
7785 Richardson C	31 "	L Sept 4 64	3132 Willey D H	19 "	E July 10 64
6762 Richardson J K	8 "	G Aug 24 64	3860 Winslow E I	4 "	B July 24 64
10465 Richardson W, Cor	Cav 1 "	B Oct 7 64	5512 Winslow N L	4 "	K Aug 13 64
5522 Ricker Wm, Corp'l	Cav 1 "	D Aug 13 64	6372 Wyman A	32 "	C Aug 21 64
8480 Ridlon N	7 "	D Sept 11 64	2095 Wyman J	16 "	A June 17 64
900 Riseck R	8 "	I May 5 64	12470 Wyer R	3 "	K Jan'y 16 65
3921 Roberts H	19 "	K July 25 64	12043 Wright C	1 "	G Nov 16 64
5236 Rowe L	1 "	A Aug 10 64	178 Young E W, Sergt	3 "	H Mch 26 64
166 Rosmer Frank	4 "	C Mch 26 64	6369 Young J	3 "	M Aug 21 64
5706 Ruet H	2 "	H Aug 15 64	8140 Young J, Corp'l	8 "	I Sept 8 64

TOTAL 238.

## MARYLAND.

850 Allen W H	1 Co H	May 3 64	10288 Abbott D E	2 Co D	Oct 4 64
1023 Anderson Wm	2 "	C May 11 64	2325 Archer H	1 "	I Dec 24 64
1379 Aikens A	Cav 1 "	I May 26 64	112 Babb Samuel	8 "	I Mch 23 64
1928 Adams Jas T	6 "	H May 14 64	288 Berlin Jas	Cav 2 "	F April 1 64

## Maryland—(Continued.)

* 472 Beltz W W	2 Co H	April 1964	1271 Gordon A B	9 Co E	May 22 64
1086 Bowers A	1 " I	May 14 64	2128 Gerard Fred	Cav 1 " B	June 18 64
1453 Brown Augustus	2 " G	May 29 64	3013 Green Thomas	2 " D	July 7 64
1457 Braddock Wm	2 " D	May 30 64	3739 Gregg F	2 " I	July 22 64
1549 Buck H	Cav 1 " B	June 2 64	6372 Gilson J E, Sgt	Cav 1 " C	Aug 18 64
1644 Buckley Geo	9 " B	June 5 64	6731 Ganon J W	2 " K	Aug 24 64
2404 Bennett C B	1 " D	June 21 64	12735 Goff John	1 " I	Mch 6 65
3263 Brant D B	2 " H	July 13 64	1767 Houck J, Corpl	2 " H	April 27 64
4602 Betson James	Bat 1 " A	Aug 3 64	826 Hickley John	9 " G	May 1 64
5361 Ball J A	2 " B	Aug 10 64	1625 Howell L H	Cav 1 " M	June 4 64
3525 Brown J C	Art 1 " B	Aug 23 64	1720 Hoop H	2 " I	June 8 64
6540 Brown E R	2 " C	Aug 13 64	2357 Hickley J S	2 " H	June 23 64
7727 Brown E	2 " D	Sept 3 64	2404 Hilderick H	1 " I	June 26 64
8975 Buckley A M	1 " B	Sept 17 64	2373 Hite J E	2 " I	July 7 64
1184 Beale R	Cav 1 " D	Sept 19 64	3834 Hering P, Sergt	2 " C	July 24 64
11761 Buckner George	2 " K	Nov 3 64	4767 Hank Thomas	Bat 1 " D	Aug 5 64
11620 Bell J R	8 " D	Oct 28 64	5232 Hilligar	1 " E	Aug 11 64
12373 Bloom J, Corp'l	7 " F	Jany 1 65	5168 Hood John	8 " C	Aug 12 64
12679 Book C	8 " G	Feby 19 65	5917 Holmes L	2 " H	Aug 17 64
54 Carpenter Wm	Cav 2 " I	Mch 17 64	6124 Hour S	8 " E	Aug 22 64
304 Cook Lewis	9 " E	April 1 64	6504 Harris J E	1 " A	Aug 22 64
469 Coombs E A	9 " I	April 19 64	7434 Hazel J	9 " C	Sept 1 64
524 Carter Wm	2 " C	April 13 64	8165 Himick F	Cav 1 " E	Sept 8 64
728 Cary W H	9 " F	April 25 64	8393 Hall J	7 " D	Sept 10 64
1357 Carl J M	6 " E	May 25 64	9932 Holden J R	9 " C	Sept 23 64
1371 Cabbage C H	2 " H	May 25 64	11169 Hakalon F	2 " K	Oct 18 64
2012 Cullin John	2 " D	June 15 64	12422 Hoover J	Cav 2 " C	Jany 9 65
4182 Crasby M	1 " G	July 23 64	2895 Isaac Henry	2 " H	July 4 64
4670 Carter John	2 " C	Aug 3 64	93 Jones David	Bat 1 " A	Mch 22 64
5036 Carr Wm	Cav 1 " D	Aug 8 64	669 Jenkins M	2 " A	April 22 64
5063 Childs G A	9 " I	Aug 8 64	460 Keplinger J	2 " H	April 9 64
5826 Crislie J	6 " G	Aug 16 64	544 Keefe Lewis	7 " F	April 14 64
8008 Crouse W A, Cole's Cav	" E	Sept 9 64	7242 Kirby J	9 " F	Aug 29 64
8035 Conway Wm E	4 " E	Sept 6 64	1019 Laird Corbin	Cav 1 " F	May 11 64
8266 Crabb H	4 " E	Sept 9 64	1076 Lees W H	2 " C	May 13 64
8357 Coon H S	1 " E	Sept 10 64	3913 Louis J, Sergt	2 " B	July 24 64
8618 Crouse J A	Cav 1 " A	Sept 13 64	11385 Little D	Cav 2 " K	Oct 24 64
10600 Collins D	1 " C	Sept 10 64	12361 Lebud J	Cav 1 " D	Dec 30 64
12393 Callahan P	1 " F	Jany 4 65	12667 Lambert W	1 " I	Feby 17 65
181 Duff Chas, Corpl	8 " A	Mch 27 64	206 McCaule James	Cav 1 " B	Mch 28 64
1410 Dunn John, Corpl	9 " H	May 27 64	471 Moland B	2 " F	April 9 64
2396 Davis Thomas	9 " "	June 24 64	896 Myers Noah	9 " G	May 5 64
3912 Drew C	35 Co B	July 24 64	1150 McGuigen S K	Bat 1 " D	May 18 64
4133 Dennis Benj	2 " A	July 23 64	1307 Myers L S	1 " B	May 23 64
4211 Davis G	Cav 1 " F	July 29 64	1797 Moore Frank	9 " A	June 10 64
6510 Dickwall Wm	2 " F	Aug 22 64	1898 Moffitt Thomas	6 " "	June 13 64
8199 Deller F	1 " E	Sept 8 64	2059 Martz G H	2 Co H	June 16 64
6783 Dennissen T	42 " I	Aug 25 64	3429 Machler C S	Bat 1 " A	July 17 64
8428 Ellis C	4 " D	Sept 12 64	3797 McKinsay Jno	2 " I	July 22 64
10410 Eli W	7 " C	Oct 6 64	4951 Miller F	6 " C	July 27 64
3849 Fecker L	2 " I	July 24 64	4146 Mathews F	8 " G	July 28 64
1321 Fairbanks J E	9 " C	May 23 64	4831 Macomber John	Cav 1 " B	Aug 6 64
2359 Francis J, Corpl	2 " K	June 27 64	5170 Marvin J	2 " H	Aug 9 64
2600 Flage F J	2 " H	June 23 64	6737 Moon J J	1 " D	Aug 25 64
2824 Farrass Jas	7 " G	July 2 64	7231 McCullough J	1 " I	Aug 30 64
6016 Frantz F	2 " H	Aug 17 64	7327 McLamas J	7 " C	Aug 30 64
7104 Fink L	2 " H	Aug 1 64	8043 Markell S	2 " H	Sept 6 64
9220 Frederick J E	9 " I	Sept 19 64	10150 Munroe J, Corpl	4 " H	Oct 1 64
12752 Freare W	8 " A	Mch 10 65	10861 Markin W	1 " F	Oct 13 64

## Maryland—(Continued.)

11547 Mathews J	8	Oct 27 64	9309 Snyder F	2 Co K	Sept 20 64
12608 McMiller J A	1 Co E	Feb 7 65	9451 Stratten J A	Art 1	" C Sept 21 64
91 Nice Jacob	Cav 5	" M Mch 21 64	12215 Shafer J N	Cav 1	" A Oct 22 64
371 Nace Harrison	9	" H April 5 64	11159 Samon L W	1	" I Oct 19 64
9752 Norris N	1	Sept 25 64	11160 Speaker H	1	" F Oct 19 64
153 Pool Hanson	2 Co H	Mch 25 64	12195 Spaulding J	4	" C Nov 29 64
7590 Porter G	1	" I Sept 2 64	12704 Smith G C	1	" I Feb 26 65
7981 Pindiville M	7	" H Sept 6 64	149 Tyson J T	9	" D Mch 25 64
5069 Papple D, Corpl	2	" H Aug 8 64	1022 Tysen J T	9	" I May 11 64
252 Rusk John	9	" E Mch 30 64	677 Turner Wm F	Cav 1	" D April 23 64
918 Russell A P	2	" C May 6 61	1029 Turner A	Cav 1	" B May 11 64
1606 Rodk Simon	9	" E June 4 64	1256 Tindle E, Corpl	9	" G May 25 64
1901 Robinson J	9	June 13 64	1277 Turner C	9	" E May 26 64
2350 Ryndollar Wm	Cav 1 Co D	June 23 64	7852 Thompson J	13	" I Sept 5 64
6599 Reed Thos P	Art 1	" B Aug 23 64	8089 Thompson John	2	" S Sept 14 64
155 Seberger F	9	" F Mch 25 64	9446 Tucker ———	2	" D Sept 19 64
317 Scarboro Rob't	9	" I April 12 61	9335 Tindell Wm	11	" B Sept 29 64
478 Suffeol S	1	" I April 19 64	11450 Tilton J	Cav 1	" F Oct 25 64
718 Sinder John	2	" H April 24 64	1533 Ulrich Daniel	9	" I June 3 64
899 Snooks W	9	" E May 5 64	1205 Veach Jesse	2	" H May 25 64
1205 Spence Levi	9	" D May 19 61	8269 Viscounts A J	Art 1	" E Sept 2 64
1272 Scarlett Jas	1	" D May 22 64	78 Wise John	9	" D Mch 20 64
1926 Smith Ed, Sgt	9	" I June 14 64	21 White Wm	9	" G Mch 7 64
2004 Stafford John	9	" G June 15 64	553 Widdons D	1	" E April 14 64
2361 Shipley W	9	" G June 23 64	557 Webster Samuel, Corp	9	" G April 17 64
2489 Schneider J	Bat 1	" B June 26 64	1171 Wharton Samuel	2	" F May 17 64
5797 Smith John	Cav 1	" B Aug 15 64	2275 Worthen Wm	9	" C June 20 64
6751 Shelley B	2	" F Aug 24 64	4748 West M	4	" D Aug 5 64
8616 Shiver G H, Corpl	1	" C Aug 25 64	9469 Weaver George	1	" B Sept 2 64
6919 Stull G E	Cav 1	" D Aug 26 64	11578 Witman D	13	" D Sept 28 64
7580 Shilling Wm	2	" K Sept 2 64	12147 Wolfe H	1	" B Nov 24 64
7833 Stolz ———	7	" K Sept 4 64	455 Yieldhan R	9	" C April 19 61
8296 Smitzer J	1	" D Sept 9 64	1060 Zeck Wm J, Corpl	7	" E May 13 64
8716 Segar Chas	6	" F Sept 14 64	8223 Zimmerman C	9	" E July 12 64

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## MASSACHUSETTS.

11286 Adams I B	16 Co G	Oct 22 64	6324 Barley R	20 Co A	Aug 23 64
9561 Adams S B	18	" G Sept 23 64	6755 Baker E E	34	" C Aug 25 64
6360 Akers H H	2	" I Aug 21 64	11475 Baldwin W	35	" A Oct 24 64
4200 Aldrich H	36	" G July 30 64	9078 Banner M	20	" B Sept 17 64
10973 Aldrich H W	27	" I Oct 15 64	642 Barge Henry	20	" E April 20 64
5650 Alger W A, Corpl	15	" D Aug 14 64	6074 Barnes L A	19	" F Aug 27 64
8730 Allen Francis	Art 1	" M Sept 14 64	1697 Barnes W L	Cav 2	" M June 7 64
5354 Allen G H	2	" E Aug 11 64	7358 Barlen E F	18	" E Sept 5 64
9748 Allen John	19	" B Sept 25 64	3341 Barnsh John	17	" H July 23 64
2256 Ames H	35	" A June 25 64	6952 Barnett G H	25	" G Aug 26 64
8349 Ames M L	32	" G Sept 10 64	8843 Bassett B C	Art 1	" I Sept 15 64
8373 Analstine ———	54	Sept 10 64	4355 Batten Geo C, Sgt	Art 2	" G July 31 64
1084 Anchey J	61 Co F	May 4 64	8603 Baxten H	Art 2	" G Sept 12 64
8383 Armington H	13	" C Sept 12 64	2525 Bear G W	56	" I June 25 64
10698 Armstrong G	28	" A Oct 11 64	6386 Beannlan Wm	Art 2	" G Aug 21 64
9781 Atmore C	Cav 2	" A Sept 25 61	6499 Beary Henry	59	" B Aug 22 64
4065 Avery John W	Art 1	" G July 27 64	3801 Beels H	59	" C July 22 64
5372 Avignon F	56	" I Aug 11 64	8110 Bell Wm	Cav 2	" M Sept 1 64
10707 Bacey Wm	27	" H Oct 12 64	8443 Bemis Albert	57	" B Sept 11 64
7116 Baggard F	Art 1	" B Aug 23 64	11855 Berry George	13	" K Nov 10 64
8338 Balce G A	27	" G Sept 10 64	6403 Besson Wm	Cav 2	" H Aug 21 64



## APPENDIX.

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**Massachusetts — (Continued.)**

8637 Biglow G	34 Co E	Sept 13 64	4509 Casey M	17 Co H	Aug 2 64
5331 Biglow John	22 " F	Aug 11 64	4235 Castle M	22 " H	July 29 64
2908 Black James	9 " E	July 5 64	6724 Caughlin B	56 " E	Aug 24 64
109 Blanchard Oscar	Cav 2 " E	Mch 23 64	7070 Caswell James	13 " F	Aug 13 64
4067 Blanchard O S	52 " G	July 27 64	7313 Chase John	25 " F	Aug 30 64
5337 Blair J W	27 " C	July 15 64	8686 Chase M M	Art 2 " G	Sept 13 64
8973 Blair D	27 " B	July 25 64	6230 Child A F	Cav 1 " E	Aug 29 64
10753 Blake Wm	19 " K	Oct 12 64	3344 Chiselson P	Cav 1 " B	July 15 64
7166 Blodgett A Z	34 " A	Aug 29 64	1684 Church W H	Cav 1 " E	June 6 64
137 Blood T B	13 " F	Mch 24 64	2416 Churchill F J	39 " G	June 24 64
470 Bodge S D	18 " D	Aug 1 64	7674 Chute A M	23 " B	June 11 64
3030 Bosworth H	25 " B	July 8 64	4516 Claflin F G	Art 1 " F	Aug 1 64
7466 Bowler H A	Art 1 " C	Sept 10 64	11178 Claug J H	Art 1 " E	Oct 19 64
12013 Boyd F	18 " A	Nov 10 64	3016 Clausky J, Corpl	17 " E	July 7 64
1796 Boynton Henry	32 " A	June 10 64	10099 Clark ———, Corpl	27 " A	Sept 30 64
1857 Bracketts L	23 " C	June 12 64	3648 Clark E	27 " H	July 20 64
4059 Brackin Dennis	46	July 27 64	4295 Clark George	16 " I	July 30 64
6512 Bradford J	Cav 2 Co F	Aug 22 64	6492 Clark S	27 " I	Aug 27 64
8178 Brady F	27 " G	July 11 64	7923 Clemens J	19 " B	Sept 5 64
11902 Bradish F	19 " B	Nov 11 64	12825 Cloonan P	Art 1 " E	April 7 65
12030 Branagan C	Art 2 " H	Nov 15 64	5315 Coffin A R	Cav 2 " M	Aug 11 64
4070 Brand S C	57 " K	Oct 12 64	11590 Cohash John	23 " I	Oct 23 64
2565 Briggs W	Art 2 " G	July 2 64	8099 Cole W H	16 " K	Sept 7 64
993 Briggs W W	36 " H	May 10 64	8 Coleman Leonard	Cav 1 " A	Mch 5 64
8799 Bromley A	1 " K	Sept 15 64	10773 Coalman C S	37 " I	Oct 12 64
465 Broadley James	17 " A	April 9 64	11853 Collins A J	Art 2 " D	Nov 6 64
5587 Bronagan M	17 " E	July 19 64	6714 Collins C R	27 " D	Aug 24 64
11932 Brotherton W H, Cor	29 " G	Aug 26 64	5409 Colt J	29 " K	Aug 12 64
2641 Brown A	56 " D	June 29 64	9081 Colyer B	Art 1 " G	Sept 19 64
6057 Brown D	13 " K	Aug 18 64	6062 Coney C W	Art 1 " L	Aug 18 64
6177 Brown J	25 " A	Aug 19 64	6591 Congden E	Cav 2 " G	Aug 23 64
9660 Brown J	11 " E	Sept 24 64	9332 Connell J D	21 " E	Sept 19 64
10819 Brown John, Corpl	57 " E	Oct 12 64	1848 Conner D	17 " H	June 11 64
7440 Brown L	27 " I	Sept 1 64	6673 Conner John	11 " F	Aug 24 64
8780 Brown Samuel	56 " E	Sept 14 64	11892 Conner P	Cav 2 " H	Nov 7 64
5339 Brown Wm	Art 2 " H	Aug 11 64	11575 Conner F	9 " C	Oct 23 64
6842 Browne L A G	58 " B	Aug 25 64	4547 Conlin Tim	Art 1 " L	Aug 2 64
6903 Bryant W A	Art 2 " H	Aug 26 64	7533 Cook W H	37 " H	Sept 2 64
7758 Buchanan J	27 " A	Sept 4 64	8841 Coombs George	Art 2	Sept 15 64
5775 Buldas L	56 " I	Aug 9 64	1088 Coones J M	Cav 1 Co E	May 14 64
10746 Bullen J W	60 " C	Oct 11 64	11174 Copeland J	13 " D	Oct 19 64
11517 Bubler J W	40 " C	Oct 26 64	7502 Corbet W M	Art 1 " M	Sept 4 64
1784 Bullock W D	24 " K	July 22 64	4210 Cox D O	59 " F	July 29 64
11154 Burns W H, Corpl	Art 2 " H	Oct 19 64	687 Cox Joseph	7 " G	May 23 64
2507 Burt C E	Art 2 " K	July 5 64	11030 Cox P, Sergt	Art 1 " G	Oct 16 64
7134 Borgan L	25 " G	Aug 28 64	4483 Crockett A W	17 " K	Aug 1 64
3609 Burgess W F	16 " H	July 21 64	174 Crofts E P	17 " E	Mch 26 64
5540 Burnham J	12 " I	Aug 13 64	7619 Cromian John	Art 1 " E	Sept 2 64
7777 Burton John	19 " E	Sept 4 64	9025 Crowninshield T	37 " I	Sept 17 64
2429 Butler A	72 " H	June 24 64	6312 Crosby E	40 " A	Aug 25 64
4526 Buxton Thomas	Art 1 " G	Aug 7 64	15 Cross Ira M	16 " G	Mch 6 64
9838 Byerns I	Art 1 " I	Sept 27 64	3592 Cross Geo W	Art 1 " L	July 19 64
7230 Callihan J	57 " B	Aug 29 64	5248 Crosser E P	5 " C	Aug 10 64
2153 Callihan P	57 " A	July 11 64	5150 Crossman E J	20 " L	Aug 9 64
12663 Campbell D A	15 " G	Feb 16 65	1290 Cummings A B, Sgt	29 " C	May 23 64
4031 Carr Wm, Corpl	Art 1 " H	July 27 64	8746 Culligan Joseph	Cav 2 " A	July 22 64
456 Carroll J	Art 2 " D	Aug 1 64	574 Cunell H G	39 " C	April 16 64
4363 Carroll O J	Art 2 " G	July 31 64	7833 Curren F	58 " I	Sept 5 64
4168 Casey M	23 " C	July 28 64	1869 Cushing C E	12	June 12 64

*(Massachusetts — (Continued).)*

10172 Cutler C F	Art 2 Co G	Oct 1 64	8576 Farmer G S, Sgt	Art 1 Co H	Sept 12 64
3579 Dalber S A	17 "	B July 19 64	11903 Farralle G	19 "	K Nov 7 64
787 Daly John	28 "	F April 23 64	9443 Farisdale H	Art 1 "	G Sept 21 64
9421 Davis C	27 "	B Sept 21 64	3926 Fearing J I	Art 1 "	F July 25 64
7180 Davis C A	58 "	I Aug 29 64	4387 Feamley Wm	25 "	E Aug 7 64
1518 Davis Thomas	Cav 1 "	H May 31 64	6450 Fegan John	Art 2 "	H Aug 21 64
12037 Davidson W	27 "	H Nov 16 64	12812 Fellows H	15 "	E Mch 19 64
7239 Day D B	25 "	Aug 29 64	7803 Felyer Wm	20 "	E Sept 4 64
2390 Decker C	Art 1 Co E	June 24 64	7511 Fenis J	Cav 1 "	C Sept 2 64
11763 Delano E	19 "	E Nov 3 64	5795 Fields E	37 "	F Aug 15 64
7848 Densmore Wm	9 "	F Sept 4 64	11401 Finjay W	Cav 1 "	K Oct 24 64
6883 Dewry L A	27 "	C Aug 26 64	6723 Finigan B	19 "	Aug 24 64
4042 Dexter G	Cav 2 "	M July 27 64	3974 Fisher C B	Art 2 Co G	July 25 64
7069 Dill Z	58 "	A Aug 28 64	441 Fisher John	Cav 2 "	E April 9 64
10964 Dimmick George H	27 "	I Oct 15 64	3451 Flanders Charles	Art 1 "	E July 17 64
8430 Dodge Thomas A	Cav 1 "	A Sept 11 64	286 Fleming M	17 "	E April 1 64
3059 Downing G	Bat 14	July 9 64	2476 Floyd George E	Art 2 "	H June 25 64
5501 Deggett L	22 Co L	Aug 13 64	4187 Forbs H	Art 1 "	B July 28 64
9577 Dolan J	Cav 1 "	D Sept 23 64	70 Fosgate Henry S	17 "	K Mch 19 64
8732 Dole Charles H	10 "	H Sept 4 64	5649 Fowler Samuel	Art 1 "	M Aug 14 64
6676 Dones S M	58 "	A Aug 24 64	10601 Frahar P	Art 2 "	D Oct 10 64
12004 Douglass B	10 "	H Sept 14 64	11135 Fraser L	20 "	C Oct 18 64
12829 Dow H A, Corpl	Art 1 "	E April 10 65	3848 Fray Patrick	17 "	C July 24 64
3778 Dowlin J	27 "	H July 20 64	4267 Frederick C	50 "	A July 29 64
1677 Downey Joel	Art 2 "	M June 6 64	8186 Frisby A	12 "	G Sept 8 64
2676 Drake E C	57 "	E June 30 64	9502 Frost B	16 "	H Sept 21 64
12773 Drake T	4 "	D Mch 14 65	10205 Frost B	16 "	H Oct 2 64
7115 Dansfield John	19 "	E Aug 28 64	7170 Fuller A	Cav 2 "	G Aug 29 64
5856 Drawn George	32 "	C Aug 16 64	12631 Fuller H	15 "	E Feby 20 65
5717 Drickarm L	Cav 1 "	K July 1 64	5467 Fuller S	27 "	D Aug 13 64
3294 Dromantle W	25 "	G Sept 9 64	7392 Fuller George A	Art 2 "	G Aug 31 64
8570 Drum R	19 "	G July 19 64	7154 Funold C G	23 "	G Aug 29 64
9231 Duffey J	Art 2 "	H Sept 19 64	9304 Gadkin G H	21 "	H Sept 22 64
1572 Duffey James	18 "	A May 31 64	4333 Gaffering John	11 "	F July 30 64
4613 Dull W	Art 2 "	H Aug 31 64	8927 Galligher F	18 "	B Sept 19 64
11666 Dunnett S	4 "	D Oct 30 64	2787 Galse I E, Corpl	27 "	B July 2 64
10660 Dunn J	Art 2 "	G Oct 11 64	7509 Gardner D	25 "	E Sept 2 64
11319 Dunn I	20 "	H Oct 22 64	12630 Garland W	Art 1 "	M Feby 10 65
4471 Dunn P	Art 2 "	H Aug 1 64	8882 Gannan E	Art 2	Sept 16 64
4964 Dyer G W	Art 2 "	H Aug 7 64	11470 Gay C	Cav 1 Co K	Oct 6 64
8212 Eaff N	56 "	H Sept 8 64	7910 Gay George C	Art 2 "	G Sept 5 64
8616 Earl G W, Sergt	Art 1 "	I Sept 13 64	8312 Gibson D E	33 "	F Sept 10 64
8157 Eastman D	35 "	I Sept 8 64	8334 Gibson H H	25 "	B Sept 10 64
10000 Eaton F W	5 "	D Sept 29 64	4174 Gifford J	40 "	A Aug 1 64
7284 Edes W, Corpl	11 "	F Aug 29 64	4250 Gilbert S	Art 2 "	H July 29 64
11809 Edwards C	19 "	A Nov 4 64	159 Gilchrist J R, Corpl	17 "	A Mch 25 64
6354 Edwards C F	Art 2 "	H Aug 21 64	11157 Gilliland J	17 "	H Oct 19 64
171 Eagan Charles	17 "	K Mch 26 64	7110 Gilsby P	36 "	G Aug 28 64
10822 Eibers Henry	19 "	Oct 12 64	10918 Glancey P	59 "	A Oct 18 64
6994 Emerson G W	57 Co A	Aug 27 64	9471 Goanney G	Art 2 "	G Sept 21 64
418 Emerson Wm	12 "	D April 7 64	2114 Godbold F A	29 "	K June 24 64
5619 Emery J	Art 1 "	F Aug 14 64	3585 Gooding N	54 "	C July 19 64
5559 Emmerson F F	Art 1 "	B Aug 13 64	9202 Goodman J	25 "	Sept 18 64
3200 Empay Robert	25 "	E July 14 64	5983 Goodman S	Art 2 Co B	Aug 17 64
10542 Emusin D G	21 "	B Oct 8 64	9817 Goodridge G J	Art 1 "	F Sept 25 64
5236 Evans H	Cav 1 "	K Aug 10 64	12844 Gonler D	4 "	D April 23 65
2785 Evans J	17 "	H July 2 64	179 Gordon Charles	17 "	C Mch 26 64
7889 Ester W A	Art 1 "	A Sept 5 64	3486 Gordon W L	Art 2 "	H July 17 64
4399 Eyarts T P	Art 2 "	G July 31 64	10501 Goriche H	Art 2 "	G Oct 8 64

## Massachusetts—(Continued.)

893 Gould Wm	17 Co G	May 564	8712 Hoyt E K	Art 1	Sept 1464
8092 Gore J	Art 2	" G Sept 764	6716 Holt T E	22 Co H	Aug 2464
8339 Gowen J	11	" C Sept 1064	8575 Howard C	24	" C Sept 1364
7885 Grant Geo W	Art 1	" E Sept 564	10864 Howard James	59	" D Oct 1364
8277 Grant J	15	" E Sept 964	7025 Howe C H	36	" G Aug 2764
10491 Grant Wm	15	" E Oct 764	222 Howe E H	36	" H May 2964
8898 Gray C	28	" D Sept 1664	3871 Howe John W	24	" B July 2464
2018 Green John	18	" A June 1564	5973 Hubbard E	34	" B Aug 1764
9417 Gysen C W	25	" I Sept 2164	11045 Hubert G W	27	" I Oct 1764
5166 Guild C	Art 2	" C Aug 964	11960 Hunt J	84	" D Nov 1164
2568 Guilford J	Art 1	" I Feb 165	4323 Hunting John W	25	" I July 3064
10108 Gutherson G	Art 1	" B Sept 3064	12299 Hartshaw L E	56	" A Dec 1664
2056 Haggert P, Corpl	Cav 2	" M Sept 764	6161 Hyde N L	Cav 2	" B Aug 1964
7408 Haley Wm	16	" F Aug 3164	5470 Hyde Richard	39	" E Aug 1364
151 Halstead J W, Cor	Cav 2	" M Mch 2564	3487 Jackson N S	Art 1	" K July 1764
11086 Hall G H	Art 1	" E Oct 1864	3501 Jackson N S	17	" K July 1764
1742 Hamlin H P	Cav 2	" M June 864	8429 Jackson Wm R	Cav 2	" B Sept 1164
9342 Hammond Geo, Corpl	77	" G Sept 1964	5733 Jaquirions C	57	" D Aug 1564
7374 Handy George	Art 1	" K Aug 3164	2308 Jaynes H	59	" G June 2264
10126 Handy Moses	59	" A Oct 164	10561 Jeff M	16	" I Oct 964
8273 Hane J H	Art 1	" I Sept 964	5915 Jeffrey A	58	" B Aug 1764
8804 Hanks Nelson	98	" D Sept 1564	9951 Jewett E	27	" I Sept 2364
6582 Hanley M	Cav 1	" L Aug 2364	12820 Jewett G	4	" A April 1163
12376 Hare F	27	" H Dec 1364	5473 Johnson M	34	" G Aug 1364
8697 Harding C	58	" G Sept 1464	5850 Johnson R A	19	" G Aug 1664
556 Harrison Henry	12	" I April 1464	3684 Johnson Wm	Art 2	" H July 2164
7626 Hamesworth F	27	" A Sept 264	10702 Jones J	59	" E Oct 1164
3901 Harrington F	12	" H July 2464	603 Jones John	Cav 2	" M April 1864
7957 Hart W	15	" G Sept 664	8875 Jones N P	32	" F Sept 1664
6923 Hartret M	34	" I Aug 2664	6054 Jones Thomas	11	" A Aug 1864
766 Harty John, Copl	Cav 2	" M April 2764	61-3 Kavanaugh Jas	32	" K Aug 1964
3505 Harvey S J	Art 2	" G July 764	8658 Kelly Charles	Art 3	" C Sept 1364
10024 Hash Wm	Art 1	" H Sept 2964	6579 Kelley Henry	20	" E Aug 2364
3242 Hav Wm	Art 2	" H July 1364	9983 Kelley M	Art 2	" H Sept 1764
5789 Havmouth N	Cav 2	" M Aug 1564	6275 Kelley E	27	" D Aug 2064
4209 Haynes Charles E	Art 2	" H July 2964	6712 Kempton E	Art 2	" G Aug 2464
9604 Hayes P	57	" A Sept 2364	5708 Kennedy Wm	59	" F Aug 1564
3508 Heart John	28	" G July 1864	6529 Kenney J	Cav 3	" G Aug 2364
7416 Hebban Thomas	28	" B Aug 3164	8252 Kent S	27	" H Sept 964
3168 Henrie E W	17	" H July 1464	12490 Kerr William, Sgt	56	" D Jan 2065
5606 Henry D	16	" H Aug 1464	6036 Keyes J C	Art 2	" G Aug 1864
4604 Henry J	Art 2	" K Aug 364	863 Kice Thomas	Cav 2	" B May 364
1093 Hermans John	11	" G May 2464	296 Kilan M, Sgt	17	" I April 1164
7297 Hervey George W, Cpl	33	" I Aug 3064	4544 Kimball A	Art 1	" B Aug 264
6242 Higgin A	23	" B Aug 2064	1754 Kinneley F, Sgt	17	" E June 964
4906 Hill F	9	" I Aug 664	12813 Kluener F	27	" A Mch 565
1740 Hills J B	Cav 2	" G June 864	554 Knapp-David	Cav 2	" M April 1464
11762 Hillman G	16	" H Nov 364	8942 Knight ---	25	" A July 2364
6056 Hines S	59	" C Aug 1064	11119 Keepphart M	Art 2	" E Oct 1864
9223 Hitchcock J C	27	" C Sept 1964	5037 Kuppy H	Art 1	" K Aug 864
6907 Hogan Pat	Art 2	" G Aug 2664	8648 Krote Huer	20	" G Sept 1364
6067 Hogan S	19	" E Aug 1864	12549 Langley L F, Sgt	28	" B Jan 2365
9260 Hoyt D	19	" B Sept 1964	6735 Lain S	12	" I Aug 2464
4811 Hoytt J F	Art 2	" D Aug 564	10885 Lane J H, Sgt	23	" Oct 1364
6228 Holbrook Charles	Art 2	" H Aug 2064	9738 Latham W	25 Co K	Sept 2564
6826 Holden Pat	Art 2	" G Aug 2564	8835 Lathrop W O	58	" C Sept 1564
1986 Holland P	17	" I June 1564	2175 Laurens John	23	" E June 1564
905 Holland Pat	11	" C May 564	9621 Leach C W	20	" I Sept 2364
4816 Holmes S	12	" I Aug 564	2781 Leary D	Cav 2	" A July 264

## Massachusetts — (Continued.)

7707 Leavey W H	12 Co A	Sept 3 64	10030 McMasters —	57 Co A	Sept 29 64
7210 Lecraw W P	Art 1	" G Aug 29 64	3675 McMillan Jos	24 " B	July 20 64
7543 Leonard W E	59 " H	Sept 2 64	522 McNamara	17 " I	April 13 64
7725 Leonard I G	Art 1	" K Sept 3 64	5185 McNaury R	27 " I	Aug 9 64
7798 Lewin Charles	19 " I	Sept 3 64	11381 McNulty P	Art 2	" G Oct 24 64
2448 Lewis F	Art 2	" G June 25 64	5194 McWilliams W	77 " D	Aug 10 64
10068 Lewis G C	Art 2	" G Sept 30 64	7586 Medren W	20 " G	Sept 2 64
4082 Lewis L	Cav 5	" L July 27 64	5808 Mehan B	Art 2	" H Aug 16 64
10750 Lewis L	Art 1	" A Oct 12 64	1474 Melan A	18 " F	May 28 64
5401 Lindsay J	18 " A	Aug 12 64	9735 Melvin S	Art 1	" K Sept 25 64
12413 Liswell L	27 " F	Jan 8 65	2269 Merritt M	27 " C	June 20 64
8748 Livingston R	39 " C	Sept 14 64	1358 Merriman W H	17 " D	May 25 64
1156 Lochlen Joel	Cav 1	" E May 16 64	9117 Messers W	Art 1	" B Sept 18 64
480 Lohem E D	18 " H	April 9 64	9597 Mesters E	34 " H	Sept 23 64
3163 Lombard B K	58 " A	July 11 64	6286 Meyer —	Cav 1	" K Aug 20 64
12256 Loring G	20 " A	Dec 10 64	8671 Miland John	Art 2	" H Sept 13 64
10744 London Ed	22 " G	Oct 11 64	11514 Millard P S	19 " G	Oct 26 64
8437 Lovely Francis	25 " I	Sept 11 64	1219 Mller A	23 " F	May 19 64
3217 Lovett A W	39 " E	July 12 64	4379 Miller J M	11 " A	July 20 64
3175 Lowell George	22 " E	July 11 64	10169 Miller L	20	Oct 1 64
9957 Lucier J	2 " G	Sept 23 64	4050 Miller Joseph, Sergt	57 Co C	July 27 64
4090 Lugby Z	Art 2	" G July 27 64	7178 Millrean M W, Cor	Cav 2	" E Aug 29 64
8593 Lyons E	27 " I	Sept 12 64	9539 Milton C	21 " A	Sept 22 64
3633 Lynch John	56 " K	July 21 64	8506 Mitchell W C	23 " A	Sept 11 64
7521 Macey Charles	18 " I	Sept 1 64	11867 Mitchell F	14 " A	Nov 6 64
4264 Macomber J	20 " H	July 29 64	11771 Mitchell John	19 " C	Nov 3 64
4034 Mahan E	56 " I	July 16 64	8343 Mittance L	20 " G	Sept 10 64
3383 Marintine G H	18 " I	July 16 64	4033 Mixer G L	Cav 1	" E July 27 64
9940 Mann N C, Saddler	16 " F	Sept 28 64	6235 Monroe J	Art 2	" M Aug 20 64
6220 Mansfield D R	58 " G	Aug 20 64	2456 Morgan C H	27 " H	June 25 64
503 Marden G O	17 " I	April 12 64	8077 Morgan Pat	23 " B	Sept 7 64
1350 Mariland W H	17 " D	May 25 64	3160 Moore A	56 " C	July 11 64
7147 Marchet C	28 " F	Aug 29 64	5490 Moore C A, Mus	Art 2	" N Aug 13 64
8450 Martin C M	Art 2	" H Sept 11 64	10593 Moore M	57 " A	Oct 10 64
6272 Maxwell M	Art 1	" I Aug 20 64	3411 Moore P	13 " F	July 16 64
5060 McAllister J, Corpl	17	Aug 8 64	3990 Morris N G	Art 1	July 26 64
7823 McCaffrey J	27 Co E	Sept 4 64	1004 Morris R, Sergt	23 Co F	May 10 64
9835 McCloud J	56 " K	July 23 64	9627 Mortimer L	19 " E	Sept 24 64
9942 McCord J G	32 " H	Sept 23 64	8272 Morton G H	42 " C	Sept 9 64
12176 McCorner J	19 " F	Nov 27 64	5360 Morton J	34 " A	Aug 11 64
8905 McDarlie J	Art 8	" M Sept 15 64	6982 Moss Charles	Art 2	" H Aug 27 64
6162 McDermott J	Art 2	" B Aug 19 64	12516 Moulton H	15 " F	Jan 23 65
4409 McDevitt Wm	25 " E	July 31 64	12619 Murdock A B, Corpl	27 " D	Feb 8 65
9439 McDonald R	18 " D	Sept 21 64	321 Murley D	9	D April 2 64
430 McDonnell P	2 " B	April 8 64	7662 Murphy C	17 " D	Sept 5 64
7459 McDonough P, Corpl	25 " E	Sept 1 64	5488 Murphy F	17 " D	Aug 13 64
1984 McGiven J	22 " K	June 15 64	1630 Murphy Michael	12 " K	June 6 64
6375 McGovern B	34 " D	Aug 21 64	12783 Murphy P	27 " H	Mch 15 65
2632 McGowen John	Art 2	" H Aug 29 64	5041 Murray Thomas	19 " A	Aug 8 64
5280 McGowen Wm	12 " A	Aug 11 64	9341 Needham J A	Art 1	" B Sept 19 64
4260 McGonegal R	16 " K	July 29 64	9378 Nelson J	Art 2	Sept 19 64
5124 McGuire A	53 " D	Aug 9 64	7006 Newcomb John E	Art 2 Co G	Aug 27 64
6460 McHenry James	Art 2	" G Aug 21 64	9694 Nitchman A	19 " B	Sept 24 64
6544 McIntire H	Art 1	" K Aug 23 64	1282 Noble David	17 " D	May 22 64
11531 McKarron E	Art 1	" I Oct 26 64	12439 Norman E	Art 1	" E Jan 12 65
11849 McKenny B	34 " A	Nov 5 64	350 Norton F F	39 " H	April 14 64
6358 McKinzie George	27 " I	Aug 5 64	10058 Nottage I L	2 " F	Sept 30 64
8223 McKnight B	Cav 3	" G Aug 10 64	7193 O'Brien James	Art 2	" G Aug 29 64
3174 McLaughlin E, Sergt	9 " C	July 11 64	2509 O'Brien John	36 " K	June 26 64

## Massachusetts—(Continued.)

5117 O'Connell J	9 Co C	Aug 9 64	6122 Rapp James	28 Co A	Aug 19 64
12189 O'Connell J	15 " H	Nov 28 64	2970 Reynolds N A	36 " C	July 7 64
9789 O'Connell M	2 " H	Sept 26 64	3272 Rice C A J	Art 2 " G	July 13 64
11080 O'Conner Wm	29 " K	Oct 17 64	1235 Rich C	2 " D	May 22 64
11493 O'Donnell W	11 " G	Oct 26 64	4233 Rich Samuel	27 " B	July 29 64
10592 Oliver J	39 " E	Oct 10 64	4918 Richards G	16 " I	Aug 6 64
4640 Oliver S E	27 " B	Aug 3 64	3156 Richards James	27 " C	July 11 64
7161 O'Neil Charles	25 " B	Aug 29 64	11553 Richardson L	Art 1 " G	Oct 27 64
4884 O'Neil D	25 " E	Aug 6 64	4167 Richardson S R	Art 1 " M	July 28 64
4975 Osborn W	19 " K	Aug 7 64	7546 Richards Thomas	20 " B	Sept 2 64
5340 Packard N M	27 " C	Aug 11 64	7199 Ridlaw James	19 " C	Aug 29 64
6629 Page Wm	16 " D	Aug 23 64	10638 Riley H J	Art 2 " G	Oct 10 64
598 Paisley Wm	17 " D	April 17 64	8642 Riley M	56 " K	Sept 13 64
10695 Palmer T	59 " E	Oct 11 64	7300 Ripley M A	32 " F	Aug 29 64
4714 Panier J M	17 " K	Aug 4 64	6650 Rippon Wm	58 " G	Aug 23 64
11059 Pantins A J	15 " H	Oct 17 64	6166 Roach J	35 " F	Aug 19 64
6899 Pandes L	Art 3 " G	Aug 26 64	11552 Roberts J H	18 " I	Oct 27 64
7811 Parrish Charles	Cav 1 " C	Sept 4 64	9448 Roberts Joseph	Cav 1 " K	Sept 21 64
5380 Pains F	Art 2 " E	Aug 12 64	12505 Roberts L	13 " F	Jan 22 65
1074 Parker D H	36 " C	May 13 64	11699 Robinson J	19 " H	Oct 31 64
2327 Parsons W D	23 " E	June 22 64	3833 Robinson R	27 " F	July 23 64
6860 Pasco J M	58 " D	Aug 26 64	5659 Roe Wm	Art 2 " H	Aug 14 64
1231 Patterson H W	33 " G	May 20 64	4875 Roferty John	2 " K	Aug 6 64
8888 Payne G A	57 " H	Sept 16 64	12393 Rome R	1 " I	Jan 4 65
4267 Payne Wm A	Art 1 " M	Aug 7 64	4219 Rover F	4 " E	July 29 64
7556 Peabody W F	37	Sept 2 64	6654 Rope A R	11 " I	Aug 23 64
6471 Peckham A P	15 Co B	Aug 21 64	5336 Rowe Asa	Art 1 " K	Aug 11 64
5441 Peeto A	36 " A	Aug 12 64	11521 Rowley Charles	19 " K	Oct 26 64
4003 Pennington R A	Art 1	July 26 64	3455 Russell	27 " C	July 17 64
9603 Perry N	Art 1 Co-F	Sept 23 64	9349 Rustar R	27 " A	Sept 19 64
274 Perry Samuel K	39 " D	Mch 31 64	5987 Ruth F	36 " C	Aug 17 64
4986 Pettie C	Art 2 " H	Aug 7 64	6086 Ryes J C	Art 2 " G	Aug 18 64
7671 Phillbrook J E	56 " F	Sept 3 64	5276 Sabines Edward	19 " K	Aug 11 64
7708 Phillips A	50 " B	Sept 3 64	9465 Samlett P V	1 " A	Sept 21 64
10383 Phillips L M, Sgt	17 " D	Oct 5 64	8074 Sanborn G B	Cav 2 " B	Sept 7 64
6976 Phipps H B, Corp'l	Art 1 " B	Aug 20 64	10256 Smith C	27 " D	Oct 3 64
4763 Phipps M M	27 " C	Aug 4 64	8002 Smith C A	Art 1 " C	Sept 6 64
11079 Pierson R, Sergt	Art 2 " H	Oct 17 64	4752 Smith D H	1 " I	Aug 7 64
20 Pilburt John	11 " E	April 14 64	12499 Smith E	27 " G	Jan 21 65
5123 Piper Charles	28 " G	Aug 9 64	11804 Smith E M	1 " D	Nov 4 64
6740 Piper F	25 " E	Aug 24 64	7158 Smith H	57 " D	Aug 29 64
7080 Polshon F B	17 " D	Aug 23 64	7443 Smith J, Corp'l	20 " E	Sept 1 64
703 Poole Charles, Corp'l	" G	April 23 64	967 Smith John	17 " K	May 8 64
6533 Pratt Daniel	27 " I	Aug 27 64	7538 Smith J P	Art 1 " A	Sept 2 64
12135 Pratt D W	Art 2 " G	Nov 23 64	5780 Smith J H	19 " G	Aug 15 64
5742 Pratt Henry	23 " C	Aug 15 64	8184 Smith W	23 " B	Sept 8 64
2008 Price Edward	Art 2 " M	June 15 64	154 Smith W H	12 " I	Mch 25 64
12475 Prichard J, Corp'l	2 " G	Jan'y 18 65	2304 Smith Wm	54	June 22 64
5404 Prior Michael	56 " I	Aug 12 64	12748 Smith V	57 Co K	Mch 6 65
11975 Puffer E D	34 " A	Nov 1 64	3745 Snow W	16 " E	July 21 64
4218 Quinn James	15 " M	July 29 64	12063 Somers F	19 " G	Nov 17 64
12804 Quirk M J	1 " D	Mch 20 65	5316 Switzer L	16 " E	Aug 11 64
12094 Ragan C, Corp'l	27 " H	Nov 19 64	8280 Southworth J	18 " G	Sept 9 64
10156 Ramstell H	37 " H	Oct 1 64	2469 Southworth John	18 " E	June 25 64
5500 Rand M	Art 2 " G	Aug 13 64	2188 Spalding J	2 " E	June 19 64
3353 Randall J	2 " F	July 15 64	12160 Spar H	19 " H	Nov 25 64
54 Raymond C	20 " I	June 12 64	10342 Spellman B F	Art 2	Oct 4 64
8072 Reed Charles	Art 2 " H	Sept 7 64	6179 Spence David	19 Co D	Aug 19 64
1725 Rensseler C N	54 " C	June 8 64	4133 Spooner C L	27 " H	July 23 64



## Massachusetts — (Continued.)

5600 Spooner E O	27 Co A	Aug 14 64	8805 Temerts T J	110 Co D	Sept 15 64
4632 Spooner F	18 "	A Aug 3 64	4386 Tenney Wm	3 "	G July 31 64
3397 Stalder E P	17 "	H July 16 64	3812 Thayer J	27 "	A July 23 64
9873 Stauf J	20 "	D Sept 27 64	8512 Thomas J	Art 2 "	H Sept 13 4
6501 Steadson W	16 "	G Aug 22 64	11123 Thomas J A	32 "	G Oct 18 64
5028 Stelle F	Art 1 "	J Aug 8 64	2421 Thomas J W	56 "	I June 24 64
7991 Stevens H	28 "	F Sept 6 64	12537 Thompson C	Art 1 "	B Jan'y 26 65
9183 Stevens N	1 "	E Sept 18 64	1890 Thompson Geo	16 "	June 13 64
392 Sanborn T	17 "	D April 6 64	4536 Thompson Geo	58 Co F	Aug 2 64
8381 Sanders F	Art 2 "	G Sept 9 64	3908 Thompson J M	27 "	H July 24 64
10637 Sandwich J	1 "	G Oct 10 64	3596 Thompson W W	58 "	G July 19 64
3405 San'ford J D	40 "	A July 16 64	4634 Tibbett A	23 "	F Aug 3 64
10466 Savin J H	34 "	C Oct 6 64	7403 Tiffany J	4 "	F Sept 1 64
11888 Sawyer John	33 "	F Nov 7 64	6540 Tilden A	27 "	B Aug 23 64
4180 Sawyer S F	Art 1 "	B July 28 64	3893 Tilson C E	29 "	E July 24 64
11303 Sayer G D	11 "	I Oct 20 64	3549 Tooma Jno	28 "	E July 18 64
5834 Schalter S	25 "	G Aug 16 64	497 Torrey L	12 "	H April 7 64
5623 Seeley Charles H	Art 2 "	G Aug 14 64	6019 Torrey C L	7 "	G Aug 17 64
11731 Sergeant J C	19 "	E Nov 2 64	1011 Townley J J	1 "	F Oct 1 64
11338 Shamrock I	19 "	H Oct 23 64	9108 Travern W	Art 2 "	G Sept 18 64
6782 Shaw Andrew	25 "	K Aug 25 64	760 Travis I C	59 "	C Sept 5 64
12303 Shaw C L, Corp'l	15 "	E Dec 18 64	7991 Trescott W M	15 "	I Sept 6 64
7827 Shea J	Art 2 "	H Sept 4 64	8132 Turner H	34 "	F Sept 8 64
7481 Shehan James	Art 2 "	G Sept 1 64	12161 Tuth F	20 "	F Nov 25 64
2324 Sherman P H	37 "	E June 23 64	5428 Twitchell J	17 "	K Aug 12 64
8822 Sherwood F	76 "	B Sept 15 64	6332 Twitchell	36 "	C Aug 21 64
4950 Shindler John	Art 1 "	I Aug 7 64	9517 Usher Samuel	17 "	I Sept 22 64
6602 Shore J J	1 "	F Aug 23 64	8496 Wade A D L	Art 2 "	G Sept 11 64
10946 Short J	2 "	B Oct 14 64	5959 Waldon Wm	36 "	B Aug 17 64
7735 Shultes A M	23 "	B Sept 3 64	12444 Walker A	19 "	F Jan 12 65
10415 Shults George	28 "	H Oct 6 64	3377 Wallace P	57 "	B July 16 64
1458 Simmonds E	17 "	D May 29 64	11494 Walsh M	4 "	C Oct 26 64
6957 Simons A	Art 2 "	M Aug 26 64	5191 Walton E A	57 "	H Aug 1 64
4186 Simpson D O	34 "	D July 28 64	8724 Walton Nat	59 "	E Sept 14 64
9842 Simpson W	Art 2 "	H Sept 27 64	8304 Wanderfelt	6 "	C Sept 10 64
6141 Sinclair A	1 "	G Aug 19 64	1733 Wardin H	17 "	I June 8 64
11189 Sloan S	20 "	K Oct 19 64	5217 Ware Sam	1 "	H Aug 10 64
8375 Small Z	Art 1 "	G Sept 11 64	8864 Warffender J W	27 "	C Sept 15 64
10404 Smalley J H	2 "	G Oct 6 64	12131 Warner A F	19 "	D Nov 29 64
9 Smith Warren	12 "	F Mch 5 64	6454 Washburne W E	27 "	I Aug 21 64
2831 Stevens Thomas	2 "	H July 4 64	4721 Weiden H	17 "	H Aug 4 64
1758 Stewart J	11 "	H June 9 64	1066 Welsh Frank	17 "	B May 13 64
11291 Stewart E	52 "	D Oct 22 64	6124 Weldon Charles	Art 1 "	D Aug 20 64
12420 Stone F P	27 "	A Jan'y 9 65	11796 Wells S	1 "	A Nov 14 64
10181 Stone A	Art 2 "	H Oct 1 64	5214 Wellington G W	2 "	G Aug 10 64
5957 Sullivan Jno	16 "	A Aug 17 64	3547 Welworth C W	18 "	D July 18 64
7401 Sullivan Jno	2 "	K Aug 31 64	3247 Werdler W	58 "	G July 13 64
10890 Sullivan M	2 "	D Oct 4 64	1334 West E	24 "	A May 24 64
8203 Sullivan P	9	Sept 8 64	7092 West J G	Art 1 "	E Aug 27 64
10792 Sullivan P	15 Co I	Oct 12 64	4577 White F	15 "	K Aug 2 64
11671 Sullivan F	59 "	B Oct 30 64	6507 White Joseph	Art 2 "	G Aug 25 64
12788 Sylvester D	1 "	B Mch 17 65	7188 White Joseph	2 "	G Aug 29 64
8325 Sylvester E	Art 2 "	H Sept 10 64	7922 Whiting A	27 "	H Sept 5 64
12053 Sylvester J	4 "	A Nov 16 64	6867 Whitney F P	1 "	G Aug 26 64
11957 Tabor B	35 "	C Nov 11 64	635 Whittaker S	17 "	D April 20 64
10697 Tabor F	16 "	E Oct 11 64	1115 Wiggard Geo	22 "	A May 15 64
2067 Taggerd John	17 "	E June 19 64	6715 Wilber E	27 "	G Aug 24 64
3363 Taylor N	37 "	D July 15 64	4539 Wilcox A	Art 14 "	C Aug 2 64
2515 Taylor Thos	Car 2 "	G June 26 64	5519 Wilder L E	2 "	G Aug 15 64



**Massachusetts — (Continued.,**

7318 Wilkins S O	1 Co G	Aug 30 64	6483 Woodbury B	17 Co A	Aug 21 64
651 Williams Chas	27 "	G Aug 21 64	6561 Woodward W A	27 "	B Aug 23 64
668 Williams J	58 "	G Sept 13 64	6368 Wright C E	27 "	B Aug 21 64
469 Willis C	17 "	K July 17 64	6388 Wright M E	27 "	C Aug 29 64
7349 Wilson J	Art 2 "	H Sept 2 64	4923 Wyman H C	Art 2 "	H Aug 6 64
769 Wilson Robert	34 "	A Aug 25 64	3162 Wight W M	Art 3 "	G July 18 64
6742 Wilson S	Art 2 "	G Aug 21 64	7152 Young N C	1 "	I Aug 29 64
10345 Wilson W	18 "	B Oct 9 64	8882 Young E	2	Sept 16 64
13 Witherill O	47 "	C Aug 29 64	6922 Young G W	Art 2 Co H	Aug 26 64

TOTAL 768.

**MICHIGAN.**

2198 Ayres J B	22 Co C	June 17 64	6913 Burkhardt C	22 Co G	Aug 17 64
2247 Acker J	22 "	K June 20 64	6065 Brower L F	17 "	H Aug 18 64
2461 Atkinson P	22 "	C June 22 64	6290 Bilby Geo	9 "	E Aug 20 64
2516 Anderson George	23 "	E June 27 64	6388 Burcham J	5 "	B Aug 21 64
3257 Abbott C M	5 "	E July 13 64	6900 Burdick Theo	Cav 6 "	I Aug 27 64
4947 Ammerman H H	23 "	A Aug 7 64	7148 Beirs S	18 "	B Aug 29 64
5472 Aulger George	10 "	F Aug 13 64	7227 Billingsby J	Bat 1	Aug 29 64
5691 Ackler W	Cav 3 "	C Aug 14 64	7536 Bradley B	Cav 9 Co E	Sept 1 64
6119 Austin D	8 "	C Aug 19 64	7796 Blair Jno	7 "	E Sept 4 64
6713 Allen A A	14 "	I Aug 24 64	7932 Barr W	Cav 8 "	L Sept 5 64
9156 Anderson F	Cav 1 "	G Sept 18 64	8391 Brown H S	Cav 8 "	F Sept 10 64
12350 Arsnoe W	7 "	E Dec 27 64	8505 Bradley E	11 "	K Sept 12 64
12371 Allen J	9 "	H Feby 2 65	8814 Blanchard Jas	7 "	G Sept 15 64
12606 Adams A	4 "	B Feby 7 65	8869 Brown A	3 "	G Sept 15 64
121 Brockway O	11 "	K Mch 23 64	9226 Beckley W	Cav 1 "	E Sept 19 64
1154 Banghart J	Cav 9 "	G May 16 64	9249 Brown H	13 "	A Sept 19 64
1283 Broman C	4 "	H May 22 64	9305 Beebe Jno	1 "	A Sept 20 64
1511 Beckwith E	Cav 6 "	I May 31 64	9430 Baker Jno	Cav 1 "	H Sept 21 64
1513 Bishop C	27 "	F May 31 64	9545 Birdsey J	7 "	D Sept 23 64
1664 Beard J	6 "	E June 6 64	9573 Barber J M	26 "	C Sept 21 64
2004 Bostwick R S	2 "	F June 15 64	9637 Baxter S	Cav 6 "	L Sept 24 64
2025 Bowerman R	22 "	H June 17 64	9830 Batt W H	Cav 6 "	L Sept 27 64
2201 Bryant George	Cav 6 "	H June 17 64	9834 Bunker R B	1 "	D Sept 27 64
2271 Bush Thomas	8 "	A June 20 64	9833 Barnard G	Cav 7 "	M Sept 27 64
2303 Brigham David	22 "	D June 22 64	9856 Beckley L	10 "	F Sept 27 64
2381 Bowlin J	27 "	E June 23 64	10644 Barney H	17 "	D Sept 29 64
2478 Briggs I	6 "	E June 25 64	10740 Blackburn Jas	5 "	G Oct 4 64
2595 Berry Henry	15 "	E June 28 64	10490 Bentley H	24 "	I Oct 7 64
2700 Broo F	A "	I June 30 64	10835 Bittman J	Cav 1 "	C Oct 13 64
2946 Bailey John	Cav 4 "	M July 6 64	11275 Baldwin L A	24 "	B Oct 22 64
3149 Briggs W H	20 "	G July 11 64	12130 Beck G	Cav 1 "	H Nov 23 64
3215 Bibb y J	3 "	C July 12 64	12162 Bennett W L	26 "	G Nov 25 64
3479 Brannock F	3 "	C July 17 64	12187 Barnett I	2 "	E Nov 28 64
3517 Brush J	16 "	K July 18 64	12745 Bearves M	15 "	G Mch 7 65
3531 Bradley Geo	17 "	B July 18 64	34 Colan Fred	17 "	F Feby 9 64
3591 Bulit F	Art 3 "	A July 19 64	210 Chilcote Jas C	20 "	G Feby 28 64
3777 Bohnmiller J	Cav 10 "	H July 21 64	398 Chambers J R	Cav 5 "	K April 5 64
3798 Beardslee M A	22 "	D July 22 64	439 Cowill Ed	Cav 8 "	G April 18 64
4109 Williams Jno	2 "	K July 27 64	593 Cowell John	Cav 10 "	H April 15 64
4339 Binder Jno	2 "	A Aug 30 64	1037 Conrad Edson	Cav 8 "	G May 12 64
4395 Brown G	Cav 4 "	E July 31 64	1077 Crippen G F	Cav 5 "	C May 14 64
4510 Baker A	Cav 5 "	F Aug 5 64	1164 Coastner J D	Cav 5 "	L May 16 64
5573 Betts P	1 "	C Aug 14 64	1339 Chapman H	Cav 5 "	E May 24 64
8333 Brooknager F	7 "	D Sept 10 64	1351 Cameron Jas	27 "	H May 25 64
5950 Bertan I	Cav 8 "	B Aug 16 64	1505 Constank John	9 "	B May 31 64
5970 Burnett J	7 "	G Aug 17 64	1592 Cronkwhite John	22 "	K June 7 64

## Michigan—(Continued.)

1711 Cook J	Cav 4 Co D	June 7 64	4670 Dugan D	21 Co I	Aug 4 64
1811 Churchward A R	9 " C	June 10 64	5070 Dawson D	17 " H	Aug 8 64
1943 Clear James	22 " F	June 14 64	5351 Dalzell Wm	6 " A	Aug 10 64
2617 Cussick B	7 " C	June 23 64	5666 Dolph S	8 " B	Aug 14 64
3071 Collins James	5 " I	July 9 64	6225 Dulnz G W	Cav 5 " I	Aug 20 64
3462 Cartney A	Cav 2 " E	July 17 64	6491 Denton G	5 " E	Aug 21 64
3395 Cameron D	Cav 1 " L	July 19 64	7654 Derfly Wm	1 " H	Sept 3 64
3300 Cummings W	2 " F	July 22 64	7769 Dumont W	35 " H	Sept 4 64
3989 Clements Wm	SS 1 " C	July 26 64	8551 Daly A	Cav 7 " E	Sept 13 64
4032 Cook J	10 " F	July 26 64	9995 Dyer J	5 " I	Sept 29 64
4620 Cronk Jas	Cav 5 " G	Aug 3 64	10161 Doass M	Cav 1 " L	Oct 1 64
4923 Cooper J	7 " K	Aug 6 64	10922 Dixon Jno	Cav 5 " L	Oct 14 64
4956 Curtis M D	8 " C	Aug 7 64	11125 Dennis C	1 " H	Oct 18 64
5201 Crunch J	Cav 1 " "	Aug 10 64	12724 Dunroe P..	24 " H	Oct 22 64
5685 Cummings D	Cav 5 Co I	Aug 15 64	12574 Drake O	22 " D	Feby 2 67
5686 Churchill G W	3 " A	Aug 15 64	2350 Egsillim P H	2 " K	July 4 61
5905 Carr C B	25 " K	Aug 16 64	5318 Eggleston Wm	Cav 7 " E	Aug 10 64
6263 Coft Jas	20 " F	Aug 20 64	3381 Elliot J	24 " G	July 26 64
6285 Cobb G	4 " D	Aug 20 64	1210 Eaton R	22 " H	May 19 64
6446 Cook Geo	Cav 10 " H	Aug 22 64	1240 Ellis E	Cav 2 " B	May 20 64
6594 Cahon W J	1 " H	Aug 26 64	2788 Ensign J	11 " A	July 2 64
7094 Carp J S	1 " K	Aug 28 64	7991 Edwards S	6 " E	Sept 5 64
7164 Caten M	Cav 7 " E	Aug 29 64	8255 Edmonds B	1 " H	Sept 9 64
7496 Cling Jacob	2 " K	Sept 1 64	11055 English James	17 " B	Oct 17 64
7534 Campbell S B	2 " H	Sept 1 64	5817 Everett J	77 " K	Aug 1 664
7883 Coldwell W	124 " H	Sept 5 64	899 Force F	27 " D	May 5 64
8406 Cope J B	17 " A	Sept 11 64	1064 Fitzpatrick M	Cav 1 " B	May 13 64
8993 Cornice J D	7 " F	Sept 17 64	1337 Folk C	14 " E	May 25 64
9341 Carver J H	Cav 4 " "	Sept 20 64	2197 Fitse T	Cav 1 " C	June 19 64
10644 Cooley G	3 Co A	Oct 9 64	2272 Fairbanks J	Cav 15 " G	June 20 64
10759 Clago S	7 " C	Oct 12 64	2343 Face W H	6 " "	June 23 64
10788 Crain R O	17 " A	Oct 12 64	4194 Fisher F	23 Co G	June 29 64
10871 Cooley Henry	34 " G	Oct 13 64	5081 Farmer M	22 " D	Aug 8 54
11743 Collins C	2 " K	Nov 2 64	5871 Flanigan John	5 " D	Aug 16 64
11903 Clark G W	Art 1 " C	Nov 7 64	6135 Farnham A	5 " A	Aug 19 64
12143 Cameron F	17 " E	Nov 24 64	6363 Fox James	3 " H	Aug 21 64
12258 Cook N	1 " K	Dec 10 64	6689 Fritchile M	22 " G	Aug 24 64
12391 Case S	Cav 5 " L	Jan 4 65	6983 Fitzpatrick M	8 " E	Aug 27 64
12474 Coras E	Cav 6 " C	Jan 17 65	7027 Fox Charles	1 " B	Aug 27 64
12634 Chambers W	Cav 8 " G	Feb 10 65	7050 Forsythe H	5 " F	Aug 28 64
1345 Davis Wilson	8 " A	May 21 64	7171 Forbs C	Cav 1 " B	Aug 25 64
43 Diets Jno	Cav 6 " I	Feb 14 64	8583 Fethon F	Cav 1 " G	Sept 12 64
195 Dunay Jno	6 " C	Feb 27 64	10275 Flidin H	27 " F	Oct 3 64
315 Deas Abe	Cav 7 " L	April 2 64	11500 Freeman B	SS 1 " "	Oct 26 64
716 Decker L	10 " H	April 24 64	11709 Fredenburg F	7 " "	Nov 1 64
1270 Drummond Jno	27 " E	May 21 64	12688 Findlater H	Cav 7 Co C	Feb 22 65
1292 Dolf Sylvanus	27 " G	May 23 64	12845 Frederick G	9 " G	April 23 65
1296 Denter W A	5 " E	May 23 64	820 Face C	SS 1 " B	Sept 9 64
1683 Dougherty D	8 " C	June 6 64	11509 Fox W	22 " E	Oct 26 64
2090 Demerie D	Bat 1 " "	June 17 64	145 Goodenough G M	23 " K	Mar 25 64
2248 Dillingham W O	20 Co I	June 20 64	566 Grover Jas	20 " H	April 15 64
2283 Dennison H	Cav 5 " G	June 30 64	784 Grippman J	Cav 5 " M	April 28 64
2832 Dreal D	Cav 2 " B	July 4 64	936 Graham Geo W	5 " C	May 8, 61
3257 Dusalt A	17 " H	July 12 64	1049 Goodbold Wm	Cav 2 " L	May 12 64
3314 Dyre Wm	17 " B	July 14 64	1131 German E	13 " H	May 1 64
3610 Davy R	22 " C	July 19 64	1234 Garrett S H	Cav 2 " G	May 20 64
3619 De Realt F	5 " C	July 20 64	1927 Grimley Jas	22 " D	June 14 64
4660 Decker G S	Cav 5 " K	Aug 3 64	2192 Ganigan J	Cav 9 " L	June 19 64
4669 Daret S	5 " I	Aug 4 64	2311 Gorden Jas	1 " D	June 23 64

## APPENDIX.

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## Michigan—(Continued.)

2862 Gilbert F	3 Co K	July 3 64	6110 Holmes J F	42 Co H	Aug 18 64
2923 Gibbons M	6 " C	July 5 64	6276 Hibler A	Cav 9 " D	Aug 20 64
3863 Goodman W	5 " I	July 24 64	6992 Henny A	27 " B	Aug 27 64
4092 Griffin G	11 " H	July 27 64	6998 Hungerford C	23 " E	Aug 27 64
4225 Green E	11 " H	July 29 64	6999 Hunt L	2 " C	Aug 27 64
5716 Galvin M	23 " I	Aug 15 64	8100 Holcomb J	Cav 6 " K	Sept 7 64
6482 Greek C H	Cav 1 " K	Aug 22 64	8224 Harrington G	Cav 6 " D	Sept 13 64
6866 Gillis Jno	Cav 4 " F	Aug 26 64	9233 Hawley C	4 " F	Sept 19 64
7476 Gaines A	22 " F	Sept 1 64	9686 Hartman H	29 " A	Sept 24 64
7518 Guilz H	1 " A	Sept 1 64	9958 Hinkley G C	20 " F	Sept 25 64
7624 Griens G D	8 " I	Sept 2 64	10348 Hoag J M	20 " H	Oct 5 64
7659 Graff Jacob	17 " H	Sept 3 64	11027 Hankins E	5 " E	Oct 16 64
7741 Gibson J	1 " K	Sept 3 64	11037 Hayes Jas I	" E	Oct 17 64
7968 Grant A H	7 " D	Sept 6 64	11070 Haywood J B	Cav 1 " H	Oct 17 64
8628 Gray Geo	Cav 1 " E	Sept 13 64	11260 Hamlin J H	SS 1 " K	Oct 20 64
10671 Gallitt L	22 " F	Oct 9 64	11336 Hoag J M	20 " H	Oct 23 64
10726 Gibbs J	7 " B	Oct 11 64	11412 Hill W	SS 1	Oct 24 64
11207 Gask I	Cav 8 " C	Oct 20 64	11480 Howard F S	8 Co E	Oct 26 64
11302 Gray James	Cav 6 " A	Oct 22 64	11593 Hawk H L	24 " I	Oct 28 64
11332 Groucher J	Cav 6 " B	Oct 23 64	11757 Hodges M	22 " I	Nov 3 64
11647 Grabaugh J	5 " G	Oct 30 64	11835 Hilmer C	Cav 6 " M	Nov 5 64
12164 Gifford L	61	Nov 26 64	12067 Howe J	Cav 7 " F	Nov 17 64
12443 Gowell N	19 Co F	Jan 12 65	12612 Hicks C	8 " B	Feb 7 65
12573 Goodel M	5 " C	Feb 2 65	9718 Harper D	3 " E	Sept 25 64
5818 Gurnane B S	77 " K	Aug 16 67	5141 Ingraham W L	Cav 5 " B	Aug 9 64
4511 Grasman E	23 " I	Aug 1 64	1817 Jackson James	7 " I	June 7 64
12207 Gabullison J	Cav 5 " F	Dec 1 64	2776 Jones A	6 " E	June 27 64
6 Hall William	Cav 2 " M	Feb 5 64	3561 Jagnet E B	Cav 7 " C	July 19 64
359 Holton S M	1 " B	April 20 64	3921 Jackson Geo G	22 " F	July 20 64
367 Henry Jas	8 " A	April 5 64	4736 Johnson J H	7 " G	Aug 4 64
409 Hartsell Geo	Cav 7 " B	April 6 64	6578 Johnson J	24 " I	Aug 23 64
818 Hutton S	Cav 9 " G	April 30 64	7329 Jump D O	1 " A	Sept 1 64
869 Hood Jas D	22 " H	May 3 64	7753 Johnson H	Cav 9 " L	Sept 2 64
917 Hart J R	6 " E	May 7 64	9746 Jackland C	Cav 8 " E	Sept 25 64
1452 Hannah Jno	22 " C	May 29 64	12010 Jamieson H	Cav 5 " H	Nov 14 64
1519 Hunter F A	22 " F	May 31 64	12396 Jondro M	1 " K	Jany 5 65
1656 Herriman D	22 " D	June 6 64	12463 Johnson A	5 " C	Jany 16 65
1738 Huntley W	Cav 5 " E	June 8 64	368 King Leander	8 " G	April 5 64
1813 Haines R	Cav 9 " G	June 10 64	488 Keintzler R	Cav 5 " F	April 12 64
1904 Hough M	22	June 13 64	706 Karl Wm	2 " A	April 21 64
1910 Harty J S	16 Co F	June 13 64	4140 Klunder Charles	Cav 5 " F	July 28 64
2060 Hayes C	6 " H	June 29 64	4397 Kennedy H	27 " H	July 31 64
3015 Hardy Jno	4 " H	July 7 64	4424 Kinney John	17 " H	July 31 64
3040 Hughey Jas	17 " B	July 8 64	4728 Kendall W	6 " D	Aug 4 64
3206 Hopkins N	Cav 6 " E	July 12 64	8389 Kessler J	11 " G	Sept 9 64
4 Halson David	Cav 8 " A	Mch 27 64	10789 Kinsell George	Cav 5 " B	Oct 12 64
3343 Heil H	9 " G	July 15 64	10908 Kenkham H C	Cav 5 " E	Oct 14 64
3483 Honsigner W L	7 " C	July 17 64	12431 Kenney C	Cav 5 " H	Jany 11 65
3889 Hance C Bugler	7 " D	July 24 64	1882 Lewis F L	Cav 9	June 12 64
3927 Hawkins George	12 " H	July 25 64	223 Lossing John	Cav 8 Co B	Mch 29 64
4166 Hunter M W	22 " D	July 28 64	960 Loring Jno	27 " E	May 8 64
4286 Heron Jno	5 " F	July 30 64	1187 Lewis P	5 " D	May 18 64
4426 Heath M	21 " C	July 31 64	1331 Lancreed M	14 " B	May 23 64
4674 Hale S B	Cav 7 " D	Aug 4 64	37 Lumer Jno	17 " F	Mch 28 64
5332 Hollen Geo	Cav 1 " L	Aug 11 64	3953 Lanning H B	22 " H	July 14 64
5370 Haynes P	Cav 1 " H	Aug 11 64	3700 Lyon A D	Cav 5 " G	July 21 64
5376 Husted J	10 " C	Aug 10 64	4243 Lonsey L	Cav 1 " L	July 29 64
5556 Henrich J	3 " C	Aug 13 64	4913 Luce F	Art 1 " A	Aug 6 64
5931 Hall W	26 " I	Aug 17 64	4992 Lu Duc Jas	17 " G	Aug 7 64

## Michigan—(Continued.)

5142 Larke J A	23 Co F	Aug 9 64	10423 Migele J	9 Co A	Oct 6 64
5216 Lowell Jas	Cav 7 " E	Aug 10 64	10475 May Thomas	Cav 6 " H	Oct 9 64
5776 Laribee L	8 " H	Aug 15 64	10958 McMillen Alex	Cav 5 " M	Sept 14 64
5923 Lofler E E	17 " H	Aug 17 64	11136 Miller John A	19 " F	Oct 18 64
6667 Lord M	8 " M	Aug 24 64	11536 M Jash F	3 " D	Oct 27 64
8085 Leamon G	Cav 8 " H	Sept 7 64	11548 McMann W	17 " A	Oct 27 64
9685 Lard H O	22 " D	Sept 24 64	11782 Mongby D	22 " C	Oct 28 64
9760 Lund Jas	Cav 6 " H	Sept 25 64	11788 Merrill C	4 " K	Nov 4 64
10877 Laidham G	1 " D	Oct 13 64	12785 Miller H	9 " A	Nov 18 64
11969 Lutz Wm	Cav 6 " F	Nov 11 64	12993 Magram J	SS 1	Nov 19 64
218 McCartney H	Cav 6 " K	Nov 29 64	12252 McCame W	7 Co B	Dec 9 64
258 McGuire Jno	20 " A M. h	31 64	12458 Morton J	1 " I	Jan 15 65
542 Markham D	Cav 5 " B	April 14 64	11511 Mackswarner W	SS 1 " K	Oct 26 64
612 McCarter Jas	22 " H	April 18 64	12674 Marshall G	4 " M	Feb 19 65
1059 Mum A F	27 " F	May 13 64	12733 McNeill C	Cav 8 " M	May 5 65
1062 Miller Chas	Cav 5 " D	May 13 64	3759 Major Wm	22 " D	July 22 64
1710 Miller J	3 " C	June 7 64	7916 Monroe John	7 " I	Sept 5 64
2255 Maby Ed	Cav 8 " K	June 20 74	9791 Moore John	Cav 6 " G	Sept 26 64
2586 McDowell J	Cav 8 " F	June 28 64	9965 McClary W	Cav 7 " H	Sept 28 64
2759 McSpoulding W	22 " E	July 2 64	513 Nicholson S	Cav 6 " G	April 12 64
2828 Manwaring Wm	22 " D	July 3 64	1209 Newbury James	Cav " A	May 19 64
2976 Man Thos G	5 " A	July 7 64	2077 Nash Charles	22 " H	June 17 64
3690 Marshall H E	27 " B	July 9 64	3343 Nail	9 " F	June 15 64
3150 Morris A T	14 " K	July 9 64	4102 Neck H	4 " K	July 27 64
3537 Marvey Andrew	17 " G	July 18 64	5092 Nirthhammer J	20 " D	Aug 8 64
3697 Miller W E	2 " K	July 21 64	5400 Nagle C	11 " G	Aug 11 64
3936 McCabe F	22 " H	July 25 64	5493 Narrane A	17 " E	Aug 13 64
3954 Morgan M	2 " E	July 26 64	1101 Noyes James E	1	Oct 16 64
4078 McFall H	17 " E	July 27 64	11911 Niland H	8 Co D	Nov 9 64
4144 Miller G	5 " I	July 28 64	1005 Nurse H W	Cav 5 " L	May 10 64
4304 Monny Jno	Cav 5 " L	July 30 64	9812 Northam O H	6 " M	Sept 26 64
4783 Monroe D	Cav 6 " A	Aug 4 64	285 O'Brien Austin	Cav 9 " H	April 1 64
4942 Morgan E C	23 " G	Aug 7 64	499 Oliver Alex	Cav 8 " G	April 12 64
5153 Miller L	7 " F	Aug 9 64	1189 Orrison Geo	Cav 9 " M	May 18 64
5630 Mench C	20 " I	Aug 14 64	2267 O'nevy G W	4 " A	June 20 64
6249 McCarty Chas	26 " I	Aug 20 64	4384 Osborn S	27 " B	July 31 64
6239 Meyers J	6 " H	Aug 21 64	4374 Overmeyer J F	Cav 6 " E	Aug 6 64
6820 Myer J	4 " I	Aug 25 64	5574 O'Neill J	22 " K	Aug 14 64
7114 Moore J	27 " B	Aug 28 64	5846 Orcutt C	3 " F	Aug 16 64
7269 Merrill S B	5 " G	Aug 30 64	8141 Ornl S W	20 " C	Sept 8 64
7279 McLaine Thos	1 " I	Aug 30 64	8511 O'Brian W H	Cav 7 " A	Sept 12 64
7473 McCloud A	21 " I	Sept 1 64	9011 Ogden E S	Cav 5 " M	Sept 17 64
7513 Mason F	Cav 7 " L	Sept 1 64	11940 O'Leary J	SS 1 " H	Nov 9 64
7918 Martin Peter	17 " H	Sept 5 64	11799 Osborn J L	6 " E	Nov 13 64
7936 Musket J	Cav 4 " K	Sept 5 64	12500 Oathart D	18 " C	Jan 17 65
7962 Miller F	22 " G	Sept 6 64	443 Parsons G	7 " I	April 9 64
8025 Munday E	17 " G	Sept 6 64	515 Pullman Geo	5 " I	April 12 64
8337 McClure R	7 " D	Sept 9 64	1038 Parker B C	Cav 8 " C	May 12 64
8518 Miles C S	Cav 1 " F	Sept 12 64	1276 Perigo Jno	Cav 2 " D	May 22 64
8590 McGinis P	16	Sept 12 64	1374 Parish Thos	6 " I	May 26 64
8650 McKay K	10	Sept 6 64	1892 Paisley A G	22	June 13 64
8876 Munson H C	37 Co E	Sept 16 64	1937 Payne R H	6 Co I	June 15 64
8897 Morrison J	21 " F	Sept 16 64	2533 Piffer J	Cav 6 " I	June 26 64
8994 Maher S L	Cav 7 " I	Sept 17 64	3546 Pierson Daniel	Cav 3 " C	July 18 64
9185 Marine Wm	22 " E	Sept 18 64	3591 Palmerly J	Cav 7 " C	July 19 64
9750 McArthur W	Cav 7 " D	Sept 25 64	4100 Post R L	10 " H	July 27 64
9791 Moore John	Cav 6 " G	Sept 26 64	4253 Pratt M	22 " E	July 29 64
10011 Moses C	Cav 5 " I	Sept 29 64	4436 Pelton A	21 " A	Aug 1 64
10134 Moses A	Cav 6 " M	Oct 1 64	4663 Philbrook F	Art 1	Aug 3 64

## Michigan — (Continued.)

5056 Podroff D	13 Co D	Aug 8 64	1338 Schemerhorn J	Cav 7 Co C	May 24 64
5546 Peck J H	Cav 1 " D	Aug 13 64	1403 Samborn H	22 " K	May 27 64
5612 Pond C	1 " I	Aug 14 64	1446 Snow Levi	20 " H	May 28 64
5745 Pettibone E E	7 " D	Aug 15 64	1625 Smith A	Cav 1 " L	June 4 64
4564 Porter L	SS 1 " C	Aug 2 61	1871 Smith S	17 " C	June 10 64
5760 Pentecost W G	18	Aug 15 64	1741 Stevens S	22 " K	June 8 64
5832 Palmer D	5 Co D	Aug 16 64	1948 Shafer W	22 " G	June 11 64
7389 Parks	7 " C	Aug 31 61	1936 Strickland Thos	10 " E	June 14 64
7354 Perrin N	Cav 8 " B	Aug 31 61	2299 Sanburn H	22 " K	June 23 64
7960 Parks F	Cav 5 " E	Sept 6 61	2507 Smith C	Art 1 " E	June 26 64
8195 Pearnell J	23 " B	Sept 8 64	2651 Sarmyces C	24 " C	June 29 64
8636 Pike B H	Cav 2 " C	Sept 13 64	2764 Stevens L	Cav 6 " M	June 23 64
8986 Plant Wm	16 " G	Sept 16 64	2635 Stewart C A	7 " F	June 30 64
9331 Pharrett Wm	22 " D	Sept 20 64	2807 Sprague W B	11 " I	July 3 64
11046 Platt R	22 " A	Oct 17 64	2936 Shaw F N	2 " K	July 7 64
11177 Palmer P	5 " H	Oct 19 64	3001 Steele E	Cav 2 " C	July 7 64
11986 Preston B	7 " K	Nov 13 61	3085 Sibley J E	1 " G	July 9 64
12373 Plins Wm	Cav 5 " C	Dec 12 61	3373 Stubbs J	Cav 9 " L	July 15 64
12409 Preston J	6 " C	Jan 7 65	3518 Simpson E T	Art 6 " G	July 18 64
12578 Pratt L	Cav 8 " C	Feb 3 65	3214 Shultz C	5 " B	July 18 64
12762 Parmalee C	Cav 8 " M	Feb 12 65	3544 Shummay Wm	Cav 8 " L	July 18 64
77 Roloff Jno	Cav 5 " E	Mch 20 64	3212 Shaw P F	7 " D	July 25 64
324 Russell Peter	23 " G	April 2 64	3971 Sharp Jas	6	July 25 64
623 Rowland B	6 " M	April 19 64	4103 Stines H	4 Co K	July 27 64
922 Robinson Wm	2 " H	May 6 64	4311 Sprague B	Cav 7 " E	July 30 64
1804 Rhinehart D	Cav 5 " C	June 10 64	4433 Sale Thos	17 " G	July 31 64
2291 Rolland J	6 " G	June 21 64	4859 Smith Wm	17 " H	Aug 6 64
2402 Ruggles O	32 " H	June 24 64	5193 Swain D	Cav 6 " H	Aug 10 64
3296 Rasan A	28 " I	July 14 64	5972 Stow Geo	10 " C	Aug 17 64
3732 Riley Charles	6 " I	July 21 64	6323 Simpson T	8 " I	Aug 21 64
3740 Riggs J	22 " I	July 21 64	6706 Simons A	17 " B	Aug 22 64
3876 Russ W J	22 " C	July 24 64	6686 Smoke H B	6 " H	Aug 24 64
5176 Rood C	22 " C	Aug 9 64	7014 Sullivan Jno	27 " E	Aug 27 64
5885 Roman John	5 " C	Aug 16 64	7303 Sherman Fred	22 " G	Aug 30 64
6154 Relu A	17 " G	Aug 19 64	7350 Sayrer J M	1 " G	Aug 31 64
5707 Ryan W	1 " E	Sept 1 64	7523 Schofield C	27 " G	Sept 1 64
7750 Robinson H	Cav 5 " L	Sept 2 64	775 Satterly H J	Cav 6 " E	Sept 2 64
7935 Rich A	11 " B	Sept 6 64	8700 Sutherland J	1 " I	Sept 6 64
8617 Riley Miles	Cav 7 " F	Sept 13 64	8780 Stanning G W	Art 5 " G	Sept 12 64
9254 Rimer J C	Cav 1 " C	Sept 19 64	9103 Sutthphar H W	15 " F	Sept 18 64
9914 Ryan T	22 " I	Sept 28 64	9463 Stewart F	Cav 6 " E	Sept 21 64
10116 Robinson T	27 " F	Oct 1 64	9481 Stewart W V	5 " E	Sept 21 64
10380 Randall H D	6 " D	Oct 5 64	9629 Snyder J	Cav 5 " M	Sept 21 64
11151 Riley R	24 " H	Oct 19 64	10080 Straut C A	Cav 5 " F	Sept 30 64
11457 Ramsay J	5 " H	Oct 25 64	10117 Spencer Geo	21 " H	Oct 1 64
11675 Raley H	Cav 24 " L	Oct 30 64	16254 Sammonds A	7 " E	Oct 3 64
11705 Ricott S	SS 1 " K	Nov 1 64	10285 Spencer John	2 " I	Oct 3 64
12573 Richardson M B	1 " L	Jany 29 65	10417 Skull Wm	7 " B	Oct 6 64
12589 Rodgers W	25 " G	Feby 5 65	10444 Simpson J P	22 " A	Oct 7 64
12740 Robbins A	Cav 4 " H	Mch 6 65	11138 Swart M M	3 " F	Oct 19 64
12745 Reaves M	15 " G	Mch 8 65	11118 Swester C	5 " K	Oct 19 64
134 Snyder E	17 " F	Mch 24 64	11234 Sutton H	22 " I	Oct 21 64
172 Smith Wm	Cav 7 " L	Mch 26 64	11265 Strander A	6 " G	Oct 21 64
236 Soper Calvin	27 " H	Mch 29 64	11254 Stoddard S	Cav 5 " F	Oct 23 64
330 Sheldon H S	1 " A	April 2 64	11701 Steadman S	10 " H	Oct 30 64
520 Shannon John	20 " H	April 13 64	11717 Smith S	7 " H	Nov 1 64
842 Smith W W	Cav 5 " D	May 2 64	11773 Suckles M	14 " I	Nov 3 64
854 Stillman L D	6 " M	May 3 64	12230 Seeley H	Cav 6 " B	Nov 15 64
1082 Stuck L H	Cav 2 " B	May 14 64	12225 Spondle C	Cav 1 " C	Dec 5 64

## Michigan—(Continued.)

12229 Sumner H	27 Co B	Dec 6 64	749 Wright Wm A	7 Co K	April 26 64
12261 Stedman S D	10 " H	Dec 11 64	957 Wilson J	22 " K	May 8 64
123 0 South Peter	SS 1 " K	Dec 19 64	2102 Wilson W	11 " I	June 17 64
12678 Smith C B	Cav 8 " L	Feb'y 19 65	4961 Winegardner A S	Cav 1 " K	Aug 7 64
12863 Smith Geo	8 " B	Mch 20 65	12723 White C	5 " F	Mch 3 65
12954 Stickner J	16 " D	Dec 10 64	12796 Whitmore C	Cav 8 " M	Mch 18 65
11508 Sockem A	SS 1 " K	Oct 26 64	6781 Wiley E T	1 " E	Aug 25 64
11510 Springer J	Cav 7 " K	Oct 26 64	749 Wright Wm A	7 " K	April 6 64
1804 Turrell Henry	22 " H	May 23 64	1089 Woolsey R	22 " E	May 14 64
2945 Tubbs P	7 " K	July 6 64	1701 Walker J	22 " C	June 7 64
48 Tilt George	Cav 2 " D	May 24 64	1920 Wolf F	13 " E	June 14 64
3498 Thatcher E H	Cav 6 " F	July 18 64	3301 Wentdarbly —	5 " G	July 14 64
6703 Tompkins N R	1 " B	Aug 24 64	2899 Whitlock M	2 " B	July 5 64
7909 Tift H	Cav 5 " M	Aug 27 61	3180 Willet S	22 " K	July 11 64
7544 Thompson W	8 " F	Sept 2 64	3269 Wright W	Cav 5 " K	July 13 64
7599 Tracy D	Cav 7 " K	Sept 2 64	3437 Wolverton C	6 " B	July 17 64
7797 Thompson M C	Cav 5 " I	Sept 4 61	3992 Woodruff H	Cav 1 " E	July 26 64
9103 Taylor H	32 " F	Sept 18 64	4412 Warren H	4 " B	July 31 64
11113 Taylor J M	11 " A	Oct 18 64	4860 Walker Geo	22 " G	Aug 6 64
11143 Twesler C	5 " K	Oct 19 64	5051 Williams M	1 " A	Aug 8 64
3945 Udell W O	2 " D	July 25 64	5786 Williams T	Cav 2 " L	Aug 15 64
731 Vanderhoof Jas	Cav 6 " G	April 25 64	11323 Wolfinger J M	20 " H	Oct 23 64
1126 Vangieson L	Cav 5 " D	May 15 64	12307 Windlass S	Cav 8 " K	Dec 18 64
1467 Vogle Jacob	27 " D	May 29 64	5559 Warner C	" F	Aug 13 64
2270 Van Dyke Jno	Cav 6 " D	June 20 64	11096 Warner J	Cav 5 " K	Oct 18 64
2994 Van Brant W H	Cav 9 " E	July 7 64	9844 Wheeler E	24 " A	Sept 27 64
3273 Vanlin C	6 " F	July 14 64	5933 Wisner Jno	Cav 6 " I	Aug 17 64
6864 Vanshoten W H	Cav 6 " K	Aug 26 64	8331 Wood A O	Cav 8 " M	Sept 10 64
7595 Vansickle L	Cav 5 " G	Sept 2 64	8076 Wilder H S	23 " K	Sept 7 64
8958 Vanm ke F	16 " G	Sept 15 64	6996 Wolverton J S	Cav 5 " A	Aug 26 64
9536 Vork C	5 " K	Sept 22 64	7362 Way F	7 " C	Aug 31 64
9936 Vleight A	23 " D	Sept 28 64	7812 Whalen H	6 " I	Sept 4 64
12166 Vanallen C	27 " K	Nov 26 64	7882 Wells F	7 " F	Sept 5 64
12690 Vincent J	8 " K	Feb 22 65	9022 Wing A	17 " G	Sept 17 64
340 Whittaker J	7 " B	April 2 64	9525 Whitworth W G	Cav 6 " A	Sept 2 64
733 Whipper G	4 " A	April 25 64	2910 Yacht E	22 " E	July 5 64
741 Wilson Byron	Cav 5 " D	April 26 64	2626 Zett J	22 " D	June 28 64

TOTAL 638.

## MINNESOTA.

5964 Atkinson Geo	9 Co F	Mch 17 64	7692 Dunham R H	Co K	Sept 3 64
6567 Adcock Jas	9 " B	Mch 23 64	10971 Davis E J	9 " E	Oct 15 64
11977 Abrian G	1 " B	Nov 12 64	8517 Fitch W F	9 " F	Sept 12 64
4224 Becker G	9 " E	July 29 64	12656 Fuchs H	9 " D	Feb'y 14 65
5715 Barnard H A	9 " A	Aug 15 64	9905 Freeschelz F	9 " F	Sept 27 64
6630 Buyton M	9 " H	Aug 23 64	3237 Geer O	9 " F	July 14 64
7841 Brese D	9 " E	Sept 4 64	10401 Goodfellow E C	9 " D	Oct 6 64
7892 Brayton J M	9 " B	Sept 5 64	10579 Goodwin G	9 " A	Oct 9 64
8053 Buckley J F	9 " G	Sept 7 64	4130 Gordon W C	17 " I	July 28 64
8253 Burrows H	9 " K	Sept 9 64	6033 Higly M F	9 " G	Aug 18 64
9474 Babcock L A	9 " D	Sept 21 64	6064 Hill C J	9 " K	Aug 18 64
9800 Besgrove Isaac	9 " E	Sept 26 64	6605 Handy J	9 " I	Aug 23 64
12778 Baker J G	1 " A	Mch 15 65	9144 Heaway J E	9 " K	Sept 18 64
2747 Conner P	11 " A	July 1 64	4176 Holis A	9 " F	July 28 64
3575 Clabaugh J	9 " D	July 19 61	7809 Johnson N	9 " H	July 4 64
4111 Conklin S	9 " I	July 27 64	1211 Kerriek Sam	4 " K	May 19 64
6970 Conklin E	9 " C	July 27 64	9127 Kloss L	9 " H	Sept 18 64
10724 Cassidy J	9 " F	Oct 6 64	5079 Lindley C	9 " B	Aug 8 64



## Minnesota — (Continued.)

7795 Large M	9 Co G	Sept 4 64	6216 Spence C	9 Co G	Aug 20 64
12165 Lewis L	9 " E	Nov 26 64	6216 Sontor C	9 " H	Aug 20 64
12510 Latimore W H	9 " D	Jany 22 65	7185 Scheffer H	9 " G	Aug 20 64
9312 Lenyer M	9 " G	Aug 30 64	13058 Shiver F	9 " E	Nov 17 64
5460 Myers J	8 " I	Aug 13 64	12503 Sarf II	5 " E	Mar 22 65
7238 Mander J W	9 " A	Aug 30 64	8478 Thompson W	9 " A	Sept 11 64
8130 McDougal J	9 " A	Sept 8 64	10156 Tiltan N M	9 " B	Oct 1 64
9195 Montenary J	9 " G	Sept 18 64	11603 Thomas W R	9 " E	Oct 23 64
2829 Nichols John	15 " A	July 3 64	12106 Ulrich A	9 " E	Nov 20 64
7739 Ollman Wm	9 " B	Sept 4 64	11505 Vanhouse B A	9 " C	Oct 26 64
8384 Orcutt J	2 " C	Sept 10 64	11568 Vittam E W	9 " B	Oct 27 64
2341 Pitcher E	5 " B	July 3 64	985 Wood A	2 " B	May 9 64
4813 Packett C	9 " K	Aug 5 64	3867 Walrich P	1 " C	July 24 64
5506 Pericle J	9 " H	Aug 13 64	4498 Wheeler A	9 " C	Aug 1 64
5909 Pence Geo	9 " H	Aug 16 64	4588 Woodbury J	9 " C	Aug 2 64
8333 Poinder T	9 " B	Sept 10 64	5637 Wilson F C	9 " E	Aug 14 64
8323 Pettijohn S W	9 " H	Sept 14 64	8233 Walter G	9 " H	Sept 9 64
4277 Roberts J G	5 " E	July 29 64	8416 Whipple O C	9 " F	Sept 11 64
5538 Roovin J	1 " H	Aug 14 64	8459 Westover J	9 " E	Sept 9 64
10327 Robertson Jno	9 " B	Oct 4 64	8777 Warren E F (mus)	9 " A	Sept 14 64
10715 Reese Wm	9 " E	Oct 11 64	5006 Young D S	9 " I	Aug 8 64
5941 Short M	9 " K	Aug 17 64			

TOTAL 79.

## MISSOURI.

231 Burns Jno	17 Co I	April 1 64	8026 Hasse Jno	Cav 14 Co L	Sept 6 64
1251 Burk J H	2 " H	May 2 64	9042 Hamilton W	31 " A	Sept 17 64
1464 Buel J	4 " C	May 29 64	11941 Hanahan A	29 " D	Nov 9 64
2317 Bishop P	15 " I	June 20 64	4410 Isenhour J	9 " I	July 31 64
2306 Bloomker Wm	2 " F	June 23 64	5709 Keyan M	2 " D	Aug 15 64
4209 Broyer J	2 " E	July 29 64	7414 Keller A	29 " H	Aug 31 64
5355 Birley Peter	29 " I	Aug 16 64	8173 Kline C S	2 " F	Sept 8 64
8654 Berger J	2 " I	Sept 13 64	10546 Kaunst H	18 " G	Oct 9 64
8772 Bitter H	29 " F	Sept 14 64	12821 Keller I	40 " H	April 65
11223 Bullard Jas	19 " D	Oct 20 64	7713 Kuhn Jacob	15 " E	Sept 3 64
12795 Bates B	44 " F	Mch 18 65	3249 Lowe Jno	18 " E	July 13 64
2951 Cling C	2 " I	July 4 64	4803 Lavilley Wm	29 " K	Aug 5 64
4328 Clements Jas	Cav 2 " A	July 30 64	7035 Lang C	Cav 10 " B	Aug 27 64
6533 Cornell Jas	Cav 9 " H	Aug 23 64	12332 Litch J	4 " A	Dec 6 64
12351 Coon F	15 " K	Dec 28 64	5401 Lindsay J	18 " A	Aug 12 64
12776 Chapman R	24 " B	Mch 14 65	7438 Miller W	Cav 4 " E	Sept 1 64
5360 Dickson D	18	Aug 10 64	8913 Morgan E	Cav 12 " F	Sept 16 64
1641 Daley M	Cav 10 Co H	June 5 64	11035 Manning S H	30 " A	Oct 16 64
343 Eddington G W	29 " A	April 2 64	17459 Menzt W	15 " G	Jany 15 65
3963 Engler Jno	15 " B	July 25 64	12706 Martin J	44 " H	Feby 27 65
6937 Fogg B F	Cav 1 " H	Aug 27 64	12754 McGuire O	Cav 2 " I	Mch 12 65
8638 Folk L	18 " C	Sept 13 64	12760 McDowell J	2 " F	Mch 12 65
11266 Fay J W	2 " K	Sept 21 64	3436 Newkirk Chas	15 " F	July 17 64
12805 Fry M	Cav 12 " L	Mch 21 65	3539 Neelout W	2 " E	Aug 18 64
694 Frick S	2 " E	Aug 26 64	4169 Nelson Jno	29 " A	July 28 64
2770 Guffy R	18 " E	July 2 64	12774 O'Dell E	44 " B	Mch 14 65
3725 Gallagher F	2 " G	July 21 64	12823 Purcell J R	44 " G	April 5 65
223 Houston W E	18 " E	Mch 29 64	755 Phillips Pat	11 " E	April 27 64
4505 Hunter W	Cav 1 " H	Aug 1 64	25 Payne Jos	29 " A	April 16 64
4563 Hartman V	29 " G	Aug 2 64	4978 Perkins A H	29 " L	Aug 7 64
4727 Huntsley A	22 " H	Aug 4 64	6732 Plasmine A	26 " D	Aug 24 64
7064 Haginey F	2 " K	Aug 28 64	10339 Plumer E D	24 " B	Oct 8 64
226 Houston W E	18 " E	Mch 20 64	148 Rely P	29 " B	May 25 64
1532 Head B J	26 " B	June 2 64	3540 Riddle F	8 " D	July 18 64
2655 Heltgen G	12 " E	June 29 64	5110 Ritteman John	15 " F	Aug 9 64

## Missouri—(Continued.)

6915 Remers J	4 Co G	Aug 26 64	536 Trask Geo K	29 Co A	April 14 64
2422 Robertson J C	Cav 10 "	F June 23 64	770 Terrill Christian	27 "	E April 27 64
1424 Schenck Phillp	15 "	B May 23 64	1509 Terrell J	12 "	A May 31 64
1478 Seebel A	12 "	G May 30 64	5672 Tresler H W	4 "	I Aug 14 64
1623 Search Henry	15 "	D June 4 64	12730 Turman D	44 "	B Mch 4 65
2464 Stickle D	4 "	D June 24 64	2803 Vance H J	26 "	B July 3 64
2480 Stofacke F	15 "	D June 25 64	373 Walham H	4 "	C April 5 64
28 Stiner Gottlieb	29 "	A April 17 64	678 Watson J J	18 "	A April 22 64
5239 Stormn F	58 "	E Aug 9 64	3106 Wigan M	2 "	F July 10 64
5667 Schmas G	15 "	G Aug 14 64	7494 Williams J M	31 "	H Sept 1 64
63 6 Segin C	2 "	H Aug 26 64	10889 Weidam J	2 "	B Oct 14 64
6930 Shuman Jos	1 "	B Aug 26 64	12550 Ware J B	40 "	K Jan 29 65
7535 Sherman H	15 "	G Sept 1 64	12739 West J	40 "	K Mch 6 65
9821 Schaaf D B	18 "	E Sept 26 64			

TOTAL 97.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

26 Ames John C	2 Co F	Mch 18 64	4113 Gill N	7 Co A	July 31 64
29 Allen E S	2 "	H Mch 9 64	4637 Gooley J	7 "	G Aug 4 64
4656 Allen S	9 "	C Aug 3 64	11905 Goodwin A	1 "	I Nov 7 64
4746 Abbott C	7 "	K Aug 5 64	9671 Gardiner A	4 "	C Sept 24 64
7130 Arches J L	9 "	A Aug 23 64	6516 Gray G H	4 "	E Aug 22 64
9518 Atmore G W	3 "	C Sept 22 64	6143 Hunter C	4 "	K Aug 19 64
9832 Anderson J N	7 "	E Sept 21 64	6875 Hurd Wm	6 "	I Aug 26 64
11765 Avery J	Cav 1 "	H Nov 3 64	7869 Hartford H	4 "	A Sept 5 64
5721 Austendalphy J	3 "	D Aug 15 64	8537 Hally H	7 "	C Sept 12 64
833 Bushbey N	7 "	C May 1 64	10269 Huse W	11 "	H Oct 8 64
3346 Bailey A D	7 "	C July 15 64	11156 Hamlin G W	Cav 1 "	I Oct 19 64
3390 Bush A	4 "	H July 16 64	11439 Holmes J	7 "	Oct 24 64
4447 Bachelor J R	1 "	Aug 1 64	11468 Holmes J	7 "	Oct 26 64
4965 Baker Wm	4 Co H	Aug 7 64	7733 Jones J B	9 Co K	Sept 3 64
4938 Babb Jas	7 "	D Aug 7 64	9198 Johnson O O	5 "	F Sept 18 64
6871 Brown W F	2 "	B Aug 26 64	11216 Juntplute F	12 "	E Oct 20 64
6765 Breakman A	12 "	I Aug 25 64	11758 Johnson P	9 "	E Nov 3 64
7357 Baker D W	3 "	G Sept 5 64	4314 Keyes C	Cav 1 "	K July 30 64
8463 Bell Geo	5 "	C Sept 11 64	5114 Kemp C H	7 "	A Aug 9 64
10294 Bond J	12 "	F Oct 4 64	5151 Kingsbury H R	9 "	R Aug 9 64
2228 Clark G M	7 "	C May 20 64	5444 Karson H B	2 "	C Aug 12 64
3326 Combs John	7 "	B July 14 64	7394 Kreaser M	4 "	I Aug 31 64
4230 Coon Charles	7 "	G July 29 64	11877 Klinsmith J	10 "	I Nov 6 64
5137 Colbry John N	13 "	D Aug 9 64	11994 Kingsbury J H	Cav 1 "	A Nov 13 64
7072 Cooney Thomas	9 "	C Aug 28 64	6144 Lawrence A	Cav 1 "	C Aug 19 64
8551 Connelly M	4 "	C Sept 12 64	6787 Lenert D	9 "	K Aug 25 64
2796 Chadwick C E	7 "	H July 2 64	8048 Libby A G	4 "	H Sept 6 64
11192 Carr P	1 "	H Oct 20 64	11415 Leport J	Cav 3 "	I Oct 24 64
1370 Downs E	7 "	I May 25 64	11484 Lucht P	5 "	C Oct 26 64
2986 Doer S	7 "	D June 17 64	2687 Mumford A	12 "	A June 30 64
3668 Dodge C F	7 "	K July 20 64	3652 Mantove J	4 "	H June 20 64
5577 Drake Chas C	Cav 1 "	B Aug 14 64	4284 Miller F	11 "	G July 30 64
3566 Eschoymer H	Cav 1 "	B July 19 64	4629 Miller R	11 "	H Aug 3 64
5337 Estey E E	4 "	C Aug 10 64	7203 Milliot P	5 "	I Aug 29 64
8426 Edwards John	9 "	H Sept 11 64	7423 Morrison O P	9 "	C Aug 31 64
12841 Elliott A	7 "	I April 21 65	7918 Morten J	4 "	C Sept 6 64
1296 Fuller George	7 "	B May 26 64	8573 McCann M	9 "	G Sept 12 64
5240 Faucett J	7 "	C Aug 10 64	9921 Matheson F	7 "	B Sept 28 64
6675 Flanders O	9 "	F Aug 24 64	11207 McCann O	13 "	E Oct 20 64
6894 Ford W	7 "	K Aug 26 64	12234 Montyan P	35 "	F Dec 6 64
9460 Faggerty Jackson	Cav 1 "	A Sept 21 64	1658 O'Brien Chas	7 "	I June 6 64
12440 Felch G P	7 "	H Jan 12 65	11698 Osmore J	Cav 1 "	C Oct 31 64
2838 Guingoelett H	2 "	E July 3 64	6185 Patch John	3 "	T Aug 19 64

**New Hampshire— (Continued.)**

819 Poore Samuel	2 Co H	April 30 64	9412 Smith L	12 Co B	Sept 21 64
8260 Puny J	3 " G	July 13 64	10503 Shantz I	11 " G	Oct 8 64
4764 Place I K	7 " F	Aug 5 64	11887 Spaulding T C	4 " K	Nov 7 64
7011 Patterson N	9 " I	Aug 27 64	3306 Taylor A B	5 " H	July 16 64
11121 Parsons Samuel	5 " H	Oct 18 64	3431 Tobine T	6 " A	July 17 64
11828 Perven H A	7 " A	Nov 5 64	4072 Tilton D B	7 " G	July 26 64
11337 Phelps M F	9 " D	Nov 5 64	8098 Thompson A	9 " K	Sept 8 64
5383 Paschal E	7 " E	Aug 12 64	10734 Tilton L G	11 " B	Oct 11 64
1572 Reed F K	2 " H	June 3 64	10493 Upkins A	Cav 1 " B	Oct 7 64
2771 Ramsay Wm	7 " G	July 2 64	5191 Valley John	10 " K	Aug 12 64
3406 Richards W R	7 " C	July 16 64	794 Woodward L A	7 " K	April 29 64
11 00 Ringer I K, Sgt Maj	11	Oct 22 64	1991 Williams I	7 " I	June 15 64
1336 Smith John	7 Co K	May 24 64	2345 Woodbury A	7 " H	June 23 64
2330 Sanburn W	7 " H	June 22 64	2345 Whipple A	7 " H	June 23 64
2505 Sanlay E	9 " E	June 26 64	4156 Webster I	6 " I	July 28 64
2708 Simms S	9 " C	June 30 64	2710 Welson W	4 " F	July 1 64
2925 Searle I R	7 " E	July 5 64	4104 Whalen M	9 " H	July 27 64
3472 Smith L F	13 " C	July 17 64	4750 Weston W W	8 " A	Aug 5 64
4779 Steward George	10 " A	Aug 5 64	4749 Welch Jas	7 " I	Aug 5 64
5140 Smith J	7 " B	Aug 9 64	5702 Wagner John	7 " H	Aug 15 64
5193 Schean W	7 " A	Aug 9 64	7559 Welsh I	7 " C	Sept 2 64
5405 Shorey Ed	1 " C	Aug 12 64	7834 Wolf John D	3 " F	Sept 4 64
5438 Salsbur I	4 " K	Aug 12 64	8083 Wultramsen F	9 " I	Sept 7 64
5621 Stanley John	9 " A	Aug 14 64	11278 Williams P	3 " H	Oct 22 64
6547 Smith I	11 " E	Aug 23 64	11472 Wingerd D	3 " G	Oct 26 64
7040 Swain C	7 " D	Aug 27 64	11768 Willson I	11 " I	Nov 3 64
8629 Smith C	3 " F	Sept 13 64	11878 Warren E	Cav 1 " H	Nov 6 64
8632 Stark S	15 " A	Sept 13 64	12734 Whitman G E	Cav 1 " B	Mea 6 65
8980 Smith John	3 " T	Sept 17 64	8736 York Charles	Cav 1 " B	Sept 14 64

TOTAL 144.

**NEW JERSEY.**

3347 Aaron Thos	2 Co B	July 15 64	5730 Clark C H	2 Co C	Aug 15 64
3354 Aney G	1 " K	July 15 64	8240 Coonan J	2 " C	Sept 9 64
4098 Austin D B	2 " I	July 27 64	10532 Collar H	2 " D	Sept 9 64
7138 Anderson T	2 " E	Aug 28 64	11990 Clayton L	10 " B	Nov 13 64
8513 Albright	Cav 3 " I	Sept 12 64	3176 Curtis W O	Cav 1 " L	7 64
11389 Alexander W L	Cav 3 " C	Oct 24 64	8041 Coykendall D	15 " K	6 64
12646 Amps C	33 " I	Feb 13 65	335 Disbrow J P	14 " K	April 2 64
909 Broderick I S	2 " A	May 5 64	2173 Davenport J	7 " I	June 25 64
1543 Beach I H	11 " E	June 1 64	3444 Davis H	12 " F	July 17 64
2131 Brannin Pat	11 " B	June 19 64	4926 Dayton C	2 " C	Aug 6 64
2260 Bells I H	2 " H	June 21 64	5148 Dorland A H	10 " I	Aug 9 64
2577 Buckley John	1 " G	June 27 64	6306 Dewinger J	2 " G	Aug 20 64
2990 Bloon Adam	2 " I	July 4 84	7076 Dunham L	35 " H	Aug 28 64
3099 Buffman A G	Art 1 " B	July 10 64	7304 Dylan Edward	9 " G	Aug 30 64
5761 Baily L	7 " A	Aug 9 94	7469 Dermer J L	9 " G	Sept 1 64
5772 Brann Geo	Cav 1 " B	Aug 10 64	7734 Doremus C	Cav 2 " A	Sept 3 64
5357 Burns P	Cav 3 " C	Aug 11 64	7804 Duncan H P	2 " G	Sept 4 64
5379 Baker Wm	Cav 1 " K	Aug 13 64	8440 Doyle H	16 " C	Sept 11 64
5433 Blanchard G	7 " K	Aug 13 64	10533 Dunn G	1 " F	Sept 13 64
5934 Bennet C	14 " B	Aug 17 64	1426 Ebner Chas	Cav 1 " K	May 23 64
11632 Brant Chas	1 " E	Oct 31 64	1715 Egbert Jas	15 " B	June 8 64
12233 Buyer A	6 " I	Dec 7 64	4303 Esigh Jacob	10 " D	July 13 64
12640 Brewer W H	10 " D	Feb 12 65	1522 Farrell J H	5 " G	May 31 64
715 Corley Daniel	11 " A	April 12 64	3938 Folland M	Cav 1 " K	July 25 64
1437 Creamer E	35 " A	May 28 64	4793 Fitch F	35 " F	Aug 4 64
6929 Creamer E	10 " B	Aug 26 64	5327 Fry Jno	9 " G	Aug 4 64
8209 Chamberlain R	Cav 1 " D	July 12 64	6737 Fisher Wm	9 " C	Aug 24 64

## New Jersey — (Continued.)

7285 Farran J	8	Aug 30 64	1071 Pratt J F	1 Co M	May 13 64
9972 Fairbrother H	35 Co D	Sept 28 64	1072 Purdee Chas	11 " C	May 13 64
11584 Ford A	7 " K	Oct 28 64	5206 Peterson Henry	Cav 3 " II	Aug 10 64
7338 Fisher N O	9 " I	Aug 30 64	6298 Peer T	9 " K	Aug 20 64
5900 Gade B	9 " D	Aug 16 64	6962 Pelger M	10 " G	Aug 27 64
7039 Galloway F C	12 " K	Aug 27 64	7451 Peterson G	12 " I	Sept 1 64
11165 Glenn C H	4 " I	Oct 19 64	8017 Post G J	4 " I	Sept 6 64
11120 Guler-G	7 " D	Oct 20 64	9990 Parker W	2 " I	Sept 29 64
1508 Hallman H	6 " C	May 31 64	12221 Prink J	2	Dec 4 64
3072 Hemis Daniel	Cav 1 " D	July 9 64	2145 Rooks H	5 Co H	June 18 64
3819 Hick James	9 " G	July 23 64	2821 Riley M	Cav 1 " L	July 3 64
4151 Hegamann J	14 " K	July 28 64	4066 Robinson Jacob	Cav 1 " B	July 27 64
4189 Hamble A	Cav 1	July 28 64	4858 Radford Wm	18 " B	Aug 6 64
4744 Huber C	9 Co G	Aug 5 64	8282 Reed A	9 " D	Sept 9 64
4662 Herbert J S	Cav 2 " I	Aug 6 64	10461 Ray J	10 " A	Oct 7 64
4911 Halman M	Cav 1 " A	Aug 6 64	10708 Regan D O	8 " C	Oct 11 64
821 Hull Alex	7 " C	Sept 4 64	11292 Reeves F	2 " I	Oct 21 64
7870 Howell J	1 " K	Sept 5 64	2548 Starr N	5 " II	June 27 64
7900 Hilgard P F	10 " A	Sept 5 64	5037 Simonds J	9 " K	Aug 8 64
10761 Hatter W	3 " I	Oct 12 64	5807 Shanahan W	9 " C	Aug 16 64
12302 Humes E M	2 " M	Dec 17 64	7364 Stout L	2 " C	Aug 21 64
12416 Hook J M	Cav 2 " D	Jany 8 65	7565 Street John J	9 " D	Sept 2 64
5252 Jennings G H	Cav 2 " A	Aug 10 64	7577 Stiffin H	3 " M	Sept 2 64
9519 Jone A	Cav 1 " A	Sept 23 64	7729 Skell C W	Cav 3 " M	Sept 3 64
11117 Jay H	5 " K	Oct 18 64	8637 Swetser P	9 " G	Sept 13 64
11399 Jomson G W	6 " G	Oct 24 64	8751 Stevenson W	Cav 2 " M	Sept 14 64
12344 Johnson A F	9 " D	Dec 26 64	9328 Shay H H	7 " I	Sept 19 64
3762 Kronk Peter	Cav 2 " H	July 22 64	10346 Smith A	5 " G	Oct 13 64
5985 Kuhn R	9 " A	Aug 8 64	10615 Sutton T	12 " K	Oct 28 64
8619 Kitchell S	7 " K	Sept 13 64	11638 Stimmell I	5 " A	Oct 30 64
12023 King C	15 " G	Nov 15 64	11793 Sullivan I	8 " C	Nov 8 64
1985 Lyons D	Cav 1 " K	June 15 64	11882 Steele George	2 " B	Nov 6 64
795 Layton Stephen	11 " A	April 29 64	10882 Sweet B F	10 " K	Oct 13 64
1769 Lindsley Samuel	10 " H	June 9 64	1853 Tindle E	1 " B	June 11 64
3612 Lewis S	Cav 3	July 20 64	5112 Taylor Peter	9	Aug 9 64
4095 Leadbeater J H	6 " B	July 27 64	6131 Townsend J	35 Co I	Aug 19 64
5944 Leighton Wm	5 " H	Aug 17 64	7937 Turner B	4 " G	Sept 5 64
6157 Luney Ed	8 " G	Aug 19 64	9398 Townsend F	10 " C	Sept 21 64
12102 Larime C	15 " C	Nov 20 64	11304 Thompson S	4 " I	Oct 21 64
2019 Menner Jacob	11 " H	June 15 64	12451 Thatcher J	3 " H	Jan 14 65
2852 Miller J	Cav 1 " K	July 4 64	13705 Toy J	7 " G	Feb 27 65
3323 McIntire R	8 " I	July 14 64	10212 Thomas Henry	10 " B	Oct 2 64
3548 Marks Chas	Cav 2 " G	July 18 64	6148 Tralttman Jas	9 " D	Aug 22 64
4594 Mulrainy I	4 " B	Aug 3 64	2634 Utter Stephen	Art 1 " B	June 29 64
4645 Miller S S	Cav 2 " G	Aug 3 64	12100 Vallett W	Art 5 " A	Nov 19 64
5250 Morell A	5 " K	Aug 10 64	1955 Weed Wm	15 " I	June 14 64
5832 Mahler Jno	35 " I	Aug 16 64	2246 Wood W J	12 " E	June 20 64
6986 Munn Chas	4 " K	Aug 27 64	4643 Widder W	5 " G	Aug 3 64
8019 McLlroy E	10 " I	Sept 6 64	4908 Wainwright	9 " C	Aug 7 64
8332 Mount C H	9 " D	Sept 10 64	5031 Wolverton	1 " I	Aug 8 64
8592 Miller J	7 " K	Sept 13 64	5099 Warner A	4 " A	Aug 9 64
10959 Mullan A	39 " B	Oct 14 64	5333 Willey J	Cav 2 " M	Aug 10 64
12352 Mills F	2 " I	Oct 21 64	6168 Winard Wm	2 " I	Aug 19 64
11564 Millington J	Cav 1 " H	Oct 27 64	7560 Willis A	35 " I	Sept 2 64
6780 Noll M	9 " A	Aug 25 64	8142 Wright S M	7 " K	Sept 8 64
4933 Nichols J	SS 1 " C	Aug 7 64	8207 Ward J	Cav 1 " H	Sept 10 64
7131 Osborne E	14 " E	Aug 28 64	12157 Williams W	1 " D	Nov 20 64
10463 Osborn J M	9 " H	Oct 7 64	12658 Wells G	10 " C	Feb 15 65

TOTAL 170.

## APPENDIX.

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## NEW YORK.

2038 Abbey O	174	June 15 64	5541 Ashton —	10 Co I	Aug 13 64
2141 Abbey W H	85 Co E	June 18 64	7307 Atwood G S	Bat 74	Aug 29 64
4719 Abel C	Art 15	" C Aug 4 64	950 Aubray K	14 Co A	May 8 64
4612 Aber J	101	" I Aug 3 64	11748 Augh J	66	" D Nov 2 64
5626 Ackerman Sam'l	97	" K Aug 14 64	5027 Augustine F	52	" A Aug 8 64
64 Ackheart David	20	" A Mch 19 64	1736 Austin A	147	" H June 8 64
8497 Adams H	98	" G Sept 11 64	3094 Austin J	Art 7	" M July 10 64
4581 Adams J A	10	" F Aug 2 64	8218 Austin G	147	" H Sept 3 64
6467 Adams O	61	" C Aug 22 64	12870 Ayers G S	147	" G Mch 29 65
8559 Adams S	100	Sept 12 64	12347 Babcock J M	140	" I Dec 27 64
3226 Adams T R	85 Co H	July 12 64	1712 Babcock H	111	" G May 7 64
1700 Ades Ed	Cav 8	" C June 7 64	3066 Babcock J	72	" E July 9 64
5047 Adeler A	8	" D Aug 8 64	5335 Babcock J	55	" E Aug 11 64
6575 Adney F	85	" K Aug 23 64	4738 Babcock J S	140	" D Aug 3 64
4882 Ahearn Daniel	170	July 31 64	4893 Babcock R	9	" L Aug 9 64
3349 Aiken J W	85	" H July 15 64	11831 Babcock W H	Cav 13	" L Nov 5 64
8001 Akerman M	Art 7	" L Sept 6 64	5692 Babst M	9	" D Aug 15 64
7062 Albarson J	42	" C Aug 28 64	754 Bacon E P	154	" B April 27 64
6698 Albert Wm	Bat 24	Aug 24 64	9101 Bacon J	154	" E Sept 1 64
7007 Alderman F	Cav 15 Co F	Aug 27 64	2870 Bacchus A	169	" A July 4 64
1755 Alexander J	125	" C June 9 64	11272 Bacchus E R	Art 15	" F Oct 2 64
11212 Alfder B C	152	" F Oct 20 64	3447 Bachelder B F	Bat 24	July 17 64
3293 Allen A W	Art 14	July 14 64	3115 Backley C	Bat 24	July 10 64
12452 Allen J I	82 Co A	Jan 14 65	3771 Badger P	47 Co E	July 23 64
5568 Allen W	Cav 1	" H Aug 13 64	7890 Bailey A	5	" K Sept 5 64
5844 Allenburger J	39	" B Aug 16 64	10163 Bailey C	76	" K Oct 1 64
7478 Allenberens E	39	" D Sept 1 64	5697 Bailey G W	151	" G Aug 15 64
11479 Allinger L	48	" I Oct 26 64	7493 Bailey Jno	Cav 12	" A Sept 1 64
7587 Allman Chas	Art 7	" C Sept 2 64	8215 Baker J	Bat 24	Sept 8 64
6041 Amy F	111	" K Aug 26 64	10636 Baker A	9 Co B	Oct 10 64
5938 Alphord J	75	" G Aug 17 64	4468 Baker Chas	52	" G Aug 1 64
7739 Alsaver S	47	" H Sept 3 64	3550 Baker E	85	" E July 18 64
800 Ambler Fred	47	" H April 29 61	12376 Baker Geo	40	" H Jan 1 65
2344 Ambrose Jacob	Cav 2	" C June 23 64	8759 Baker H	146	" F Sept 14 64
10642 Ames Henry	Art 2	Oct 10 64	8052 Baker Ira	85	" H Sept 7 64
4654 Ames J R	Art 14 Co I	Aug 3 64	11848 Baker J	24	" F Nov 5 64
7743 Amgere G	47	" E Sept 3 64	11660 Baker J	Cav 16	" K Oct 31 64
1934 Amigh A	162	" K June 14 64	61 Baker Wm	7	" D Mch 18 64
3729 Anderson A	100	" I July 21 64	7591 Baldwin C	Cav 24	" M Sept 2 64
4890 Anderson A	99	" F Aug 6 64	6853 Baldwin G	154	" C Aug 25 64
537 Anderson H	Cav 20	" M April 14 64	4457 Ballard Robt B	85	" C Aug 1 64
8319 Anderson J	39	" E Sept 15 64	4364 Barnard Wm	85	" K July 31 64
4110 Anderson L	14	" D July 27 64	5347 Bancroft A H	85	" Aug 11 64
1389 Andrews G	111	" I May 26 64	8592 Barrett G M	184 Co E	Sept 8 64
7533 Andrews W	85	" K Sept 1 64	11605 Banigan A	82	" A Oct 28 64
8717 Ansom Robert	Cav 1	" K Sept 14 64	5336 Banker J M	118	" K Aug 13 64
6548 Answell J	Cav 15	" A Aug 23 64	9319 Banker J T	152	" G Sept 26 64
8220 Antsdale Geo	Cav 5	Sept 4 64	8443 Bannan H	39	" H Sept 11 64
6376 Appleby S W	85 Co K	Aug 27 64	11056 Bannyer F	126	" K Oct 17 64
9741 Argt C	6	Sept 25 64	12315 Barber H	96	" D Dec 20 64
11172 Armond W	7 Co F	Oct 19 64	1689 Barge H	120	" A June 6 64
9175 Armstrong H	140	" G Sept 21 64	3748 Barnes J	Cav 13	" F July 22 64
10318 Armstrong J	164	" C Oct 12 64	6771 Barnes J S	Cav 10	" K Aug 25 64
11571 Armstrong W	Bat 24	Oct 27 64	11343 Barnes M	115	" F Oct 23 64
7470 Arnold R B	Art 7 Co L	Sept 1 64	6963 Barnes A C	85	" D Aug 27 64
6551 Arnett C	47	" C Aug 26 64	8821 Barnes R W	Bat 24	Sept 15 64
1580 Asley C G	146	" G June 3 64	10418 Barnes Thos	76 Co B	Oct 6 64
12202 Austen F	89	" B Dec 1 64	1835 Barrett J	132	" C June 11 64
12622 Ashley S, Citizen		Feb 9 65	8361 Barnum H	39	" H Sept 10 64

## New York—(Continued.)

7877 Barklett H	Bat 24	Sept 5 64	2574 Black L	9 Co A	June 27 64
8192 Barrett G M	184 Co A	Sept 8 64	11971 Black H C	42 " F	Nov 12 64
10153 Barratt G	22 " A	Oct 1 64	1885 Blackman J	85	June 13 64
588 Barrett D	13 " H	April 16 64	4076 Blackwood W	115 Co G	July 27 64
9979 Barron C L	Bat 12	Sept 28 64	7989 Blair D	15 " C	Sept 5 64
3580 Barrows M	14 Co G	July 13 64	12469 Blair Jas	Cav 8 " K	Jan 16 65
11612 Bartill R	164 " F	Oct 28 64	498 Blauze H	Art 3 " H	April 12 64
4769 Bartlett L	118 " I	Aug 5 64	3236 Blake W D	Bat 24	July 22 64
8409 Barton D	85 " I	Sept 11 64	2439 Blake Geo	100 Co I	June 25 64
6552 Bass Chas	Art 7 " B	Aug 23 64	6129 Blanchard E	Cav 12 " F	Aug 19 64
8217 Bass Geo, Teamster	63	Sept 8 64	8340 Blanchard L	100 " K	Sept 10 64
8797 Bassford J	Cav 12 Co G	Sept 7 64	10083 Blaneolt Wm	95 " B	Sept 30 64
5555 Bates G	5 " A	Aug 13 64	1861 Blank J M	95 " A	June 12 64
530 Bates J	97 " A	April 13 64	4933 Bliss Jas H	Cav 22 " I	Aug 7 64
3845 Bates Jno	14 " I	July 24 64	8959 Block J P	100 " F	Sept 16 64
1069 Bates Lester	97 " A	May 13 64	7206 Blood L	7 " C	Aug 29 64
10556 Baters W	139 " G	Oct 9 64	2777 Blyme S	85 " G	July 2 64
10999 Baty A	132 " K	Oct 16 64	12521 Boaman J	Cav 1 " D	Jan 25 65
61 Bayne Daniel	57 " D	July 4 64	6371 Boares A	178 " D	Aug 21 64
9380 Baywood J	Cav 1 " I	Sept 20 64	5285 Bode A	85 " B	Aug 11 64
6021 Beam B	Cav 2 " M	Aug 17 64	2989 Bodishay J	7 " F	July 7 64
4302 Beck John	97 " H	July 30 64	474 Boeremaster J	14 " A	April 9 64
6034 Beckham F B	Cav 10 " A	Aug 18 64	3073 Bohl H	Cav 10 " E	July 9 64
9216 Beckshire J	Cav 12 " F	Sept 19 64	6018 Bolan E	85 " F	Aug 17 64
8472 Beckwith C	Art 14 " D	Sept 11 64	11718 Bolby O	Art 14 " D	Nov 1 64
5912 Bee George	119 " F	Aug 8 64	8267 Boles J	Cav 22 " D	Sept 9 64
8992 Beebe J E	11	Sept 17 64	3606 Boonsteel S A	20 " G	July 19 64
3843 Beekman J	43 Co A	July 23 64	5269 Borst J	Cav 5 " B	Aug 10 64
11933 Beers W	82 " B	Nov 8 64	4401 Bodler D	7 " D	July 31 64
8010 Belden Wm	82 " E	Sept 6 64	51 Boughton H	77 " A	Mch 16 64
3267 Bell D S, State Mil	20 " D	July 13 64	7627 Boulton T	43 " G	Sept 2 64
9136 Bell J	6 " B	Sept 18 64	10066 Bowden P	Cav 16 " M	Oct 17 64
11124 Bell J C	120 " D	Oct 18 64	6744 Bowen J H	65 " D	Aug 24 64
8942 Bell Wm	39 " K	Sept 16 64	4601 Bowin J	Cav 7 " K	Aug 3 64
11694 Bellvea O	179 " F	Oct 31 64	11944 Bowman H	84 " K	Nov 10 64
3089 Bennett J H	85 " E	July 9 64	12521 Bowman I	Cav 1 " D	Jan 25 65
5138 Bennett ———	146 " B	July 10 64	3635 Bowman S	147 " H	July 29 64
5945 Bentley C	Cav 22 " L	Aug 17 64	1275 Box G	111 " D	May 22 64
6670 Bentner Josh	100 " I	Aug 24 64	9728 Boyce A	Cav 3 " I	Sept 25 64
6979 Benway C	Art 6 " K	Aug 27 64	2673 Boyce R	Cav 6 " M	June 30 64
10955 Berges E	146 " B	Oct 14 64	10 Boyle Pat	63 " A	Mch 5 64
6598 Benall M L	125 " A	Aug 23 64	8912 Boyle Pat	48 " F	Sept 16 64
5749 Beat Isaac	42 " G	Aug 15 64	11974 Boyle I	16 " D	Nov 12 64
6039 Bertin F	69 " G	Aug 18 64	4365 Bradford D B	Art 7 " B	July 31 64
6187 Bearha John	Art 15 " B	Aug 19 64	5232 Bradley Jno	69 " K	Aug 10 64
8234 Buell J	85 " B	Sept 9 64	6685 Bradshaw R	120 " E	Aug 24 64
5230 Beyers H	24 " K	Aug 10 64	12219 Brady J	140 " E	Dec 4 64
351 Bidon S	52 " A	April 2 64	3979 Bragg J C	Cav 2 " E	July 26 64
10635 Bidwell J	Cav 5 " G	Oct 10 64	12263 Brain Wm	Art 5 " B	Dec 12 64
8232 Bigelow L	85 " D	July 12 64	7704 Brandon O	Art 15 " A	Sept 3 64
10555 Billings J	Cav 2 " M	Oct 8 64	1800 Breny Jas	178 " K	June 10 64
601 Billings W W	52 " G	April 17 64	5134 Brewer Fred	39 " C	Aug 9 64
10945 Bings G	Art 3 " B	Oct 14 64	11685 Brewer Henry	Cav 2 " G	Oct 31 64
10005 Bingham C E	Cav 5 " D	Sept 29 64	10221 Brewer J S	6 " B	Oct 2 64
12831 Bird M	Art 7 " K	April 14 65	1365 Brewer S	15 " K	May 25 64
4780 Bird P	Art 7 " K	Aug 5 64	519 Brewer Thos	111 " F	April 13 64
6590 Bishop C	Art 7 " M	Aug 23 64	9690 Bryant L A	146 " B	Sept 24 64
5736 Bissell J S	85 " D	Aug 15 64	8116 Bright ———	104 " C	Sept 8 64
11018 Black J	42 " G	Oct 16 64	11627 Brightman E	7 " D	Oct 28 64



## New York—(Continued.)

8415 Brill C	140 Co F	Sept 11 64	619 Burns E J	Cav 13 Co D	April 19 64
6953 Brink C	109 "	K Aug 26 64	477 Burns Jno	40 "	I April 9 64
9787 Britansky J	52 "	E Sept 26 64	924 Burns Jno	99 "	H May 6 64
2907 Brobst J	52 "	B July 7 64	11881 Burns J	118 "	F Nov 6 64
9148 Brock W	76 "	F Sept 18 64	8745 Burns W	Cav 3 "	C Sept 14 64
6882 Broder H	76 "	F Aug 26 64	5991 Burns Daniel	Art 5 "	D Aug 17 64
12002 Brogan J M	85 "	B Nov 14 64	7247 Burr H	59 "	C Aug 30 64
1324 Brooks W	Cav 10 "	E May 24 64	6171 Bursha Thos	Art 2 "	M Aug 19 64
1221 Brott A	Cav 1 "	K May 19 64	3165 Bursben F	54 "	C July 11 64
9838 Broschang C	150 "	C Sept 27 64	2875 Burt J	Cav 2 "	A July 4 64
7517 Brought Chas	Art 14 "	I Sept 1 64	7214 Burton G E	85 "	K Aug 29 64
51 Broughten H	77 "	H Mch 16 64	217 Burton Henry	140	March 29 64
10668 Brown A	140 "	K Oct 11 64	5847 Buserman E	97 Co E	Aug 16 64
5538 Brown B M	85 "	I Aug 13 64	6457 Bush E	20 "	D Aug 22 64
4112 Brown C	103 "	C July 27 64	1415 Bushnell A	65 "	D May 27 64
9556 Brown C	66 "	K Sept 23 64	487 Bushan J R	132 "	G April 11 64
11953 Brown C	39 "	H Nov 10 64	11366 Bushley Wm	Art 5 "	A Oct 23 64
11928 Brown C	Cav 1 "	M Nov 8 64	1360 Buskirk A	47 "	A May 25 64
6623 Brown Chas	97 "	F Aug 23 64	2047 Buskirt O	13	June 15 64
7501 Brown D	118 "	B Sept 1 64	721 Butler Thos	132 Co G	April 25 64
3659 Brown E G	Art 7 "	L July 20 64	4183 Butler W	43 "	D July 28 64
9674 Brown G H	85 "	H Sept 24 64	12651 Butoff R	124 "	C Feb 13 65
7985 Brown G H	63 "	C Sept 6 64	10848 Butler Jas	Cav 2 "	D Oct 13 64
2465 Brown H	72 "	C June 25 64	9235 Butter P	126 "	D Sept 19 64
1879 Brown H	Cav 12	June 12 64	5805 Button Jas	Art 24 "	B Aug 16 64
7266 Brown H	39 Co F	Aug 30 64	3446 Butts A	111 "	C July 17 64
1887 Brown J	125	June 13 64	9790 Byron J	69 "	A Sept 26 64
7658 Brown J	16	Sept 3 64	1224 Burke W H	120 "	I May 19 64
6655 Brown James	Cav 4 Co E	Aug 24 64	5196 Burk Jno	69 "	K Aug 10 64
6691 Brown James	170 "	K Aug 24 64	1073 Brower Jno A	Art 5 "	D Oct 17 64
7526 Brown John	66	Sept 1 64	12190 Cadmus C	48 "	A June 19 64
7615 Brown Wm	5 Co D	Sept 2 64	10765 Cady Geo	66 "	G Oct 12 64
552 Brown Warren	120 "	K April 14 64	2377 Cady J	77 "	E June 23 64
428 Brown Wm	42 "	A April 8 64	10721 Cady J J	14 "	H Oct 11 64
7390 Broxmire Thos	15 "	E Aug 31 64	3062 Cane M	132 "	E July 9 64
1559 Brumaghin T	125 "	E June 2 64	2136 Cale J	85 "	G June 18 64
4475 Bryant D	179 "	B Aug 1 64	9040 Caldwell L C	Cav 8 "	L Sept 17 64
7248 Bryant H	82 "	F Aug 30 64	11807 Caldwell A	42 "	A Nov 4 64
7668 Bryan Wm	Cav 1 "	I Sept 3 64	1530 Caling Ed	7 "	H Oct 26 64
3814 Buck	24 "	H July 23 64	9706 Calkins S V	120 "	D Sept 25 64
9975 Buckbier J	Art 7 "	F Sept 28 64	8411 Callbrook J	147 "	B Sept 11 64
10585 Buckley Wm	123 "	D Oct 10 64	2848 Cameron John	Cav 1 "	H July 4 64
5714 Buel G W	115 "	E Aug 15 64	1770 Camp H	Cav 2 "	F June 9 64
331 Buel S	42 "	B April 2 64	1238 Campbell D	Cav 8 "	H May 20 64
12417 Buffman L	100 "	K Jan 8 65	7236 Campbell J	99 "	I Aug 29 64
7567 Buckley E A	97 "	E Sept 2 64	946 Campbell L R	104 "	B May 7 64
12509 Burfield C	Citizen	Jan 22 65	8793 Campbell M	169 "	K Sept 15 64
5953 Bullier Wm	Cav 23 Co B	Aug 17 64	11294 Campbell W	2 "	C Oct 22 64
9642 Bullock E	85 "	E Sept 24 64	7378 Campbell Wm	76 "	B Aug 31 64
4137 Bundy Josh	Art 7 "	B July 28 64	12178 Card A	152 "	C Nov 27 64
540 Bunn W H	132 "	F April 14 64	5034 Card G	109 "	F Aug 8 64
9870 Bunnell W	59 "	C Sept 27 64	8136 Carbolnes W	39 "	C Sept 8 64
6452 Burbanks J	85 "	D Aug 22 64	6433 Cardon E	115 "	A Aug 22 64
10924 Burdick A	85 "	C Oct 14 64	7555 Carey D	57 "	A Sept 2 64
978 Burdick C	47 "	F May 9 64	11512 Carey F	65 "	E Oct 26 64
2134 Burdick Sam'l	125 "	A June 18 64	372 Carl Josh	14 "	A April 5 64
7838 Burdock L	Cav 22 "	L Sept 4 64	5545 Carl L	120 "	G Aug 13 64
10016 Burleigh L	Art 6 "	F Sept 29 64	12339 Carle	Cav 1 "	G Dec 26 64
12389 Burley C	8 "	B Jan 4 65	12268 Carmac F	2 "	D Dec 12 64

## New York—(Continued.)

7655 Carmer A	85 Co B	Sept 3 64	9919 Chatterton J	95 Co B	Sept 28 64
11640 Carney M	Cav 9 " L	Oct 30 64	7865 Chagnon E	Cav 12 " F	Sept 25 64
8470 Carnehan Chas	Bat 24	Sept 11 64	7189 Chesley P S	Cav 10 " G	Aug 29 64
5258 Carney D J	132 Co G	Aug 10 64	7539 Chestey Jno	174 " G	Sept 2 64
9379 Carney Francis	Art 2 " C	Sept 27 64	10680 Chickchester C H	57 " I	Oct 11 64
3102 Carnes P	Cav 13 " B	July 10 64	6817 Childs A	85 " I	Aug 20 64
10806 Carpenter Frank	Art 7 " C	Oct 12 64	4141 Childs Wm	73 " A	July 28 64
8854 Carpenter G	7 " D	Sept 15 64	11555 Chille H	47 " E	Oct 27 64
4632 Carpenter H A	Art 2 " A	Aug 3 64	10612 Christey J	Drag 1 " I	Oct 10 64
3916 Carpenter L	Art 2 " B	July 25 64	5824 Church C L	Cav 5 " C	Aug 16 64
3977 Carpenter M B	85 " B	July 26 64	5413 Church F M	Cav 2 " D	Aug 12 64
6743 Carr Andrew	22	Aug 24 64	4237 Churchill C	99 " I	July 29 64
3359 Carr D	25 Co B	July 24 64	3449 Clancey Robb	164 " E	July 17 64
581 Carr F	Art 3 " K	April 16 64	2114 Clark A	85 " E	June 17 64
6470 Carr Geo A	Art 3 " K	Aug 22 64	5167 Clark Chas	Cav 12 " F	Aug 19 64
5673 Carr Wm	125 " K	Aug 14 64	2947 Clark F	Cav 8 " B	July 6 64
6304 Carr Wm	97 " E	Aug 20 64	12114 Clark J	Cav 8 " K	Nov 21 64
4139 Carroll James	69 " A	July 28 64	12403 Clark J B	Art 7 " L	Jan 6 65
10293 Carroll P	95 " E	Oct 4 64	2154 Clark Jno	48 " D	June 18 64
2061 Carroll F	132 " F	June 15 64	11304 Clark L	100 " G	Oct 22 64
12015 Carroll W	43 " D	Nov 15 64	10611 Clark P	42 " B	Oct 10 64
8563 Carson J G	100 " B	Sept 12 64	5802 Clemens A	Cav 15 " F	Aug 15 64
8023 Cart M A	118 " F	Sept 6 64	6309 Clements H	65 " F	Aug 26 64
1987 Carter A	146 " E	June 15 64	11028 Cleaver W	43 " F	Oct 16 64
5212 Carter Ed	Art 7 " A	Aug 10 64	813 Clifford Chas	16 " B	April 30 64
6433 Carson E	115 " A	Aug 22 64	740 Clifford Geo	132 " K	April 26 64
11640 Carney M	Cav 9 " L	Oct 30 64	6494 Cline B	85 " K	Aug 22 64
8449 Case A F	Cav 8 " A	Sept 11 64	11437 Cline J W	85 " K	Oct 24 64
8377 Case E	Cav 8 " M	Sept 10 64	12021 Cline S M	Drag 1 " H	Nov 15 64
6296 Case H J	Cav 12 " A	Aug 20 64	9721 Cline W	76 " F	Sept 25 64
3332 Casey J	100 " G	July 23 64	6243 Clingman J	150 " L	Aug 20 64
5271 Casey P	174 " A	Aug 10 64	12471 Clinton R	102 " D	Jan 17 65
8241 Cassells Saml	52 " D	Sept 11 64	1497 Clute H V	Bat 24	May 31 64
2643 Cassine John S	Bat 24	June 29 64	5935 Clyen J P	147 Co B	Aug 17 64
1177 Castano J	104 Co H	May 16 64	7343 Coanas W	73 " D	Aug 31 64
20482 Cashel C	Art 7 " I	Oct 7 64	5365 Coburn C	122 " E	Aug 11 64
1785 Castle J W	147 " H	June 10 64	10129 Coburn A	116 " H	Oct 1 64
6128 Castle Wm	Art 1 " E	Aug 19 64	933 Coddington W	99 " H	May 7 64
1534 Cavanaugh John	146 " H	June 1 64	7992 Cochran Jno	126 " K	Sept 6 64
5971 Caesar D	Art 7 " B	July 7 64	11775 Cochran M	42 " A	Nov 3 64
1466 Centre A	16 " A	May 29 64	9237 Cochson J	140 " C	Sept 19 64
9632 Chaffe R A	Cav 5 " H	Sept 24 64	10651 Cogger M	125 " B	Oct 11 64
11101 Chambers J	140 " F	Oct 18 64	3715 Cogswell L	Art 6 " M	July 21 64
6557 Chambers J	147 " E	Aug 23 64	10062 Cole E B	Art 14 " B	Sept 30 64
5360 Chamberlain C	154 " D	Aug 16 64	8456 Cole Geo	Cav 12 " A	Sept 11 64
4768 Champlin W	85 " E	Aug 5 64	6241 Cole Jno J	Cav 5 " M	Aug 20 64
4726 Chapel A	85 " D	Aug 4 64	5890 Cole M	Art 15 " M	Aug 16 64
5478 Chapel R	Cav 6 " A	Aug 13 64	4142 Cole R S	152 " H	July 23 64
5831 Chappell A	39 " E	Aug 16 64	11589 Cole F	109 " K	Oct 23 64
10748 Chappell E	76 " K	Oct 12 64	4519 Cole Wm	61 " H	Aug 2 64
3232 Chapin F	Cav 24 " A	July 12 64	7855 Coleby A	Cav 1 " M	Sept 5 64
3386 Chapman J	85 " K	July 14 64	10553 Coleman I	Art 2 " I	Oct 9 64
1593 Chase A	111 " H	June 8 64	3070 Collins A	98 " B	July 9 64
4356 Chase D	98 " I	Aug 6 74	7557 Colwell D C	Art 2 " E	Sept 2 64
5469 Chase N F	85 " K	Aug 13 64	5743 Colwell J	120 " A	Aug 15 64
7450 Chase S M	Art 4 " D	Sept 1 64	6969 Comstock G E	Art 2 " A	Aug 27 64
2157 Chatbrim H	Bat 23	June 18 64	3539 Condon Thos	Cav 22 " F	July 18 64
3033 Chitman C	Art 6 " I	Sept 6 64	4320 Cone R	8 " A	July 30 64
6650 Chatman S M	2 " F	Aug 23 64	9619 Conely John	125 " K	Sept 23 64

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5528 Conely Pat	164 Co G	Aug 13 64	11297 Crowley S	2 Co B	Oct 22 64
8919 Conger James	49 " A	Sept 13 64	5923 CuTS	11 " E	Aug 17 64
11347 Corvier Chas	Cav 1 " C	Oct 25 64	7153 Culbert Wm	89 " D	Aug 29 64
2160 Conklin A	69 " A	June 19 64	4119 Culver N L	Bat 24	July 28 64
10699 Conlin Daniel	5 " A	Oct 11 64	8953 Cunnings	22 Co D	Sept 16 64
11513 Conclit T	139 " C	Oct 23 64	11279 Cron F	115 " D	Oct 21 64
2333 Connelly F	52	June 15 64	5176 Cunningham J	170 " E	Aug 13 64
10006 Coners E	43 Co D	Sept 29 64	6721 Cunningham J	41 " I	Aug 24 64
4025 Connor Henry	52 " D	July 23 64	1447 Cunningham Wm	45 " B	May 29 64
936 Connors John	99 " D	May 7 64	1234 Curley P	135 " E	May 19 64
7842 Cosgrove F	76 " H	Sept 4 64	3317 Curry John	146 " B	July 29 64
11093 Cook C H	Cav 6 " E	Oct 18 64	4153 Custerman F	47 " G	Aug 1 64
11210 Cook Geo	66 " E	Oct 21 64	9540 Cute A	Cav 8 " A	Sept 23 64
7485 Cook G W	146 " E	Sept 1 64	9311 Cuter C F	2 " G	Sept 23 64
5238 Coombs B	69 " A	Aug 19 64	12434 Cutler J P	99 " B	Jany 11 65
10626 Coombs J	96 " I	Oct 10 64	4946 Cutler Wm.	59 " B	Aug 6 64
2195 Coons F	52 " B	June 19 64	8193 Daher G	66 " D	Sept 8 64
11418 Coom Geo F	65 " K	Oct 24 64	8350 Daley T	42 " I	Sept 13 64
3692 Cooney F	14 " G	July 21 64	10711 Damon J D	Art 7 " K	Oct 11 64
10723 Cooney T	82 " E	Oct 11 64	3577 Dailey Wm	Cav 5 " I	July 19 64
5816 Cooper James	Cav 22 " G	Aug 16 64	11122 Daniels W O	76 " K	Oct 18 64
12274 Cooper N	Cav 22 " F	Dec 13 64	5359 Daratt Louis	111 " G	Aug 14 64
1150 Copeland J	166 " I	May 16 64	1489 Daly Jno	99	May 30 64
1778 Corbit B F	Bat 24	June 9 64	6641 Dawson J	47 Co K	Aug 23 64
10529 Corbit John	24 Co C	Oct 8 64	8095 Darley J	Art 14 " D	Sept 7 64
6662 Corless R	Art 7 " E	Aug 24 64	6725 Darling G H	Cav 18 " F	Aug 24 64
7182 Cornelius J	Cav 12 " F	Aug 29 64	5083 Darling J	Cav 4 " C	Aug 8 64
1995 Corry P	99 " A	June 15 64	7562 Dart Chas W	85 " C	Sept 2 64
6729 Correll O B	Cav 1 " D	Aug 24 64	6404 Davidson M	Cav 15 " M	Aug 21 64
11331 Cornell P	103 " C	Oct 23 64	6391 Davis D	164 " G	Aug 21 64
11347 Corrier Chas	Cav 1 " C	Oct 23 64	6037 Davis G	1 " H	Aug 18 64
7471 Castin J	Cav 22 " C	Sept 1 64	1383 Davis H	85 " I	May 26 64
12767 Corselman G	152 " K	Mich 13 65	7379 Davis H	Art 1 " D	Sept 8 64
7786 Cottin Z T	85 " E	Sept 4 64	8089 Davis H J	85 " C	Sept 7 64
5329 Countryman	120 " A	Aug 11 64	961 Davis H R	99 " I	May 8 64
3899 Courtney W	Cav 12 " A	July 24 64	12753 Davis H T	Cav 5 " G	Feb 14 65
8976 Cowen J	4 " I	Sept 7 64	5129 Davis J	85 " H	Aug 9 64
7058 Cox D	Cav 1 " H	Aug 21 64	7334 Davis J J	43 " B	Sept 5 64
7675 Coy Jno H	Cav 1 " L	Sept 8 64	11117 Davis Jno	47 " E	Nov 5 64
11158 Coyne M	98 " H	Oct 19 64	10341 Davis P	94 " I	Oct 3 64
7274 Cozin J	82 " E	Aug 30 64	10318 Davy J J	Cav 2 " A	Sept 29 64
3631 Craft B	48 " D	July 21 64	5378 Day J W	32 " D	Aug 11 64
8221 Craig J	129 " H	Sept 8 64	8866 Dean	43 " E	July 21 64
8328 Crandall D	85 " E	Sept 10 64	9400 Dean J	Cav 3 " G	Sept 21 64
8309 Crandall J	85 " C	Sept 10 64	2305 Dean Jno	Art 6 " K	June 22 64
2950 Crandall R	115 " I	July 6 64	10523 Debrass J	9 " A	Oct 8 64
3051 Crandall J F	120 " K	July 9 64	9958 Decker A	82 " I	Sept 28 64
834 Craven J	124 " E	April 2 64	3500 Deckman J G	104 " B	July 20 64
3432 Crawford Jno	61 " B	July 17 64	7505 Decleray W E	Cav 22 " E	Sept 1 64
12349 Cripman S	2 " K	Feb 13 65	10555 Dedrich P	9 " K	Oct 9 64
8753 Crissman Josh	140 " F	Sept 14 64	12320 Deman W	26 " E	Dec 22 64
11471 Crine C	Cav 6 " C	Oct 26 64	7059 Dessotell J	98 " D	Aug 28 64
2311 Criswell J	Cav 12 " F	June 22 64	7935 Deet F	90 " D	Sept 5 64
2582 Crocker J	93 " E	July 3 64	4400 Deffer Louis	40 " H	July 31 64
5856 Cromark J	77 " B	Aug 16 64	4914 Degammo J	43 " E	Aug 6 64
2644 Crompter Jas	14 " F	June 29 64	6233 Degroff C	115 " H	Aug 20 64
8955 Cromwell T	Art 6	Sept 14 64	12074 Degroot W	Art 7 " I	Nov 18 64
3724 Crosby M	Bat 24	July 14 64	12178 Devitt Chas	Art 7 " G	Dec 5 64
2273 Crouse Geo	Bat 24	June 21 64	7251 Delane M	111 " C	Aug 30 64

## New York—(Continued.)

11206 Delany C	52	Co H	Oct 20 64	9112 Doyle W	Art 7 Co I	Sept 18 64
12271 Demara Jno	128	" M	Dec 12 64	9378 Dow M	125	" H Sept 20 64
5769 Demeres D	5	" A	Aug 15 64	3929 Drake D W	Art 2	" H July 25 64
10103 Demerest H H	Cav 2	" M	Sept 30 64	2317 Drake D B	128	" F June 23 64
8761 Demhart W	111	" F	Sept 14 64	699 Driscoll —	52	" B April 23 64
9352 Demming F M	85	" H	Sept 23 64	2836 Drum A	135	" A July 3 64
7278 Dempsey Jno	85	" B	Aug 30 64	9837 Druse I	Art 15	" D Sept 20 64
7623 Demming L	85	" D	Sept 2 64	394 Derfee Jas	99	" H April 6 64
9930 Dennis A A	106	" H	Sept 28 64	3063 Dumfray Dennis	100	" I July 9 64
1489 Dennis Thos	132	" G	May 31 64	3490 Dudley J C	Cav 10	" H July 17 64
4090 Dennison J	Cav 12	" A	July 27 64	3977 Ducl R	Art 6	" F July 25 64
12257 Dennison J	155	" I	Dec 10 64	5264 Dumond A	85	" E Aug 10 64
7471 Dennison W	Art 14	" M	Sept 1 64	5810 Dumond C	120	" A Aug 16 64
3239 Denorff F	147	" B	July 13 64	6773 Dumond S	5	" B Aug 25 64
2320 Densmore S F	115	" G	June 22 64	10 44 Dumond F	146	" A Oct 1 64
6724 Densmore E	85	" K	Aug 21 64	9116 Dunlap C	85	" B Sept 18 64
12603 Desmond D	82	" C	Feby 6 65	8679 Duane T	95	" E Sept 13 64
1709 Deveny H	99	" I	June 10 64	8353 Drltman Wm	42	" C Sept 11 64
7398 Devlin A	Art 1	" M	Sept 2 64	6905 Duble Henry	61	" F Aug 26 64
5502 Devlin J	Cav 12	" F	Aug 13 64	6087 Dule Levi	5	" B Aug 13 64
10077 Dewise Dennis	7	" E	Sept 30 64	10948 Duger P	67	" A Oct 11 64
2839 De Witt S C	120	" G	July 3 64	11164 Dunham R	Art 14	" G Oct 18 64
9334 Dewitt J S	48	" H	Sept 20 64	7621 Dunn J	40	" G Sept 2 64
9855 Dickinson N	152	" K	Sept 27 64	8214 Dunn L H	Eng 50	" E Sept 9 64
10397 Dickerman W B	Art 6	" A	Oct 10 64	5732 Dunn Jas	88	" D Aug 15 64
11854 Difendorf R	Art 2	" L	Nov 6 64	1695 Dunn J H	99	" I June 7 64
2234 Dykeman F	47	" C	June 20 64	10948 Devine P	67	" A Oct 11 64
10089 Dingle J	122	" G	Sept 30 64	123 Dunbar Thos	2	" F Mch 23 64
1821 Dingley C	Cav 4	" A	June 10 64	3234 Dunn M	99	" I July 12 64
8588 Dighard F	Cav 15	" A	Sept 12 64	919 Dunn Owen	126	" H May 6 64
8245 Doan A	85	" C	Sept 9 64	1033 Dunn Pat	119	" A May 11 64
3773 Dodson E	85	" C	July 22 64	3584 Dunning Wm	132	" G July 19 64
1959 Dolan J	48	" E	June 14 64	2972 Dunsham Abr	120	" C Ju'y 7 64
11805 Dolan M	Cav 6	" F	Nov 4 64	7554 Durand H	82	" K Sept 2 64
5658 Dolan P	30	" I	Aug 14 64	4832 Durand Jas E	Cav 10	" E Aug 6 64
11884 Domic E	Art 4	" E	Nov 6 64	9516 Dyer S	Art 7	" D July 24 64
4886 Donaghen J	16	" A	Aug 6 64	4086 Dyer Jno S	Cav 10	" M Sept 25 64
2309 Dond Daniel	155	" I	Ju'y 3 64	3374 Dykeman D	Cav 22	" F July 9 64
6149 Dondall B	111	" G	Aug 19 64	12371 Dunsmen Jno	108	" F Dec 12 64
11357 Donely M	10	" F	Oct 23 64	9033 Earl	85	" D Sept 17 64
3081 Donovan J	Art 14		July 9 64	2443 Earl H	174	" H June 25 64
229 Donley E J	M Rifles 2 Co K		Mch 29 64	3203 Eastern Thos	Cav 5	" L July 12 64
12718 Donnell W	Art 4	" A	Mch 2 65	3919 Eastman Wm	10	" C July 25 64
655 Donnelly Jas C	Cav 2	" D	April 21 64	4239 Easton E E	52	" F July 29 64
10102 Doolittle W	76	" D	Sept 30 64	4410 Eastwood E	Bat 24	July 31 64
3533 Dorchester H S, V S	Cav 12		July 18 64	7449 Eber Jas	76 Co B	Sept 1 64
12715 Dormity M	Citizen		Mch 1 65	3532 Edmonds L	Cav 5	" M July 18 64
10820 Dotsey J	139 Co E		Oct 4 64	4288 Edwards S	52	" F July 30 64
9416 Dougherty E S	85	" I	Sept 21 64	7309 Edson John	64	" D Aug 30 64
4650 Dougherty J	9	" C	Aug 3 64	7850 Edsen W	105	" E Sept 5 64
2032 Dougherty O	99	" I	June 16 64	2728 Egan John	125	" D July 1 64
10392 Doughty E S	48	" A	Oct 16 64	9454 Egerton H	Art 14	" L Sept 20 64
9208 Downey H	11	" I	Sept 19 64	2319 Elbersen J	Cav 10	" E June 21 64
5735 Downey J A	85	" H	Aug 15 64	7420 Eldeny B	146	" E Aug 31 64
7275 Douglas M	48	" D	Aug 30 64	6407 Eldred H	125	" K Aug 22 64
10356 Douglas P	147	" C	Oct 5 64	3597 Eldred I	76	" F July 19 64
6149 Dondall B	111	" G	Aug 19 64	10329 Ellis J	2	" H Oct 4 64
2561 Doyle Jno	Cav 5	" G	June 27 64	12071 Ellis P M	2	" E Nov 17 64
4827 Doyle Jas	100	" H	Aug 5 64	9756 Ellis C	85	" G Sept 25 64

## New York—(Continued.)

7204 Ellis R H	76 Co F	Aug 29 64	10965 Fisher L	39 Co D	Oct 15 64
8960 Elliott F F	76 "	B Sept 16 64	19171 Fitch A	3 " F	Oct 1 64
8163 Elliott L	Cav 3 "	I Sept 8 64	4819 Fitch C	Bat 24	Aug 5 64
1107 Ellis Wm	119 "	F May 15 64	3569 Fitzgerald N	111 Co C	July 19 64
3326 Ellis Perry	106 "	I Nov 18 64	6453 Fitzgerald Thos	Bat 24	Aug 22 64
8274 Ellison W	95 "	F Sept 9 64	12400 Fitzpatrick	Cav 19 Co G	Jan 5 65
6343 Elster James	Art 7 "	E Aug 21 64	6961 Fitzpatrick O	100 "	E Aug 27 64
9564 Elwell W	47 "	B Sept 23 64	6500 Flagler Wm	Art 7 "	M Aug 21 64
8152 Emery C Z	48 "	G Sept 8 64	7452 Flanigan Ed	Art 7 "	C Sept 1 64
6096 Engal W	39 "	B Aug 18 64	5558 Flanigan P	40 "	D Aug 13 64
9086 English G	Cav 7 "	I Sept 13 64	8583 Fleming P	Cav 22 "	E Sept 12 64
9961 Eagh John	Art 7 "	E Sept 23 64	190 Fletcher Wm	Cav 13 "	G Mch 27 64
2454 Easley W H	Cav 2 "	H June 25 64	12537 Flintkoff F	102 "	E Jan 27 65
10375 Erst J	51 "	H Oct 4 64	774 Florence B	99 "	H April 28 64
2731 Ethear J	Cav 13 "	E July 1 64	7690 Fluke J	76 "	K Sept 3 64
9459 Evans Franklin	140 "	D Sept 21 64	8379 Flynn J	Bat 24	Sept 10 64
12365 Evans L	Art 7 "	I Dec 31 64	11958 Flynn J	13 Co K	Nov 11 64
6786 Evens B	66 "	B Aug 25 64	9212 Flynn Wm	71 "	E Sept 19 64
6429 Everett J	58 "	K Aug 22 64	9283 Fohnsbelly C	169 "	A Sept 19 64
11263 Everly G	108 "	I Oct 21 64	8042 Folds H	Art 7 "	B Sept 6 64
11362 Faggerty C	Cav 2 "	C Oct 23 64	3981 Folet D	Cav 1 "	A July 20 64
1322 Fallam Pat	Art 3 "	K June 3 64	10541 Foillard Jas	Cav 1 "	I Oct 13 64
7056 Fancle E	43 "	D Oct 28 64	4807 Foulke Peter	130 "	F Aug 5 64
7666 Fairfax Chas	111 "	A Sept 3 64	175 Ford E B	12 "	K Mch 26 64
12091 Farland T	6 "	I Nov 19 64	7344 Foreber A	Cav 1 "	F Aug 31 64
11247 Farley W	Art 14 "	F Oct 21 64	1136 Foley F	77 "	B Nov 2 64
10259 Farrell Jas	100 "	C Oct 3 64	1589 Forget G H	85 "	K June 3 64
5840 Farn C	169 "	G Aug 16 64	2470 Foster H	Cav 1 "	B June 23 64
5946 Fairman H B	Art 6 "	M Aug 17 64	759 Foster J	Cav 5 "	G April 27 64
6995 Fawry Jno	Art 2 "	C Aug 27 64	408 Foster James	Cav 2 "	D April 6 64
7415 Face J	115 "	E Aug 31 64	6115 Fox A	19 "	K Aug 19 64
10057 Fareclough R	2 "	F Sept 30 64	11173 Fox D	12 "	A Oct 19 64
9609 Ferris C	100 "	E Sept 23 64	2890 Fox M	Art 15 "	K July 3 64
8439 Ferris Robt	Art 14 "	I Sept 3 64	9432 Frahworth F	57 "	I Sept 21 64
3452 Ferris Jno	5 "	E July 17 64	8393 Frake S	11 "	G Sept 10 64
4760 Felter F	69 "	C Aug 5 64	2863 Francis P L	Cav 2 "	H July 4 64
7260 Ferguson H C	14 "	C Aug 30 64	997 Franklin J	39 "	I Sept 23 64
7498 Ferguson M	39 "	G Sept 1 64	4227 Franklin J C	Cav 22 "	L July 29 64
7412 Felton Geo	164 "	C Aug 31 64	10484 Fraser J H	73 "	C Oct 7 64
8407 Feasel H	Art 7 "	F Sept 3 64	11353 Freilander C	Cav 2 "	B Oct 23 64
9779 Ferguson J M	Cav 15 "	G Sept 26 64	4820 Freburg E	52 "	F Aug 5 64
12507 Finnerty P	155 "	G Jan 22 65	6619 Fredinburg Jas	85 "	H Aug 23 64
247 Fich Jno	8 "	M Mch 30 64	6668 Free C	30 "	B Aug 24 64
3869 Finencum Jno	96 "	E July 24 64	11363 French J	Cav 2 "	H Oct 23 64
6192 Fields F	Art 2 "	L Aug 19 64	10968 French James	Cav 22 "	G Oct 15 64
6656 Finch Henry	Cav 22 "	L Aug 24 64	6998 French John C	Cav 5 "	H Aug 27 64
8699 Finch Jas	Cav 22 "	L Sept 14 64	1395 Freiser John	111 "	K May 26 64
10072 Findley Andrew	70 "	D Sept 20 64	5125 Frisby W L	111 "	B Aug 9 64
11482 Finlay A	Art 7 "	D Oct 26 64	11421 Froster F	Cav 16 "	L Oct 24 64
6215 Fish L V	Art 7 "	B Aug 20 64	3806 Fuller A	49 "	K July 22 64
4412 Fish H	179 "	A July 31 64	11638 Fuller C	52 "	H Oct 30 64
5752 Fish F	52 "	K Aug 15 64	3713 Fuller J B	85 "	F July 21 64
9723 Fish J W	Cav 12 "	C Sept 25 64	11670 Fuller N	18 "	C Oct 17 64
279 Fish Wm	17 "	H April 1 64	10235 Fuller W	122 "	A Oct 4 64
11651 Fisher C P	124 "	C Oct 30 64	10323 Funday F	39 "	B Oct 4 64
10049 Fisher Conrad	Cav 1 "	E Sept 29 64	10140 Fricks A	62 "	L Oct 1 64
5104 Fisher Daniel	45 "	F Aug 9 64	2472 Gagan Thos	85 "	C June 25 64
2389 Fisher D	125 "	K June 24 64	5773 Gale George	2 "	A Aug 15 64
12542 Fisher H	59 "	K Jan 27 65	1148 Gallagher G	Cav 5 "	D May 16 64

## New York — (Continued.)

6106 Gallagher P	47 Co D	Aug 18 64	3322 Gould Richard	61 Co D	July 14 64
4699 Gallewin Thos	Art 20 "	F Aug 4 64	11835 Gough H	146 "	B Nov 13 64
10489 Galush W	Cav 5 "	F Oct 7 64	3763 Gower J	147 "	B July 22 64
7678 Gandley J	Cav 3 "	F Sept 3 64	10459 Graff F	Cav 14 "	M Oct 8 64
6993 Gannon S	Art 7 "	E Aug 27 64	9317 Graham J	Cav 15 "	L Sept 20 64
385 Gansey —	94 "	B April 5 64	7089 Graham Wm	Cav 12 "	F Aug 28 64
1153 Gardner H	52 "	A Oct 19 64	10053 Grampy M J	52 "	D Sept 30 64
5251 Gardner R	155 "	K Aug 10 64	2640 Grandine D S	111 "	E June 29 64
982 Gardner H	132 "	E May 9 64	3238 Granger A	93 "	I July 20 64
13 3 Gardner O	104 "	C May 21 64	5768 Granger John	107 "	H Aug 15 64
9206 Gardner Wm	Cav 7 "	I Sept 18 64	4121 Granner H	62 "	I July 28 64
7926 Garlock Jno	46 "	B Sept 5 64	3212 Grant C	96 "	B July 12 64
8982 Gaman J	125 "	H Sept 17 64	3875 Grant James	125 "	K July 24 64
8333 Garney C	40 "	A Sept 10 64	6449 Grant J K	9 "	D Aug 22 64
7633 Garry Jas	95 "	C Aug 27 64	9511 Grass H	42 "	G Sept 22 64
2638 Garrison J	65 "	H June 30 64	12200 Graves E	Cav 2 "	I Dec 1 64
7216 Gartill H	Cav 22 "	L Aug 29 64	4787 Graves W F	2 "	H Aug 5 64
7044 Gartland —	169 "	Aug 27 64	5354 Gray John	Art 6 "	H Aug 11 64
94 Garbey Jno	32 Co K	Mich 22 64	1342 Green E	83 "	C May 24 64
10539 Gatiff H	82 "	D Oct 8 64	12522 Green H W	136 "	E Jan'y 26 65
5270 Garette C	134 "	G Aug 10 64	19277 Green J H	109 "	K Oct 3 64
6808 Gear Jas	142 "	A Aug 26 64	6863 Greer John	76 "	B Aug 26 64
7120 Gees A	95 "	I Aug 28 64	5202 Green O	154 "	G Aug 10 64
7930 Geiser Chas	39 "	D Sept 5 64	2184 Greenman J S	Cav 2 "	D June 19 64
8878 Gemminge J	Art 6	Sept 16 64	7634 Gregory A D L	120 "	E Sept 2 64
7650 Geiler Jas	63 Co E	Sept 3 64	4322 Gregory John	61 "	E July 30 64
6728 Gian Benj	11 "	Aug 24 64	7492 Gregory L	Art 7 "	M Sept 1 64
10967 Gibbs Chas	Art 4 Co B	Oct 15 64	7201 Grenals H	70 "	F Aug 29 64
6259 Gibbs M H	Cav 22 "	E Aug 29 64	11562 Griffin J B	Cav 7 "	D Oct 26 64
3218 Gibson J	170 "	A Ju'y 12 64	3316 Griffin John	40 "	H July 23 64
12017 Gibson J	82 "	I Nov 15 64	5765 Griffin N	52 "	F Aug 15 64
6912 Giddings J	115 "	H Aug 23 64	3151 Griffith A	Bat 24	July 10 64
2042 Gifford H N	111 "	June 15 64	11185 Griffith E P	85 Co D	Oct 19 64
4185 Gilbert E	43 Co D	July 28 64	8351 Gilmartin A	69	Sept 10 64
16925 Gilbert E	Cav 22 "	B Oct 14 64	3815 Griswold B F	109 Co F	July 23 64
1834 Gilbert J	111 "	K June 11 64	1230 Groncly M	47 "	E May 19 64
11270 Gillis G	85 "	G Oct 21 64	10914 Gross C	63 "	E Oct 14 64
10160 Gill Jno F	Cav 1 "	B Oct 1 64	9553 Gross J	140 "	I Sept 24 64
2413 Gill Jas	111 "	K June 24 64	9931 Gross J	151 "	B Sept 29 64
3339 Gillen M	107 "	E July 15 64	3092 Groven Josh	49 "	F July 10 64
7898 Gillett Wm	85 "	F Sept 5 64	10997 Grundy R J	73 "	G Oct 16 64
12345 Gilmore M	17 "	B Dec 27 64	10813 Gunan Wm	Cav 8 "	D Oct 12 64
3106 Gilmrich P, Bugl'r	Cav 2 "	K July 10 64	5897 Gundaloch F	95 "	A Aug 16 64
1678 Gleick Wm	Cav 1 "	A June 6 64	1459 Gunn Calvin	Cav 12 "	G May 29 64
3946 Gleason Thos	97 "	D July 25 64	6651 Gunnahan J	85 "	G Aug 23 64
10336 Goaner F	16 "	K Oct 4 64	9372 Gunnell Jno	Cav 2 "	B Sept 20 64
2553 Goffney J	154 "	D June 27 64	8317 Guile A L	154 "	C Sept 10 64
8639 Goldsmith Wm	2 "	F Sept 13 64	12145 Guyer F	Art 15 "	A Nov 24 64
2962 Gond E	104 "	C July 6 64	12328 Gwin Chas	69 "	H Dec 24 64
7088 Goodbread J F	147 "	B Aug 28 64	6495 Hack J	12 "	K Aug 23 64
12529 Goodell F	122 "	K Jan 26 65	10194 Hackett C	43 "	C Oct 2 64
4145 Goodenough Jas	140 "	D July 23 64	2623 Hackett —	Cav 12 "	F June 28 64
7342 Goodman J A	154 "	A Aug 31 64	7113 Hackett J	Art 7 "	D Aug 28 64
3042 Goodrich F	154 "	B July 8 64	6876 Hagate Jacob	Cav 10 "	F Aug 26 64
4561 Goodrich Geo	Cav 2 "	D Aug 2 64	4677 Hager —	52 "	H Aug 4 64
1415 Gorman G	Art 3 "	K June 17 64	3646 Hager J	59 "	B July 20 64
8223 Goodnow J	64 "	I Sept 9 64	6369 Hagerty Wm	147 "	E Aug 26 64
12704 Golt C	49 "	D Feb 7 65	8275 Hadden C	20	Sept 9 64
2203 Goss Jas	152 "	G June 19 64	473 Haddish T	14 Co A	April 9 64



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## New York — (Continued.)

7721 Hadsell F	Art 2 Co L	Sept 8 64	11947 Hass J F	49 Co F	Nov 10 64
8924 Haight J E	Art 8 " H	Sept 16 64	1591 Hathaway Chas	Bat 24	June 13 64
2887 Hair G	89 " A	July 4 64	10778 Hause John	Cav 1 Co L	Oct 11 64
11036 Halbert A H	85 " D	Oct 16 64	2292 Haveland H	Art 6	June 21 64
3342 Halbert L	1 " D	July 15 64	11801 Havens Geo	22 Co G	Oct 25 64
170 Hallne Gotfried	Cav 12 " K	Mch 26 64	8825 Havens H	141 " A	July 23 64
11310 Hall C	Drag 1 " H	Oct 28 64	4814 Havens S	14 " A	Aug 5 64
2214 Hall Chas	Cav 12 " K	June 20 64	8523 Haverslight H	66 " E	July 13 64
5003 Hall Chas	109 " G	Aug 8 64	11629 Hawley W L	Cav 2 " D	Oct 28 64
12370 Hall C W	40 " I	Jan 1 65	10646 Hawley F	76 " E	Oct 11 64
870 Hall Ed	111 " C	May 8 64	5355 Hayatt L P	Cav 1 " A	Aug 11 64
2846 Hall Jas	Cav 9 " E	July 3 64	11786 Hayes C	2 " F	Nov 4 64
4459 Hall Jno	109 " E	Aug 1 64	8022 Hayes Edward	69 " G	Sept 6 64
9651 Hall S	Cav 14 " L	Sept 24 64	9080 Hayes J	6 " A	Sept 18 64
7731 Hall W C	Cav 8 " K	Sept 3 64	10904 Hayes James	39 " E	Oct 14 64
7819 Hall Wm	2 " K	Sept 4 64	1264 Hayes P	85 " H	Oct 21 64
10865 Hallembeck S	145 " B	Oct 13 64	9134 Head Thos	Art 6 " A	Sept 18 64
4175 Halloway J	146 " D	July 28 64	3594 Haynes W C	Art 6 " G	July 16 64
9253 Halpin P	68	Sept 19 64	10020 Hayner L	125 " H	Oct 2 64
11049 Halper Jno	131 Co F	Oct 17 64	10662 Heacock R	66 " H	Oct 11 64
8213 Hamilton H	132 " D	Sept 8 64	3581 Hecker C	47 " C	July 19 64
12405 Hamilton J	111 " G	Jan 6 65	6181 Heddle Wm	Cav 5 " M	Aug 19 64
10032 Hamilton Jno	Art 6 " L	Sept 29 64	3155 Hefferman D	132 " C	July 11 64
6601 Hamilton Thos	Art 6 " L	Aug 23 64	8135 Helafattan J	63 " K	Sept 8 64
5634 Hammond M	66 " G	Aug 14 64	11382 Helf J C	Cav 1 " G	Oct 24 64
1104 Hand L	Cav 5 " C	May 15 64	6823 Heller D	Art 14	Aug 25 64
9862 Hanlon Thos	180 " F	Sept 27 64	7330 Henderson N J	85 Co K	Aug 30 64
11076 Hand H S	159 " A	Oct 17 64	10206 Hendrest J B	100 " K	Oct 2 64
3589 Hanks J	Cav 1 " L	July 19 64	11380 Henertes B	15 " I	Oct 24 64
3837 Hanley D	22 " B	July 24 64	11733 Hilbert G	5 " E	Nov 2 64
12448 Hanley Wm	29 " D	Jan 13 65	836 Hennesy M	Art 3 " K	Sept 10 64
6009 Hancock R	Cav 2 " D	Aug 17 64	7196 Henryon W	85 " H	Aug 29 64
1207 Hanor Frank	12 " G	May 10 64	10870 Heratage Thos	8 " C	Oct 13 64
6132 Hansom C	67 " F	Aug 23 64	196 Herget Jno	111 " A	Mch 27 64
11149 Hardy J	95 " C	Oct 19 64	3119 Hermance F C	Stm 20 " A	July 10 64
9363 Hardy J	Cav 5 " I	Sept 20 64	11996 Hermance J	100 " C	Nov 13 64
10101 Hardy W	95 " E	Sept 30 64	4495 Herrick Chas	39 " M	Aug 1 64
7929 Hannom Jno	164 " I	Sept 5 64	6627 Henning C	140 " I	Aug 23 64
1411 Haines Philip	85 " I	May 27 64	10566 Hestolate Jno	69	Oct 9 64
2383 Harp M	95 " I	June 23 64	12104 Hewes J	Cav 1 Co A	Nov 20 64
8323 Harper J	126 " G	Sept 10 64	11193 Hewes R	100 " C	Oct 20 64
10115 Hansen F J	52 " C	Oct 1 64	7605 Hicks W H	99 " I	Sept 2 64
5550 Harris C	63 " E	Aug 13 64	99 Hietzel C	52 " B	Mch 22 64
5482 Haynes H	Cav 5 " I	Aug 13 64	9967 Higgins J	43 " G	Sept 28 64
6784 Harris Thos	85 " C	Aug 25 64	888 Higgins Wm	99 " B	May 4 64
4056 Harris V S	Cav 8 " M	July 27 64	4058 Higley Geo	85 " F	July 27 64
1378 Harrington Pat	71 " D	May 26 64	7652 Hildreth H	85 " K	Sept 3 64
10384 Harrison Henry	76 " K	Oct 5 64	3698 Hildreth L C	88 " D	July 21 64
8352 Harrison O	14 " K	Sept 10 64	777 Hill A A	44 " G	April 28 64
2226 Harry A	143 " K	June 26 64	8643 Hill A J	2 " F	Sept 13 64
4705 Hart D R	179 " D	Aug 4 64	8970 Hill Frank	Cav 2 " K	July 25 64
5748 Hart J	Cav 12 " F	Aug 15 64	11958 Hill L	22 " B	Nov 13 64
11524 Hart J	Art 7 " K	Oct 21 64	11912 Hill Wm	Cav 24 " E	Nov 8 64
8387 Hart S	146 " B	Sept 9 64	316 Hillman Geo	85 " B	July 14 64
837 Hart S	Cav 22 " M	Sept 10 64	4454 Hines J	126 " G	Aug 1 64
7422 Hartman J N	49 " H	Aug 31 64	9060 Hingman A	140 " G	Sept 17 64
763 Harty John	Cav 2 " M	April 27 64	81 Hinkley B	Cav 9 " B	Mch 9 64
10512 Hasket A	39 " I	Oct 12 64	6255 Hinkley D	Cav 1 " E	Aug 20 64
8758 Hasler M	119 " C	Sept 14 64	5331 Hinton J	Art 14 " B	Aug 11 64

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2967 Hinton Thos	Cav 12 Co E	July 6 64	16 Huganer D M	64 Co I	Mch 6 64
7192 Hoag I	169 "	A Aug 29 64	7805 Hughes Jno	93 "	K Sept 4 64
395 Hoag Jno A	Cav 21 "	L April 6 64	11191 Hughes M	82 "	K Oct 20 64
11670 Hoar H J	120 "	I Oct 30 64	7287 Hughes Thos	61 "	G Aug 30 64
2085 Hobbs J	8 "	H June 17 64	2562 Hulet W	Cav 22 "	L June 27 64
2984 Hobson Wm	Cav 14 "	F July 7 64	7584 Hulse G	99 "	I Sept 2 64
6556 Hodge Jno	Cav 22 "	A Aug 23 64	1474 Hulse W S	47 "	G May 30 64
6977 Hodgekiss A	Cav 8 "	M Aug 27 64	71 3 Humphrey H	85 "	F Aug 29 64
1027 Holland Jno	132 "	E May 11 64	2618 Humphrey Jas	175 "	I June 23 64
5010 Hoffman Fred	48 "	B Aug 8 64	2898 Hunnell J	100 "	A July 5 64
3811 Hoffman H	47 "	E July 23 64	476 Hunt F J	46 "	D April 9 64
4932 Hoffman H	Art 7 "	L Aug 7 64	3365 Hunter E	Bat 24	July 15 64
6248 Hoffman N	Cav 5 "	F Aug 20 64	10978 Hunter J	115	Oct 15 64
7718 Hofyenneck T	Cav 21 "	I Sept 3 64	9802 Hanlon Thos	130 Co F	Sept 27 64
11317 Hogan J	63 "	F Oct 22 64	5841 Huntsmore G	66 "	E Aug 16 64
5449 Hogan Jno J	Art 6 "	M Aug 13 64	5497 Huriburt S B	100 "	F Aug 13 64
162 Horentson E L	94 "	B Mch 26 64	4430 Hurley Jno	52 "	A July 31 64
6465 Holbrook G	76 "	K Aug 22 64	12314 Hurrell J	Cav 10 "	E Feb 8 65
6327 Holbrook J E	85 "	E Aug 21 64	11851 Hutchings H W	Cav 1 "	D Nov 1 64
5013 Holcomb M D	95 "	F Aug 8 64	3112 Hutchings S A	Cav 5 "	B July 10 64
2204 Holcomb Theo	40 "	K June 19 64	5024 Hutchings Wm	Art 6 "	G Aug 8 64
11662 Holfe J	43 "	E Oct 30 64	898 Hutchinson T	Cav 13 "	D May 12 64
6475 Holiday S	85 "	E Aug 22 64	8585 Hutchinson J	82 "	A Sept 1 64
2510 Hollands H	115 "	E June 26 64	10019 Hutchinson M	52 "	G Oct 16 64
7218 Hollen M	132 "	A Aug 29 64	9173 Huleson Wm E	Art 2 "	B Sept 18 64
2573 Hollendeck H J	120 "	G June 27 64	8255 Hyde C	14 "	F Sept 16 64
7051 Holliday S	85 "	K Aug 28 64	11083 Hyde G	42 "	C Oct 18 64
10624 Holmen J	50 "	C Oct 10 64	8770 Hyde J F	76 "	B Sept 1 64
7952 Holmes C	85 "	A Sept 6 64	7625 Hyde O	5 "	D Sept 2 64
7104 Holmes E	Art 7 "	K Aug 28 64	2105 Hyman J	45 "	E June 17 64
5531 Holmes Henry	99 "	H Aug 13 64	2187 Imhoff R	Cav 2 "	G June 19 64
12467 Holmes J	Art 4 "	K Jan 16 65	4019 Inlay E	95 "	A July 26 64
1504 Holstenstein H	48 "	E May 31 64	4359 Imman J P	Cav 1 "	A July 31 64
12298 Holtcup B	96 "	F Dec 15 64	10549 Ingerson S	Art 14 "	G Oct 9 64
7826 Homvighausen F	140 "	B Sept 4 64	4685 Ingraham C B	85 "	B Aug 4 64
7117 Hooker T	111 "	D Aug 28 64	3423 Inier I	Cav 1 "	H July 16 64
5369 Hoover A	Art 15 "	H Aug 11 64	4587 Irish G	85 "	C Aug 2 64
514 Hoppock A	Art 15 "	H April 12 64	11781 Ivespack W	Cav 15 "	E Nov 3 64
8040 Homstead H	22 "	A Sept 6 64	8159 Jaquays R	9 "	L Sept 8 64
6114 Hose R	Cav 15 "	L Aug 19 64	7596 Jack J W	95 "	H Sept 2 64
2445 Hosford W F	Bat 24	June 25 64	6558 Jackson A	Cav 5 "	E Aug 23 64
6094 Houghdaling M	120 Co D	Aug 18 64	9048 Jackson J	43 "	K Sept 17 64
10817 Houghteling C	Art 5 "	A Oct 12 64	11391 Jackson T A	122 "	E Oct 24 64
5632 Hour Jas	119 "	E Aug 14 64	5402 Jackson John S	109 "	F Aug 12 64
7457 Hous A R	96 "	C Sept 1 64	7253 Jackson Wm	85 "	F Aug 30 64
11099 Houslin E	95 "	G Oct 13 64	6966 Jarmine Jas	115 "	I Aug 27 64
11693 Howard A	Art 2 "	M Oct 31 64	4795 Jamison A	51 "	A Aug 5 64
8477 Howard J	Cav 12 "	F Sept 11 64	3645 Jarvis E	106 "	H July 20 64
4387 Howard Wm	39 "	A July 31 64	11704 Jasper C	Art 7 "	D Oct 31 64
10114 Howe Geo	Cav 16 "	M Oct 1 64	6071 Jay John	Art 8 "	Aug 24 64
12202 Howe S	59 "	C Dec 15 64	9339 Jay John	Art 2 Co G	Sept 20 64
11064 Howell C R	Cav 2 "	C Oct 17 64	3284 Jeffrey B	Art 9 "	D July 26 64
6622 Hoyer J	Art 9 "	I Aug 23 64	1120 Jolley John	99 "	K M y 15 64
7301 Hubbard A	76 "	B Aug 30 64	29 Jenner Henry	Art 3 "	K April 19 64
10666 Hudson J A	148 "	A Oct 11 64	10757 Jennings C	149 "	K Oct 12 64
9562 Hudson S R	Cav 15 "	L Sept 23 64	744 Jewell J R	Art 3 "	K April 26 64
9387 Hull J E	Cav 24 "	E Sept 20 64	9934 Johnson A	74 "	C Sept 23 64
1462 Huff W S	140 "	C May 29 64	11182 Johnson A	Art 7 "	A Oct 19 64
7931 Huganer A	85 "	K Sept 5 64	12121 Johnson B	63 "	D Nov 23 64

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12477 Johnson B F	82 Co H	Jan'y 17 63	1079 Keogh Peter	132 Co C	May 11 64
10118 Johnson H S	85 " B	Oct 1 61	5922 Kerritt Jacob	122 " D	Aug 17 64
5916 Johnson H	115 " I	Aug 17 61	5310 Kerr C L	85 " B	Aug 11 64
6222 Johnson H	Cav 10 " C	Aug 20 61	2184 Kerr H	Cav 2 " L	June 25 64
7712 Johnson J	89 " I	Sept 3 61	2015 Kertser T	178 " K	July 25 64
12546 Johnson J	146 " A	Jan'y 27 63	2797 Kester Chas	141 " F	July 2 64
10048 Johnson L W	Art 14 " C	Sept 29 64	1612 Kettle Sol	Art 2 " K	Oct 28 64
5935 Johnson M	95 " H	Aug 17 64	9015 Keys R	95 " C	Sept 17 64
9495 Johnson P B	Bat 24	Sept 21 64	630 Keyes O S	Cav 5 " E	April 20 64
8034 Johnson R	111 Co A	Sept 7 64	1932 Kidd Owen	126 " K	June 14 64
3437 Johnson R	130 " I	July 16 64	4606 Killner Sanford	125 " F	Aug 3 64
4047 Joice Thos	22 " C	C July 27 64	1864 Kilmer J	5 " I	June 12 64
7413 Jolley F	93 " E	Aug 31 64	16614 Kilson J	115 " E	Oct 10 64
5980 Jones C N	Cav 10 " C	Aug 17 64	12026 Kimball S	Art 7 " F	Nov 15 64
6898 Jones David	85 " H	Aug 26 64	3232 Kimberly C	76 " B	July 13 64
10769 Jones E C	147 " E	Oct 13 64	7999 King —	99 " I	Sept 6 64
3630 Jones E	134 " F	July 20 61	9316 King N	Cav 21 " G	Sept 26 64
4373 Jones G C	20	July 31 64	8738 King Sylvanus	Bat 24	Sept 14 64
3232 Jones G W	47 Co F	July 14 64	3787 King Richard	93 Co H	July 22 64
5733 Jones H	Cav 10 " I	Aug 15 64	5095 Kinsley D	Cav 12 " H	July 10 64
5582 Jones Jno	76 " K	Aug 14 64	9639 Kinsley Jas	Cav 5 " C	Sept 24 64
11853 Jones Jno	Cav 6 " A	Nov 6 64	239 Kinney Lucas	99 Co H	Mch 30 64
2487 Jones R	99 " B	June 26 61	11558 Kinney M	42 " C	Oct 27 64
4423 Jones Thos	116 " B	July 31 64	8400 Kinnie J	76 " B	Sept 10 64
5042 Jones Wm	52 " B	Aug 8 64	564 Kinsey H B	132 " K	April 15 64
8867 Jones Wm, Farrier	Cav 5 " C	Sept 15 64	7977 Kinsman John E	Art 14 " I	Sept 6 64
8711 Jones J B	22 " F	Sept 14 64	12879 Kinsman W S	86 " I	April 20 65
9 23 Jourdan Barney	Art 7 " E	Sept 22 64	4227 Kirby Chas	Cav 12 " F	July 30 64
4188 Jule H	51 " E	July 28 64	7037 Kirkland I	Art 2 " D	Aug 28 64
9107 Jump O	Cav 8	Sept 18 64	12742 Kirkpatrick —	Cav 12 " D	Mch 6 65
5198 Kahbaum E	Cav 12 " F	Aug 10 64	5389 Kittle E N	125 " E	Aug 14 64
11170 Kane F	82 " A	Nov 26 64	8873 Kizer G W	76 " B	Sept 15 64
792 Kane Peter	Cav 20	April 23 64	4525 Knapp Henry	Cav 24 " A	Aug 2 64
8868 Kanope C	49	Sept 15 64	5233 Knapp Philip	Cav 10 " C	Aug 10 64
9194 Kapp D	150 Co F	Sept 18 64	2604 Knabe B	43 " C	June 28 64
10222 Kearney W	Cav 16 " A	Oct 2 64	7949 Knight Wm	142 " C	Sept 6 64
8452 Keating M	146 " A	Sept 11 64	12718 Knowl H	66 " C	Dec 21 64
4434 Keating Thos	83 " L	Aug 1 64	11976 Kossuth W	54 " F	Nov 12 64
11075 Kean W	47 " I	Oct 17 64	8860 Krasipars K	65 " L	Sept 15 64
7337 Keers M	49 " A	Aug 31 64	9211 Krantz H	54 " E	Sept 19 64
11756 Kehoe T	155 " A	Nov 3 64	12115 Kreit J K	Cav 1 " L	Nov 21 64
10341 Kelley M	Art 2 " L	Oct 4 64	11948 Krelar A	Bat 13	Nov 10 64
10749 Keller Jno	140 " E	Oct 4 64	3832 Kroom C E	64 Co G	July 24 64
6739 Kelley D	45 " C	Aug 24 64	1208 Krouger G R	173 " K	May 19 64
11100 Kelley J	Art 4 " K	Oct 18 64	8956 Lahey P	1 " D	Sept 16 64
10675 Kelley Jas	145 " K	Oct 11 64	8447 Lacey P	Cav 12 " F	Sept 11 64
6297 Kelley Jas	40 " F	Aug 27 64	3691 Lacey Wm	85 " K	July 19 64
10338 Kelley M	68	Oct 5 64	10736 Lackley P I	Cav 1	Oct 11 64
9376 Kelley	106 Co D	Sept 24 64	10379 Lacks Lee	22 Co G	Oct 13 64
12309 Kelley J	82 " F	Dec 2 64	8372 Lacoster H	85	Sept 10 64
10260 Kenarra Alfred	70 " K	Oct 14 64	10327 Lader A	9 " E	Oct 26 64
11435 Kennedy M E	82 " K	Oct 24 64	7156 Lagay Frank	118 " B	Aug 29 64
9265 Kennedy W	122 " D	Sept 27 64	41 Lahey Daniel	82 " I	Mch 13 64
11244 Kennion F	8 " H	Oct 21 64	12775 Lahiff D	42 " K	Mch 14 65
8572 Kenney A W	85 " D	July 19 64	12100 Lake Wm	146 " K	Nov 21 64
1250 Kenney G W	Bat 24	May 21 64	6487 Laman C	39 " H	Aug 22 64
3671 Kenney M	2 Co F	July 30 64	6381 Lamareux J	76 " K	Aug 21 64
4398 Kent E L	85 " I	July 31 64	11893 Lambright A	Art 7 " K	Nov 7 64
7403 Kenwell R	Cav 5 " D	Aug 31 64	11593 Lambly J	1 " I	Oct 28 64

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11318 Lampman W S	Art 6 Co M	Oct 22 64	10963 Livingstone A	Cav 1 Co C	Oct 14 64
11113 Lampert R	98 "	D Oct 20 64	4543 Locher Conrad	Art 15	Aug 2 64
9376 Larrabee E	15 "	D Sept 27 64	5533 Lock A	98 Co B	Aug 13 64
3223 Landers C	Art 7	July 14 64	2132 Lodge T	12 "	A June 18 64
12214 Lane C	146 Co E	Dec 3 64	8346 Loftorn H	Cav 12 "	F Sept 9 64
7462 Lane Chas	Cav 8 "	E Sept 1 64	9722 Loftus M	Cav 11 "	E Sept 24 64
2678 Lane G W	85 "	C June 30 64	7010 Long R	Art 2 "	A Aug 27 64
11499 Lane J W	Cav 15 "	M Oct 26 64	11591 Long J	75 "	A Oct 28 64
2288 Lang A	85 "	F June 21 64	7524 Long L	40 "	I Sept 5 64
13 Lang Wm W	Drag 1	Mch 6 64	4514 Longle Wm	Art 4 "	B Aug 1 64
8228 Langdon A M	85 Co B	Sept 9 64	5434 Loomis Jno	Art 14 "	M Aug 12 64
4375 Lansing Wm	Cav 12 "	B July 31 64	9712 Loony C	48 "	A Sept 25 64
3758 Lansop J	85 "	D July 23 64	9688 Lorzbran J	64 "	E Sept 29 64
10056 Langen A	39 "	I Sept 30 64	11906 Louis C	Cav 16 "	C Nov 7 64
4471 Lampan L H	Bat 24	Aug 6 64	12339 Love J	125 "	A Dec 24 64
8687 Larcks G	85 Co F	Sept 7 64	7146 Lovejoy F	Cav 1 "	I Aug 29 64
6631 Larkins M C	100 "	A Aug 23 64	10248 Lovering F	Art 14 "	I Oct 3 64
14 Lasar Benj	Cav 6 "	F Mch 6 64	12318 Lowery G	7 "	A Dec 20 64
8956 Latey P	1 "	D Sept 19 64	2568 Lowery Jas F	140 "	A June 27 64
851 Lattaratta J	Cav 1 "	A May 3 64	9663 Laws H	Cav 22 "	E Sept 24 64
4107 Laugha W	Art 1 "	M July 27 64	8395 Lloyd S	47 "	D Sept 10 64
8102 Lawton J	69 "	E Sept 8 64	9754 Luce V	140 "	D Sept 20 64
10095 Lawrence J	Art 7 "	G Sept 30 64	10311 Lucia A	95 "	H Oct 4 64
4101 Lawson John	Cav 2 "	D July 27 64	7268 Lurcock E	Art 14 "	M Aug 30 64
6434 Layman C	120 "	K Aug 22 64	9002 Lutton O	Art 14 "	H Sept 17 64
2374 Leabrook John	157 "	B June 23 64	5772 Lynch D	164 "	A Aug 15 64
2119 Leach S	Cav 10 "	E June 17 64	6395 Lynch F	43 "	K Aug 26 64
1737 Lean W H	Cav 21 "	C June 8 64	931 Lynch Pat	99 "	H May 7 64
7142 Ledderer Wm	132 "	G Aug 29 64	12633 Lyons Chas	Cav 2 "	M Feb 10 65
1944 Lee A	Bat 24	June 14 64	1427 Lyons Michael	99 "	E May 23 64
2109 Lee F	15 Co F	June 19 64	8419 Luch J H	76 "	I Sept 11 64
2572 Lee P	Art 2 "	A June 27 64	6151 Lucha Jno	Cav 5 "	C Sept 19 64
9606 Lee Wm	Cav 6 "	L Sept 24 64	8342 Lyons J H	Art 5	Sept 10 64
8314 Legrist W	11 "	E Sept 10 64	6156 Lyons Thos	Art 6 Co G	Aug 19 64
6399 Leichinger J	Cav 3 "	D Aug 21 64	7913 Lyons W	47 "	A Sept 5 64
3565 Leiner A	39 "	B July 19 64	37 Mace Jeff	134 "	I Mch 12 64
11697 Lenot V	47 "	I Oct 31 64	6635 Mace L	48 "	H Aug 24 64
2686 Lent A	Bat 24	June 30 64	10850 Mack J	39 "	D Oct 13 64
7499 Leonard A	52 Co B	Sept 1 64	5016 Mackin Wm	85 "	F Aug 8 64
12076 Leonard C H	Art 7 "	A Nov 18 64	3933 Maddar P	135 "	E July 25 64
8937 Leonard J W	85 "	K Sept 17 64	10506 Madden F	122 "	E Oct 8 64
10065 Lestraft C	Art 7 "	A Sept 30 64	4822 Madden —	Cav 1 "	D Aug 5 64
6150 Letch John	Cav 5 "	C Aug 19 64	11337 Madezan Jno	125 "	B Oct 21 64
8774 Levalley C	140 "	A Sept 14 64	9798 Madison D	75 "	D Sept 26 64
9045 Lewis C	85 "	F Sept 17 64	11714 Magrath G H	61 "	D Nov 1 64
8727 Lewis C F	52 "	E July 21 64	4038 Mahon E	170 "	G July 26 64
1829 Lewis F A	9 "	G May 24 64	122 Mahon Jas	122 "	K Mch 23 64
11515 Lewis G W	146 "	G Nov 8 64	1422 Mahon Thos	120 "	C May 28 64
8297 Lewis J	Art 1 "	E Sept 9 64	5842 Maller J R	134 "	B Aug 16 64
5115 Lewis P W	85 "	B Aug 9 64	11679 Maine F O	85 "	A Oct 31 64
10365 Lickley P	Cav 1 "	E Oct 5 64	11589 Mainhart F	39 "	B Oct 18 64
11511 Limbach S	7 "	D Oct 27 64	12069 Makay J	5 "	E Nov 17 64
8419 Linch J H	76 "	I Sept 11 64	7942 Mallack M	Cav 6 "	D Sept 5 64
5345 Linchler F	Cav 1 "	E Aug 15 64	9427 Malley S S	16 "	K Sept 21 64
10359 Lindlay D	147 "	E Oct 9 64	9457 Malone Pat	13 "	F Sept 21 64
7815 Lineham Thos	125 "	C Sept 4 64	3234 Maloney C	6 "	C July 14 64
6739 Ling Jno	Art 4 "	F Aug 23 64	11477 M. honey J	73 "	G Oct 25 64
38 Link Gotlib	54 "	K Mch 12 64	7030 Mandeville Wm	85 "	F Sept 2 64
10073 Little C	76 "	F Sept 30 64	2802 Mangin F	Art 7 "	F July 3 64

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10623 Manning ———	33	Oct 9 64	6440 McCloud Jno	97 Co A	Aug 22 64
7139 Manning M	Art 6 Co D	Aug 28 64	4116 McConnell E	Art 9	July 31 64
10540 Manning Thos	125 " B	Oct 8 64	6312 McCord H	Art 7 Co G	Aug 17 64
2952 Mannilly J	74 " C	July 6 64	11110 McCormick M	93 " K	Oct 13 64
2856 March J	Cav 22 " C	July 4 64	6697 McCormick H	69 " K	Aug 29 64
4070 Marley John, Mus	53 " E	July 26 64	9313 McCormick H	178 " F	Sept 17 64
1123 Maron J	99 " I	May 15 64	3629 McCormick J	153 " H	July 20 64
11764 Martaugh J	Cav 6 " A	Sept 3 64	6203 McCormick J	Bat 24	Aug 19 64
3824 Marsh Ira	Art 6 " M	July 23 64	7441 McCormick J	43 Co F	Sept 1 64
5407 Marsh J	104 " D	Aug 12 64	10238 McCormick P	43 " D	Oct 3 64
11997 Marston A	63 " G	Nov 13 64	1433 McCormick Peter	39 " I	May 23 64
3441 Martin A	Cav 12 " F	July 17 64	5303 McCormick W	2 " I	Aug 10 64
435 Martin C	Cav 10 " A	April 8 64	7730 McCraker B	Art 7 " B	Sept 3 64
6543 Martin Chas	42 " G	Aug 23 64	8644 McCraes J	148	Sept 13 64
11690 Martin E A	Cav 5 " C	Oct 28 64	2279 McCrember M	85 Co I	June 21 64
12308 Martin J	39 " G	Dec 2 64	8597 McCullen D	57 " F	Sept 12 64
4321 Martin H	76 " H	July 30 64	10773 McDavid J	5 " D	Oct 12 64
5986 Martin J C	Bat 24	Aug 8 64	6312 McDermott P	164 " H	Aug 26 64
9164 Martin P	99 Co H	Sept 18 64	8969 McDonald A	Bat 24	Sept 16 64
6293 Martin John	Cav 16 " L	Aug 20 64	7745 McDonald A H	85 Co E	Sept 8 64
1256 Martin Peter	40 " I	May 21 64	7140 McDonald B	52 " D	Aug 29 64
8038 Martin W	142 " F	Sept 6 64	4013 McDonald Jno	164 " E	July 26 64
3339 Martin W B	12 " I	July 25 64	12138 McDonald F	Cav 16 " L	Nov 23 64
8746 Martin W H	Art 24 " M	Sept 14 64	10032 McDonald F	95 " A	Sept 29 64
1073 Martin Wm	Cav 13 " D	May 13 64	7259 McDonnell Wm	Art 14 " D	Aug 30 64
676 Marvoney James	132 " G	April 23 64	8126 McDurie C	71	Sept 8 64
10483 Mason F	Art 14 " I	Oct 7 64	4089 McElray Jno	43 Co I	July 27 64
2315 Martin Samuel	85 " I	June 22 64	9581 McErmann P	Art 7 " G	Sept 23 64
11290 Masterson E	2 " D	Oct 23 64	318 McFarland A	72 " I	April 2 64
11296 Maassen H L	86 " C	Oct 22 64	12478 McGiben I	170 " B	Jan 17 65
10498 Maxwell J	85 " D	Oct 8 64	11116 McGowan Wm	Art 6 " L	Oct 18 64
1477 Maxwell Robt	48 " D	May 30 64	4001 McFadden Jas	39 " F	July 26 64
11788 Matthews W	135 " I	Nov 4 64	2665 McGain I	99 " H	June 29 64
4472 Matthews H	Cav 12 " M	Aug 1 64	354 McGeatte	52 " D	April 2 64
2100 Mattice H C	134 " E	June 17 64	3351 McGibney H	85 " E	July 18 64
5651 Mattison R	83 " D	Aug 14 64	2756 McGiven Wm	158 " B	July 1 64
4946 Maxum S G	Cav 12 " A	Aug 7 64	8225 McGowan F	170 " H	Sept 9 64
10519 McAllister J	125 " I	Oct 8 64	248 McGowan Jno	132 " K	Mich 30 64
7995 McBride ———	52 " K	Sept 6 64	1112 McGrath M	Cav 12 " E	May 15 64
4508 McCabe Jas	88 " D	Aug 1 64	4709 McGucker A	Cav 1 " C	Aug 4 64
2517 McCabe P	Cav 12 " F	June 16 64	4995 McGulre P	140 " C	Aug 7 64
732 McCabe Peter	Cav 2 " E	April 25 64	6827 McGulre P	10 " C	Aug 25 64
2196 McCabe J	44 " C	June 19 64	3220 McGuire Pat	101 " F	July 12 64
8324 McCafferty W	100 " D	Sept 10 64	8354 McHarty M	69 " A	Sept 10 64
10716 McCain L	18 " C	Oct 11 64	3233 McKabe J	Cav 12 " F	July 12 64
9864 McCardell W	Cav 15 " H	Sept 27 64	1163 McKenley J	99 " I	May 16 64
7620 McCarten L	Art 9 " B	Sept 2 64	13664 McKenna H	12 " F	Feby 16 65
3413 McCarty D	153 " G	July 16 64	5359 McKernay J H	85 " F	Aug 11 64
4480 McCarty Denl	Art 2 " D	Aug 1 64	9390 McKinney John	82 " D	Sept 20 64
5122 McCarty I	99 " H	Aug 9 64	10392 McLain R	42 " F	Oct 6 64
9633 McCarty J	M R 2 " K	Sept 24 64	10355 McLaughlin O	9 " F	Sept 30 64
4759 McCarty Jno	69 " K	Aug 5 64	4263 McLorens R	Cav 20 " M	July 29 64
6136 McCarty Jno	104 " E	Aug 19 64	6350 McLaughlin J	63 " D	Aug 25 64
1035 McCarty P	132 " K	May 11 64	3311 McMahon C L	Cav 3 " E	July 19 64
2965 McCarty S	99 " C	July 6 64	6314 McMurrier Wm	Cav 2 " L	Aug 25 64
6227 McCarty W	Cav 9 " L	Aug 23 64	9339 McNamara Wm	Art 2 " L	Sept 28 64
8242 McClusky F	173 " E	Sept 9 64	10728 McNamrin B F	14 " A	Oct 11 64
1544 McColligan Pat	99 " F	May 24 64	5496 McNulty ———	85 " E	Aug 12 64
9266 McCaully J H	47 " G	Sept 19 64	3724 McPeak W	Cav 2 " B	July 21 64

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7271 McPherson Wm	Art 14 Co M	Aug 30 64	11337 Monahan P	88 Co D	Oct 27 64
5868 McQuillen A	Art 6 "	L Aug 16 64	4538 Monroe J R	111 " G	Aug 3 64
8889 McSorley G W	20 " M	Sept 16 64	11961 Monroe A J	22 " G	Nov 11 64
3127 Mead P	Art 1 " C	July 10 61	7433 Morgan M	76 " B	Sept 1 64
150 Megrame W H	99 " E	Mch 25 64	8241 Monschitz J	65 " D	Sept 9 64
10599 Melin A	Art 14 "	L Oct 10 64	1933 Monson Wm	11 " G	June 14 64
11167 Mellns W	82 " B	Oct 10 64	7830 Monson Geo	6	Sept 4 64
2068 Menzle A	Art 3 "	K June 16 64	5635 Monta Henry	52 Co B	Aug 14 64
6042 Meritt H D	76 " F	Aug 18 64	3512 Montag Geo	39 " B	July 18 64
9533 Merkle J	15 " A	Sept 20 64	11350 Moran D G	40 " G	Oct 30 64
11204 Merwin A	Cav 2 " A	Oct 29 64	6565 Moran Thos	85 " A	Aug 23 64
11214 Merz F A	5 " I	Oct 20 64	7332 Moram M J	Cav 3	Sept 3 64
8906 Messing I	39 " A	Sept 16 64	11621 Morearty I	1 Co M	Oct 28 64
10116 Messinger C	Cav 1 " L	Oct 1 64	10308 Morggraft Wm	64 " H	Oct 4 64
6462 Messirie J M	Cav 1 " A	Aug 22 64	8461 Moody C R	100 " B	Sept 11 64
2525 Metcalf A	85 " G	June 26 64	6423 Moody Thos	147 " B	Aug 22 64
3134 Meyers F	45 " G	July 10 61	3108 Moony P	Art 3 " K	July 10 64
8852 Meyer H	66 " F	Sept 10 64	3651 Moony I	188 " D	July 20 64
11723 Meyers I	57 " F	Nov 1 64	8417 Mooney J	52 " D	Sept 11 64
2896 Meyers W	54 " C	July 5 64	10386 Mooney Thos	139 " F	Oct 14 64
4520 Michael —	66 " A	Aug 2 64	2766 Moore A, Bugler	Cav 22 " E	July 12 64
11790 Michells W	Cav 2 " B	Nov 3 61	7656 Moore C C	Cav 1 " B	Sept 3 64
3750 Midlaw F	Cav 12 " A	July 22 64	11829 Moore C	Art 2 " B	Nov 5 64
2709 Migner H	54 " D	June 30 64	638 Moore Martin	74 " C	April 21 64
6202 Milard F J	Cav 12 " A	Aug 19 64	1694 Moore S	46 " H	June 7 64
168 Millens Adam	125 " E	Mch 26 64	442 Moore T H	Cav 5 " M	April 9 64
5520 Miller A W	52 " D	Aug 13 64	457 Moore W H	125 " F	April 9 64
4647 Miller C	111 " I	Aug 3 64	7767 Moore Jno	39 " H	Sept 4 64
6469 Miller Chas B	Cav 24 " E	Aug 22 64	9778 Moore W S	85 " D	Sept 26 64
3221 Miller F	182 " D	July 18 64	10781 Morgan E	Art 14	Oct 12 64
5155 Miller F	99	Aug 9 64	7563 Morgan E J	179 Co C	Sept 2 64
6865 Miller F	Art 15 Co D	Aug 26 64	10631 Mortross D H	Art 7 " L	Oct 10 64
11516 Miller G A	152 " C	Oct 26 64	624 Morland H	Cav 21 " H	April 19 64
6585 Millen Geo	61 " F	Aug 23 61	4636 Morris E	Art 7 " K	Aug 4 64
11522 Miller Geo	1 " G	Oct 26 64	9914 Morris T	65 " C	Sept 28 64
3131 Miller H	Cav 1 " L	July 10 64	3780 Morris H	71 " F	July 22 64
10627 Miller H W	96 " E	Oct 10 64	8331 Morris J	Cav 5 " D	Sept 6 64
8278 Miller J	95 " E	Sept 9 64	11236 Morris J	99 " A	Oct 20 64
5521 Miller Jacob	89 Co I	Aug 13 64	5835 Morris J A	Art 7 " G	Aug 16 64
628 Miller J E, Bugler	Cav 2 " M	April 19 64	60 9 Morris Jno	70 " B	Aug 18 64
9505 Miller Jno	12 " A	Sept 22 64	1237 Morris R	66 " G	Jan 3 65
708 Miller O	126 " G	April 24 64	973 Morris L R	85 " B	Sept 20 64
9986 Miller Wm	Art 2 " C	Sept 29 64	7703 Morris T A	111 " E	Sept 3 64
8063 Millerman G	Cav 22 " B	Sept 7 64	4880 Morris Wm	102 " G	Aug 6 64
8862 Mills J J	85	Sept 15 64	8638 Morrison W	5 " I	Sept 13 64
2844 Mills S	Cav 12 Co A	July 3 64	9371 Morrison W	Cav 5 " I	Sept 20 64
4854 Millsbaugh Fred	Art 6 " A	Aug 6 64	7958 Morse E	Cav 5 " L	Sept 6 64
79 Millne Jno	95 " G	Mch 20 61	12511 Morse I	1 " L	Jan 23 65
1889 Mindler Peter	Cav 1	June 13 61	617 Martin Chas	47 " A	April 18 64
4771 Miner J G	Bat 24	Aug 5 64	10325 Martin G H	Art 7 " L	Oct 10 64
3618 Minie F	99 Co F	July 20 64	3181 Martin Henry	61 " C	July 11 64
8080 Mitchell J	125 " E	Sept 7 64	7672 Mortimer Wm	Art 5 " A	Sept 3 64
9939 Mitchell Jno	120 " I	Sept 28 64	7679 Mosher E	Art 9 " D	Aug 23 64
7396 Milty Sam'l	Cav 12 " L	Aug 30 64	10152 Mosler E	Art 9 " E	Oct 1 64
2456 Moe Jno	120 " I	June 25 64	11016 Mosler M W	4 " G	Oct 16 64
4121 Moffat J	Art 7 " C	July 23 64	2872 Moses L	85 " E	July 4 64
5720 Monaghan	66 " D	Aug 15 64	12003 Motta C	Bat 24	Nov 14 64
4441 Monihan J	85 " C	July 31 64	8711 Moss W S	Art 7	Sept 14 64
4392 Monohan J	73 " D	July 31 64	11466 Mulcady W	42 Co E	Oct 26 64



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7997 Molcohy D D	76 Co F	Sept 6 64	9765 O'Brien M	Cav 1 Co A	Sept 25 64
11368 Mulgrave Jas	2 " C	Oct 23 64	8036 O'Brien S	Cav 5 " L	Sept 6 64
12240 Mullen Chas	Art 7 " I	Dec 7 64	1553 O'Brien W	Cav 8 " A	June 2 64
11224 Muller P	7 " H	Oct 23 64	6370 O'Carrell F	69 " A	Aug 20 64
6985 Mulligan J	34 " H	Aug 27 64	7356 Och S	46 " D	Aug 31 64
11485 Mullish R	48 " A	Oct 26 64	3550 O'Connell Thos	72 " B	July 18 64
12155 Mullin J	82 " G	Nov 23 64	2755 O'Dougherty J	51	July 1 64
4720 Mullington C	Art 6 " H	Aug 4 64	12297 O'Kay Peter	110 Co E	Jan 5 65
8370 Munger D	Art 2 " C	Sept 10 64	9737 O'Keefe C	146 " C	Sept 25 64
8404 Murchison D	Cav 4 " D	Sept 11 64	9616 Olahan A	65 " F	Sept 23 64
143 Murphy Jno	99 " H	Mch 24 64	10069 Olmstead F H	Art 2 " I	Sept 20 64
5804 Murphy F	61 " B	Aug 16 64	6435 Older W M	Cav 16 " L	Aug 23 64
5918 Murphy L	170 " E	Aug 17 64	1448 Omat M	178 " B	May 23 61
6550 Murphy W S	40 " K	Aug 23 64	12100 Omma Jas	Art 7 " B	Nov 24 64
11903 Murphy R	85 " E	Nov 4 64	11494 O'Neil J	39 " H	Oct 24 64
10200 Murphy Martin	Cav 2 " D	Oct 2 64	10883 Ostenhal L	73 " C	June 15 64
12118 Murray J	Cav 23 " F	Nov 23 64	12 Osterstuck W	154 " I	Mch 5 64
11273 Murray J	47 " I	Oct 23 64	6456 Osborne R H	22 " E	Aug 23 64
3389 Murry A	118 " C	July 16 64	2714 Osterhardt B S	120 " C	July 1 64
8947 Murry J	39 " C	Sept 16 64	12259 Ostrander J	86 " A	Dec 12 64
11519 Murry M John	63 " F	Oct 26 64	103 Ostrander J H	120 " F	Mch 23 64
6218 Murry—	Bat 11	Aug 20 64	6326 Otis Jao	94 " A	Aug 21 64
11954 Murrey M	98 Co D	Nov 10 64	8763 Otto Chas	100 " F	Sept 14 64
15607 Murville S	1 " C	June 2 64	656 Otto Jas L	Cav 12 " E	April 21 64
12494 Muselman J	2 " K	Jan 20 65	5447 Owens Ed	47 " G	Aug 12 64
1384 Myers E	154 " D	May 26 64	12227 Owens Wm	49 " I	Dec 5 64
4938 Myers H	47 " A	Aug 7 64	7504 O'Reilly Philip	Art 2 " I	Sept 1 64
9913 Myers H	Cav 2 " G	Sept 23 64	9319 Page O D	146 " F	Sept 20 64
5000 Myers H L	147 " H	Aug 7 64	2325 Palmer F H	85 " D	June 22 64
8970 Myers J	Cav 20 " M	Sept 16 64	2532 Palmer F	17 " F	June 27 64
6221 Myers James	66 " K	Aug 20 64	6753 Pallette D	Cav 15 " K	Aug 24 64
8973 Neal J	22 " E	Sept 16 64	20 Palmiter R	86 " D	Mch 7 64
10587 Nedden J	82 " A	Oct 10 64	5958 Pamperin Wm	71 " H	Aug 17 64
7932 Nellman A	66 " I	Sept 4 64	3350 Parly E	85 " K	July 15 64
2541 Nelson B	39 " A	June 27 64	5710 Parish D	146 " E	Aug 15 64
6531 Nelson John	82 " D	Aug 13 64	12130 Parker F	128 " C	Nov 27 64
11062 Nelson John	Art 2 " D	Oct 17 64	2092 Parker I	85 " I	June 17 64
3022 Nevens C	100 " F	July 7 64	2319 Parker Isaac	124 " G	July 3 64
2985 Newton L C	Art 14 " I	July 7 64	1332 Parker J	80 " I	May 26 64
4469 Newton R J	Bat 24	Aug 1 64	2933 Parker J	154 " G	July 6 64
4943 Newton Samuel D	85 Co G	Aug 7 64	3886 Parker J	Cav 15 " F	July 16 64
5227 Newton C W	85 " K	Aug 10 64	4732 Parkinson A	Art 4 " C	Aug 4 64
2258 Nichols A S	2 " C	June 20 64	11956 Parks Wm	109 " K	Nov 11 64
5109 Nichols D A	125 " D	Aug 9 64	11218 Parsons W	64 " E	Oct 20 64
7050 Nichols F E	Art 7 " F	Aug 27 64	9187 Patterson D	76 " D	Sept 21 64
9017 Nobles E	14 " A	Sept 17 64	5830 Patterson E	Art 6 " M	Aug 16 64
11583 Nolan M	5 " I	Oct 26 64	3449 Patterson Geo W	Art 15 " M	July 17 64
11356 Nolan Pat	83 " D	Oct 23 64	6165 Patterson H	Cav 1	Aug 19 64
5050 Noonan E	Cav 16 " L	Aug 8 64	5279 Patterson I H	85 Co F	Aug 11 64
4683 Norman J	Art 15 " H	Aug 3 64	4708 Patterson J H	85 " G	Aug 4 64
633 Northrop D	125 " H	April 19 64	10383 Paul P	39 " L	Oct 8 61
5238 Northrop V	10 " G	Aug 17 64	6696 Pease Martin	Cav 2 " C	C Aug 24 64
17 Norton Alonzo	154 " A	Mch 7 64	2166 Peck J G	Cav 22 " F	June 19 64
4451 Norwood D F	85 " E	Aug 1 64	11630 Peckins L	Cav 2 " A	Oct 23 64
4735 Nostrand C	Art 2 " I	Aug 4 64	11673 Pedro Francis	Cav 12 " E	Oct 30 64
12241 Nott S A	Cav 15 " E	Dec 7 64	1542 Pellet Ed	Cav 15 " I	June 1 64
2549 Nutt M	125 " D	June 27 64	3731 Pen R	Cav 2 " F	July 23 64
11681 Nutterville W	8 " G	Oct 31 64	2773 Pensabin Jno	69 " F	July 12 64
5439 O'Brien D	68 " F	Aug 12 64	11348 Pen Chas	Art 6 " D	Oct 23 64

## New York—(Continued.)

7398 Perkey D	85 Co B	Aug 31 64	2321 Pulley Daniel	115 Co I	June 22 64
7172 Perkins J	Bat 24	Aug 29 64	729 Pullers U H	102 "	E April 27 61
10562 Perry A	39 Co G	Oct 9 64	2395 Putnam L	Art 14	" L June 24 64
4527 Perry Jno	84 "	D Aug 2 64	1515 Purkey Jacob	84 "	B May 31 64
7866 Perry W	Cav 2	" B Sept 5 64	4063 Purstle S	49 "	A July 27 64
3721 Perry Wm	99 "	E July 21 64	11432 Prunan L	147 "	H Oct 24 64
12182 Perry Wm	79 "	A Nov 27 64	9046 Quackenbuss P	11 "	K Sept 17 64
4517 Person A	61 "	H Aug 2 64	8227 Quigley J	99 "	I Sept 9 64
3082 Persons W B	64 "	B July 9 64	8074 Quinn F dser	Cav 10	" B Sept 27 64
5224 Peters Fritz	52 "	C Aug 10 64	4205 Randolph	9 "	E July 30 64
3914 Peters J	114 "	F July 25 64	11643 Rafbrun W	59 "	C Oct 30 64
5634 Peterson C	178 "	I Aug 15 64	512 Rafferty M	132 "	G April 12 64
9120 Peterson H	48 "	B Sept 18 64	2534 Rafferty P	Cav 5	" M June 26 64
3302 Pettis L P	100 "	F July 14 64	11330 Rafferty T	Art 5	" B Oct 23 64
5727 Petrie Josh	81 "	I Aug 13 64	4593 Raker L	Cav 1	" E Aug 8 64
486 Phelps Martin	132 "	G April 9 64	8751 Ranch J	100 "	D July 22 64
4235 Phillips Geo A	85 "	B July 29 64	10875 Randall Jno	99 "	A Oct 13 64
12481 Phillips I	Cav 6	" E Jan'y 17 65	6503 Rallinger J	47 "	B Aug 22 64
7687 Phillips H	100 "	H Sept 2 64	6794 Rangheart Jno	120 "	A Aug 25 64
3318 Phillips R	85 "	B July 14 61	7778 Rasterfer Jno	100 "	A Sept 4 64
4153 Pierce Albert	Art 2	" M July 28 61	4216 Rattery Jno	104 "	I July 26 64
2459 Pierce Chas	73 "	F June 25 64	10937 Ray C	Cav 3	" B Oct 11 64
5371 Pierce H	85 "	B Aug 11 64	10246 Roy R S	154 "	A Oct 3 64
6027 Pierce J	85 "	D Aug 18 64	4336 Raynard F	125	July 30 64
11663 Pierce J H	Cav 8	Oct 30 64	8435 Rattersboon J	Art 8 Co K	July 17 64
6005 Pierson J	76 Co B	Aug 17 64	2830 Ramsay Isaac	86 "	I July 4 64
9423 Pilseck E	61 "	I Sept 21 64	1265 Ramsay Hiram	31 "	K May 21 64
1532 Pinmon John	99 "	I May 31 64	2186 Reamer W C	111 "	B June 19 61
9994 Pitts G	97 "	K Sept 29 64	2820 Redman J	Art 8	" K July 3 64
11441 Pivant M	61 "	D Oct 25 64	11695 Reddo D V	Cav 8	" M Oct 31 64
6096 Place E	47 "	F Aug 18 64	7232 Reed F A	64 "	E Aug 30 64
815 Plass H	120 "	G April 30 64	8574 Reed J	140 "	H Sept 12 64
11379 Plunkett J	146 "	A Oct 24 61	406 Reed S G	13 "	B April 6 64
9549 Polack J	85 "	C Sept 23 64	6041 Reed W D	146 "	H Aug 18 64
4433 Pollock R	Cav 16	" L July 31 64	10232 Reed W J	41 "	I Oct 2 64
1313 Pomroy C	Cav 21	" G June 11 64	8492 Reed Wm	Art 14	" I Sept 11 64
4531 Pontels G	Cav 16	" K Aug 2 64	7369 Reetz Jno	52 "	A Aug 21 64
1830 Popple W G	85 "	B June 11 64	5694 Reeve G	152 "	C Aug 5 64
11120 Pope Jas E	Art 15	" A Oct 18 64	1680 Reeves Jno	57 "	H June 6 64
12291 Post H E	125 "	G Oct 15 64	10467 Redmond J	43 "	C Oct 7 64
12425 Post J A	94 "	E Jan 10 65	10911 Regler W H	Cav 22	" M Oct 14 64
6385 Potter H	48 "	E Aug 21 64	9122 Relley P O	164 "	B Sept 13 64
1582 Potter W H	85 "	F June 3 64	7195 Reuback C	29	Aug 20 64
5116 Powell Geo	Art 7	" H Aug 9 64	12455 Rebman J	59 "	C Jan'y 15 65
2248 Powers J	Cav 24	" H July 6 64	8431 Rencermane J R	Cav 5	" B Sept 11 64
3367 Powers J	10 "	K July 15 64	9320 Randall A B	76 "	F Sept 20 64
6390 Powers O	Art 6	" I Aug 21 64	3352 Remson C	Cav 2	" M July 15 64
5435 Pratt B F	146 "	G Aug 12 64	8209 Reynolds O	155 "	E Sept 8 64
1594 Presselman C	Cav 4	" M May 26 64	6799 Reynolds O S	85 "	E Aug 25 64
5523 Preston H G	9 "	G Aug 13 64	10265 Reynolds Samuel	92 "	H Oct 3 64
1096 Price David	154 "	A May 14 64	6350 Reynolds Wm	140 "	I Aug 21 64
12346 Price J, Citizen		Dec 27 64	6546 R-lidy J D	65 "	I Aug 23 64
6455 Pratt P	Bat 24	Aug 23 64	4318 Rice F	39 "	I July 20 64
1521 Priest W	123 Co E	June 5 64	8077 Rich T D	Bat 24	July 9 64
1479 Pratt G B	Cav 10	" D May 30 64	12289 Rich J	82 Co C	Dec 15 64
7064 Pringler Thos W	118 "	A Sept 6 64	8551 Richy R	66 "	C July 18 64
6914 Prow Jno	Art 14	" L Aug 26 64	2427 Rider E	178 "	E June 24 64
9668 Prowman S H	149 "	H Sept 24 64	8005 Rhenebault R H	21 "	B Sept 6 64
9937 Puff I	Art 15	Sept 23 64	11904 Rehn W	Art 7	" C Nov 7 64

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## New York — (Continued.)

3891 Richlstone C	182 Co D	July 24 64	6741 Ross G	76 Co K	Aug 24 64
5317 Richards A	52 "	D Aug 11 64	9751 Ross A	Cav 1 "	M S pt 25 64
5574 Richards A	41 "	E Aug 14 64	11963 Ross J H	121 "	G Nov 11 64
12343 Richards A	9 "	C Dec 7 64	5929 Rosenbarger Jno	4 "	D Aug 17 64
3682 Richards II	47 "	E July 21 64	3616 Rosser Lewis	84 "	A July 20 64
7578 Richards N J	146 "	C Sept 2 64	2924 Rosenburg J	20 "	A July 5 64
4240 Richardson H M	Cav 20 "	M July 29 64	8737 Rosson Chas	Cav 24 "	E Sept 14 64
12193 Ricker M	Art 2 "	M Nov 29 64	12359 Roswell J	93 "	K Dec 10 64
8155 Rickhor J	85 "	E Sept 8 64	737 Ross Jacob	151 "	A April 25 64
415 Rikel Robert	125 "	G April 7 64	1940 Row W J	129 "	B June 14 64
12382 Riley I	73 "	E Jan'y 2 65	5097 Roth Louis	39 "	D Aug 9 64
2885 Riley J	99 "	C July 4 64	8504 Rothwell M	Cav 20 "	M Sept 12 64
5521 Riley John	176 "	C Aug 8 64	3720 Rouge Wm, Bug'l	Cav 12 "	F July 21 64
6347 Riley John	29 "	D Aug 21 64	7709 Rowbotham R	Cav 11 "	L Sept 3 64
11163 Ripley F A	132 "	C Oct 19 64	5857 Rowell J E	70 "	G Aug 16 64
11760 Ripp W	42 "	B Nov 3 64	3492 Rowell L N	99 "	H July 17 64
8514 Rising C	75 "	B July 18 64	59 Roberts A B	Cav 8 "	B Mch 18 64
10310 Risley Geo W	46 "	G Oct 4 64	2609 Rudden C	130 "	H June 25 64
2558 Ritcher F	122 "	D June 27 64	837 Rudler Wm	129 "	M May 2 64
7245 Ritson S	Cav 18 "	E Aug 29 64	40 Rae Newton	Cav 5 "	A Mch 13 64
9224 Ritzmiller Jno	115	Sept 19 64	8667 Runey F	69 "	H Sept 13 64
1775 Roach F	99 Co F	June 9 64	12635 Russ Jno	2 "	K Feb 10 65
1842 Roach Chas	85 "	E June 11 64	8356 Russell J	Art 7 "	A Sept 15 64
2334 Robberger P H	46 "	B June 23 64	5694 Ryan D	156 "	D Aug 8 64
11195 Roberson C A	122 "	B Oct 20 64	8599 Ryan J	95 "	E Sept 12 64
2346 Robertson W H	134 "	B June 23 64	8741 Ryan J	Cav 22 "	E Sept 14 64
5554 Robertson W M	96 "	B Sept 12 64	7258 Ryan Owen	12 "	A Aug 30 64
9970 Robinson II	39 "	K Sept 28 64	4162 Ryonch Jao	66 "	I Aug 5 64
7607 Robinson A	111 "	I Sept 2 64	6413 Ryson Jno	Art 7 "	L Aug 22 64
8330 Robinson II C	95 "	I July 21 64	6296 Ryne J M	39 "	E Aug 9 64
6419 Robinson Jno	115 "	A Aug 22 64	684 Rush Jno	111 "	E April 23 64
27 Robins L	154 "	K Mch 8 64	7224 Sackett R S	85 "	G Aug 29 64
7663 Roberts A	178 "	C Sept 3 64	1920 Sadley M	77 "	H June 14 64
7555 Rockwell N C	Art 14 "	D Sept 2 64	1830 Safford B J	Bat 24	June 12 64
8318 Rockfeller R E	85 "	D July 23 64	11870 Salisbury H	Art 1 Co M	Nov 6 64
11342 Rockfeller H	Art 15 "	M Oct 23 64	10632 Sallsbury E	16 "	D Oct 11 64
3959 Rock F	Art 6 "	F July 25 64	10123 Samlett —	Cav 13 "	I Oct 14 64
4330 Rogers A	Art 7 "	I July 31 64	10880 Samet W	15 "	H Oct 13 64
6059 Rogers A	125 "	H Aug 18 64	3769 Sampson J	106 "	K July 22 64
5791 Rogers G	Mus 85 "	F Aug 15 64	346 Sanders Chas	Mil 9 "	A April 2 64
3011 Rogers Jas	132 "	H July 7 64	3818 Sanders J	99 "	C July 23 64
4237 Rogers H C	" 85 "	C July 30 64	9857 Sanders J	Cav 12 "	A Sept 27 64
8969 Rogers H J	Art 2 "	E Sept 10 64	4423 Sandford P O	Art 7 "	L July 31 64
4912 Rogers M	43 "	D Aug 6 64	2341 Saughin J	Cav 12 "	F June 23 64
7208 Rogers O S	85 "	C Aug 29 64	7740 Sawyer J	Cav 2 "	L Sept 3 64
6824 Rogers Thos	12 "	F Aug 25 64	11232 Sayles A	Cav 22 "	E Oct 21 64
11772 Romer F	9 "	A Nov 3 64	3612 Seaman A	85 "	H July 19 64
8468 Rook G	Art 6 "	M Sept 11 64	10556 Seaman A	Art 2	Oct 13 64
9663 Rooney Jno	152 "	G Sept 28 64	1372 Sears F	Cav 2 Co H	May 25 64
9102 Rooney M	132 "	F Sept 18 64	6120 Seagher J	8 "	M Aug 19 64
8922 Rooney P	Art 2 "	C Sept 16 64	4325 See Henry	11 "	K July 30 64
5669 Root A N	85 "	C Aug 14 64	8824 Seeley A J	140 "	A Sept 15 64
2998 Roots W T	120 "	H July 7 64	11274 Seeley C B	15 "	H Oct 24 64
1735 Root Legrand	Bat 24	June 8 64	4256 Seeley Thos	100 "	F July 29 64
10278 Rose A	16 Co L	Oct 2 64	10637 Segam Ed	Cav 5 "	K Sept 29 64
9550 Rosecrans J E	125 "	H Sept 23 64	4204 Seigler Geo	120 "	July 29 64
8171 Ross C	av 23 "	A Sept 8 64	7458 Seigle John R	120 "	K Sept 1 64
3874 Ross E F	111 "	I July 24 64	11856 Selson H	59 "	C Nov 6 64
5691 Ross David	27 "	D Aug 14 64	3457 Serrier R	40 "	C July 17 64

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1746 Serine C	Cav 4 Co M	June 8 64	10930 Sherridan J	Cav 2	Oct 14 64
629 Settle Henry	99 "	H April 19 64	4676 Sherwood J E	76 Co G	Aug 4 64
9828 Seyman F	Cav 1 "	A Sept 27 64	720 Shields Richard	132 "	F April 25 64
5931 Seard Louis	77 "	E Aug 17 64	701 Shilts E	52 "	K April 23 64
6888 Schayler J W	Cav 21 "	M Aug 26 64	10495 Shidler Geo	97 "	F Oct 8 64
10794 Schadt Theo	160 "	A Oct 12 64	8206 Shindler J	Art 15 "	E Sept 8 64
3537 Scheck B	Cav 2 "	G July 18 64	7437 Shirlock R	85 "	K Sept 1 64
3190 Schemerhorn H	170 "	G July 12 64	5837 Shippey F	85 "	D Aug 16 64
11965 Schempp M	Art 7 "	F Nov 11 64	2430 Shirley P	Bat 24	June 23 64
2795 Schermashle B	170 "	A July 2 64	2151 Shlts C	111 Co F	June 18 64
10235 Schlotesser J	91 "	H May 24 64	5755 Shortey Robert	164 "	B Aug 15 64
11515 Schlotesser J	1 "	L Oct 26 64	5343 Shottliff J	Art 7 "	L Aug 11 64
9578 Schmaker Jno	39 "	B Sept 23 64	2975 Shults Jno	118 "	F July 7 64
13291 Schmaley J	1 "	G Oct 16 64	6638 Shultz F	76 "	F Aug 23 64
10550 Schmeager A	39 "	A Oct 9 64	12194 Shultz Wm	Art 7 "	C Nov 29 64
5311 Schnelder Chas	39 "	A Aug 11 64	11322 Shultz C	65 "	F Nov 5 64
8595 Shockney T T	Bat 24	Sept 12 64	11813 Shumaker P	160 "	K Nov 4 64
8796 Schofield J	7 Co H	Sept 15 64	11280 Shuhps P D	125 "	K Oct 22 64
2441 Scholl Jno	54 "	D June 25 64	2462 Shuster ———	54 "	C June 25 64
11422 Schriber H	59 "	I Oct 24 64	2922 Slater F	48 "	F July 5 64
7814 Schroeder G	Art 7 "	E Sept 4 64	700 Slater Jno	120 "	H April 23 64
8550 Schrum J	Art 14 "	K Sept 12 64	12534 Slater Jas	7 "	K Jan 27 65
1070 Schrimmer Wm	20 "	B May 13 64	11162 Slater Richard	2 "	E Oct 19 64
4280 Schware F	Cav 12 "	K July 20 64	12811 Sleight C	32 "	I Mch 24 65
6613 Schwick A	66 "	G Aug 23 64	10377 Sloat Wm	140 "	E Oct 5 64
4349 Scott J C	85 "	K Aug 6 64	6819 Sloates F	76 "	F Aug 25 64
6837 Scott P C	Cav 14 "	G Aug 26 64	10125 Slimp W	146 "	A Oct 11 64
8622 Scott W W	Cav 2 "	F Sept 13 64	7628 Smades W	9 "	D Sept 2 64
8290 Sibble W	148 "	G Sept 9 64	12083 Small S	53 "	F Nov 18 64
4362 Sick R E		July 31 64	7788 Smarty Jno	Cav 22 "	G Sept 4 64
4537 Sickler E	Art 7 Co E	Aug 2 64	7406 Smead L	Art 18 "	D Aug 31 64
3210 Sickles A	120 "	D July 12 64	762 Smalley Geo	140 "	H April 27 64
11950 Siddell G	40	Nov 10 64	12503 Smith A	Art 7 "	F Jan 21 65
12284 Simmons A	Art 8 Co H	Dec 13 64	11371 Smith A	9 "	A Oct 23 64
6364 Simmons C G	85 "	B Aug 21 64	7326 Smith A J	85 "	D Aug 30 64
8316 Simon H	146 "	B Sept 10 64	802 Smith Bernard	132 "	B April 29 64
6284 Simons H L	85 "	E Aug 20 64	1310 Smith Benjamin	Cav 2 "	H May 23 64
142 Simondinger B	155 "	I Mch 24 64	2659 Smith Chas	61 "	A June 29 64
242 Simpson D	99 "	H Mch 30 64	3735 Smith Chas	52 "	E July 21 64
6345 Sisson P V	Art 22 "	M Aug 21 64	4534 Smith Chas	100 "	B Aug 2 64
10067 Shaab J	50 "	A Sept 30 64	7612 Smith Chas	Art 15 "	K Sept 2 64
201 Shea Pat, drummer	61 "	M Mch 28 64	10052 Smith Chas	9 "	G Sept 30 64
4801 Shaffer M	Art 7	Aug 5 64	11233 Smith E	61 "	D Oct 22 64
4534 Shaffer J	66 Co E	Aug 2 64	1819 Smith F	48 "	F June 10 64
782 Shafer H	103 "	F April 28 64	1246 Smith Frank	99 "	I May 20 64
6747 Shaughnessey J	Cav 6 "	A Aug 24 64	11839 Smith G R	Cav 2 "	H Nov 5 64
4446 Shannan E	Art 6 "	H Aug 1 64	3772 Smith N	Cav 9 "	C July 15 64
5645 Shenk S W	Bat 24	Aug 14 64	1247 Smith Henry	132 "	C May 20 64
290 Shaw Alex	Art 3 Co K	April 1 64	3238 Smith J	Cav 5	July 12 64
9667 Shaw T I	Cav 15 "	M Sept 24 64	3504 Smith J	Cav 4 Co B	July 18 64
12814 Shaw W	Art 7 "	F Mch 25 65	4834 Smith J	115 "	G Aug 6 64
7660 Shay John	69 "	B Sept 3 64	9300 Smith J	52 "	A Sept 20 64
3360 Sheldon M	Art 7 "	B July 15 64	10456 Smith J	Cav 13 "	D Oct 7 64
4347 Shepardon L	Cav 22 "	E July 29 64	12627 Smith J	46 "	E Feb 10 65
5174 Shaw J	Cav 2 "	E Aug 13 64	1245 Smith Jas	Cav 20 "	M May 20 64
7798 Shuler Chas	52 "	G Sept 4 64	7004 Smith Jas	6 "	A Aug 27 64
8335 Shaw M	76 "	D Sept 10 64	11787 Smith Jas	57 "	B Nov 4 64
9924 Sheppard W H	9 "	F Sept 28 64	7610 Smith Jackson	85 "	I Sept 2 64
8205 Sherer H	Cav 5	Sept 8 64	11210 Smith J	54 "	A Oct 20 64

## New York—(Continued.)

305 Smith Jno I	71 Co C	April 1 64	12650 Star C	15 Co D	Feb 13 65
534 Smith Jno	Cav 3 "	E April 14 64	7331 Stanton L H	Art 7 "	K Aug 31 64
5496 Smith Jno	41 "	E Aug 13 64	2320 Stark J II	121 "	A June 26 64
5602 Smith Jno	66 "	F Aug 14 64	1698 Stanley J C	85 "	C June 7 64
6428 Smith Jno	95 "	D Aug 22 64	10290 St Dennis L	16 "	F Oc 4 64
10547 Smith Jno	69 "	G Oct 9 64	9903 Stewart Peter	5 "	B Sept 27 61
5882 Smith Jno J	109 "	C Aug 16 64	7636 Stevens E	120 "	C Sept 2 64
11454 Smith J M	59 "	A Oct 25 64	95 Stevenson Wm	132 "	G Mch 22 64
10079 Smith K	Cav 22 "	K Sept 30 64	3782 Sternhoff A	Art 15 "	C July 22 61
5009 Smith L A	115 "	F Aug 8 64	4678 Stevens Jno S	100 "	F Aug 4 64
9973 Smith Levi	125 "	B Sept 28 64	5530 Steiner C	Art 7 "	M Aug 13 64
7706 Smith John C	48 "	E Sept 3 64	7028 Stevens Wm	99 "	I Aug 27 64
2780 Smith S	11 "	I July 2 64	2346 Stead J	115 "	F June 27 64
5854 Smith S A	132 "	F Aug 16 64	6531 Steblins C	85 "	C Aug 23 64
6709 Smith T	147 "	E Aug 24 64	3872 Severson W	10 "	F July 24 64
6361 Smith Thos	47 "	C Aug 21 64	6443 Stead J	15 "	D Aug 22 64
9499 Smith T R	2 "	E Sept 21 64	2031 Stewart Jno	89 "	June 15 64
139 Smith Wm	99 "	H Mch 24 64	1863 Stebbins H	85 Co B	June 12 64
325 Smith Wm	Art 3 "	K April 2 64	6049 Stelrocht D	Cav 22 "	C Aug 18 64
532 Smith Wm	104 "	A April 14 64	10149 Stickler E	169 "	A Oct 1 64
812 Smith Wm	106 "	B April 30 64	11755 Stilvers R	111 "	F Nov 2 64
7550 Smith Wm	2 "	L Sept 2 64	7075 Still D	132 "	D Aug 28 64
10164 Smith Wm	76 "	K Oct 1 64	6102 Stump W	6 "	K Aug 18 64
12894 Smith H	7 "	C Jan'y 5 65	4193 Still Jas	164 "	E July 29 64
3708 Snedegar A J	111 "	D July 24 64	4385 Stillwell S	Art 2 "	E July 31 64
9954 Snyder A	25 "	E Aug 29 64	915 Stone Jno, Mus	Cav 5 "	C May 16 64
4448 Snyder B	2 "	B Aug 1 64	11043 Stoddard J	111 "	F Oct 17 64
10076 Snyder Wm	Drag 1 "	E Sept 30 64	6722 Stone L	24 "	E Aug 24 64
1319 Sombeck Geo	52 "	I May 23 64	2053 Stoup J	15 "	A June 16 64
5169 Somers John	2 "	E Aug 9 64	3415 Strue G A	Art 1 "	B July 16 64
2773 Sopher James	132 "	F July 2 64	3997 Storing A	54 "	B July 26 64
2463 Sopher S	102 "	K June 24 64	8520 Straln A W	Cav 2 "	I Sept 12 64
4352 Sotter J M	47 "	C July 31 64	3905 Streeter F	76 "	F July 24 64
3334 Southard H	Cav 5 "	C July 18 64	4665 Storms A N	Art 7 "	I Aug 4 64
10526 Southard N	2 "	H Oct 8 64	4798 Strale J	178 "	B Aug 5 64
11346 Southard W A	18 "	I Oct 23 64	5342 Strater Geo	85 "	K Aug 11 64
2877 Souther Henry	69 "	K July 4 64	6988 Stratton J H	140 "	H Aug 27 64
8124 Southworth R	Cav 22 "	E Sept 8 64	11967 Strip W	42 "	E Nov 11 64
10488 Skall S	Art 7 "	L Oct 7 64	116 Streight Lewis	127 "	A Mch 23 64
12029 Skeeley T	66 "	H Nov 15 64	2401 Stratten Chas	125 "	K June 24 64
9954 Spark G	Art 16 "	C Sept 28 64	7845 Sturdevant G	Cav 5 "	I Sept 4 64
6975 Sparks E	10 "	B Aug 27 64	5994 Stutzman P	39 "	D Aug 17 64
5421 Spaulding H	Cav 1 "	F Aug 12 64	6102 Stump W	60 "	K Aug 18 64
5567 Spellman John	66 "	B Aug 13 64	11832 Styler G W	Art 7 "	I Nov 5 64
12712 Spencer A	93 "	D Feb 28 65	9953 Sughem I	H A "	B Sept 28 64
10989 Sperry A	51 "	F Oct 16 64	640 Sullivan Ed	69 "	A April 20 64
3532 Span Jas	147 "	H Ju'y 18 64	6048 Sullivan M	69 "	K Aug 18 64
5982 Spanbury S	Art 14 "	C Aug 17 64	1492 Sullivan Pat	99 "	H May 31 64
5821 Sprague E H	Bat 10 "	Aug 16 64	7728 Sullivan P C	155 "	E Sept 3 64
3593 Sprague J	85 Co I	July 19 64	5440 Susear Fred	39 "	I Aug 12 64
10739 Sprig Jas A	Cav 24 "	E Oct 11 64	10661 Sutliff E	Cav 15 "	M Oct 11 64
4877 Sprink A	146 "	F Aug 6 64	1 Swarner J H	Cav 2 "	H Feby 27 64
9035 Strats Jno	15 "	A Sept 17 64	4095 Swarner J, bugler	Cav 2 "	H July 26 64
889 Stacey Jno	99 "	I May 4 64	6466 Swartz M	Cav 2 "	M Aug 22 64
4574 Stadler J	39 "	A Aug 2 64	12267 Swager G	103 "	F Dec 12 64
10078 Stancliff A B	106 "	H Sept 30 64	2322 Sweeney Jas	155 "	I June 22 64
2570 Stanton H H	23 "	E June 27 64	5835 Sweeney M	122 "	C Aug 16 64
5187 Stark J D	199 "	A Aug 9 64	3527 Sweet E	93 "	F July 18 64
11740 Starkweather L	146 "	E Nov 2 64	2921 Sweet L	Art 4 "	M July 5 64



## New York—(Continued.)

4960 Sylars S	140 Co E	Aug 7 64	5883 Townner L	Cav 5 Co G	Aug 16 64
12765 Swancent J	2 " A	Mch 13 65	6047 Tobias A	120 " G	Aug 18 64
10559 Stratton E	76 " E	Oct 10 64	2112 Toomey J F	85 " I	June 17 64
1934 Taylor A	Cav 2 " F	June 14 64	12465 Tournay P	99 " B	Jan 16 65
4867 Taylor C	115 " F	Aug 6 64	12636 Toedt H	1 " K	Feb 10 65
551 Taylor Chas B	154	April 14 64	12708 Tomlinson W F	22 " G	Feb 28 65
11321 Taylor D	149 Co D	Oct 22 64	3198 Tripp Ira	77 " B	July 12 64
2742 Taylor R H	125 " F	July 1 64	10442 Tripp O S	Art 3 " K	Oct 7 64
493 Taylor Thos B	Cav 10 " E	April 11 64	9567 Truman A M	Art 2 " D	Sept 22 64
9993 Taylor L B	147 " K	Sept 29 64	7629 Trueman R	Art 7 " G	Sept 2 64
12290 Taylor W	Cav 12 " A	Dec 15 64	8344 Tremor M	76 " F	Sept 12 64
124 0 Taylor W	42 " B	Jan'y 17 65	7317 Trumpp E	Cav 22 " F	Aug 3 64
10370 Taylor W H	Art 7 " C	Oct 5 64	3882 Trumbull H	115 " I	July 24 61
10738 Taylor W H	Cav 7 " C	Oct 11 64	7187 Travis T	Cav 8 " G	Aug 29 64
10157 Taylor Wm	Cav 22 " C	Oct 1 64	4052 Truesdale W J	85 " H	July 27 64
8961 Taylor W W	2 " I	Sept 16 64	3425 Trompeter F	140 " B	July 16 64
9888 Tarvis G	Drag 1 " K	Sept 17 64	100 Tracey Pat	99 " I	Mch 22 64
9480 Tare W	115 " D	Sept 21 64	707 Turner Wm	Cav 5 " G	April 24 64
3681 Tambrick A	Cav 16 " A	July 21 64	7970 Turner Jno	49 " A	Sept 5 64
3976 Tanner M	1 " E	July 25 64	11376 Turner J	Cav 22 " M	Oct 24 64
4326 Tanschivit Ed	Art 15 " E	July 30 64	1688 Turner Thos	Cav 16 " B	June 6 64
7019 Tell Wm	59 " C	Aug 27 64	2120 Turner J B	85 " C	June 17 64
9143 Thompson A	9 " D	Sept 18 64	10535 Tuthill C	Cav 22 " G	Oct 8 64
133 Terry Aaron	12 " K	Mch 24 64	9687 Tuthill S D	Art 2 " M	Sept 24 64
9064 Teneyck M	Art 14 " E	Sept 17 64	10604 Tuft E	29 " C	Oct 10 64
4909 Tewey J	99 " H	Aug 6 64	7915 Turden E S	Cav 15 " D	Sept 5 64
6445 Terwilliger D R	85 " D	Aug 22 64	7421 Turton W F	Art 2 " I	Aug 31 64
10352 Thomas J	Cav 2 " D	Oct 5 64	3796 Tubbs W H	85 " D	July 22 64
3598 Thomas H	88 " D	July 19 64	3084 Tuppel H	154 " H	July 9 64
3711 Thomas W	3 " H	July 21 64	3129 Tucker L	120 " D	July 10 64
4619 Thomas J	85 " G	Aug 3 64	2893 Tuttle W	48 " K	July 4 64
10661 Thearer J	Bat 1	Oct 5 64	10494 Tyrrell J	Cav 22 " A	Oct 8 64
8161 Thompson C W	85 Co K	Sept 8 64	4217 Unger Jas	15 " H	July 29 64
4781 Thompson J	39 " H	Aug 5 64	416 Uber Chas	14 " A	April 7 64
5510 Thompkins Ira	Art 6	Aug 13 64	12461 Udell J	Art 7 " H	Jan'y 5 65
5521 Thompson P	10 Co E	Aug 13 64	10887 Ulmer H	Art 15 " K	Oct 14 64
6730 Thompson N B	146 " A	Aug 24 64	2317 Underburg L W	77 " G	June 22 64
5784 Thompson J	104 " G	Aug 15 64	254 Underhill H	47 " E	Mch 30 64
2613 Thompson T	Cav 12 " F	June 28 64	1495 Underwriter A	62 " F	May 21 64
320 Thompson Daniel	142 " E	April 2 64	1091 Van Clarke Wm	106 " D	May 14 64
3538 Thresh G	Cav 5 " K	July 18 64	9087 Van Allen C	7 " E	Sept 18 64
5147 Thurston N E	85 " C	Aug 9 64	1025 Van Buren J W	Art 3 " K	May 11 64
11235 Thornton J	Art 14 " L	Oct 21 64	664 Van Buren Henry	Art 3 " K	April 21 64
6309 Thorpe W C	82 " I	Aug 20 64	10071 Van Bethysen H	Art 7 " I	Sept 30 64
4393 Thurston G W	85 " E	July 31 64	12539 Van Bramin T	71 " K	Jan'y 27 65
12843 Thayer G	70 " E	April 22 65	1511 Van Derbreck A	132 " B	June 3 64
679 Thierbach P M	39 " D	April 22 64	3463 Van Dugen	Cav 24 " M	July 17 64
11230 Tilton H	Art 24	Oct 20 64	6560 Van Hosen C	95 " A	Aug 23 64
8283 Tillitson N P	51 Co A	Sept 9 64	10656 Van Housen B	Bat 12	Oct 11 64
8949 Timerson Wm	Art 2 " I	Sept 15 64	3371 Van Houghton J	124 Co C	July 15 64
2680 Timmish	85 " C	June 30 64	1418 Vanderbrogart W	104 " F	May 27 64
659 Tiner David	79 " E	April 21 64	8957 Vanarsdale P	1 " G	Sept 16 64
10422 Townsend W	111 " B	Oct 6 64	8782 Vanalstine H	153 " A	Sept 14 64
8068 Townsend L	Cav 22 " G	Sept 7 64	8806 Vanclack F	5 " D	Sept 15 64
3883 Townsend Jno	52 " A	July 24 64	7564 Vanvelzer J M	85 " I	Sept 2 64
535 Townsend Geo M	111 " F	April 14 64	7635 Vanburen J	Cav 15 " B	Sept 2 64
9050 Thorsen E	22	Sept 17 64	11446 Vanscott L	59 " C	Oct 25 64
4774 Toney L	100 Co D	Aug 5 64	11596 Vanarnum J	Cav 8 " E	Oct 23 64
30722 Total Pat	164 " K	Oct 11 64	7054 Vanwagner C	Art 2 " F	Aug 23 64



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## New York — (Continued.)

7244 Vanesse M	Cav 2 Co K	Aug 29 64	6978 Waldron N	146 Co A	Aug 27 64
7252 Vanzart Wm	Art 7 " E	Aug 30 64	7249 Walz M	Art 14 " I	Aug 30 64
6472 Varney C	169 " E	Aug 22 64	6425 Walling Geo	76 " B	Aug 23 64
6634 Vanalstine C	Art 7 " C	Aug 23 64	6046 Watchler J	119 " G	Aug 18 64
3333 Vanest J H	Art 14 " B	July 15 64	4060 Walls C H	109 " K	July 27 64
83 Vanvelsen J	120 " A	Mch 21 64	3336 Walser Jno	Art 15 " D	July 15 64
2089 Vaughan W H	Cav 8 " K	June 17 64	1564 Walcott G P	67 " D	June 2 64
973 Vespers Jas W	85 " D	May 9 64	2294 Wales J	85 " D	June 22 64
7506 Van Osten C	52 " H	Sept 1 64	1537 West Jas	Art 3 " H	June 1 64
5661 Vencot L	Cav 2 " H	Aug 14 64	9572 West T	Cav 13 " F	Sept 23 64
4196 Vell Wm	Art 6 " F	July 29 64	3964 West Wm	152 " E	July 25 64
1539 Vernon S	Cav 2 " M	June 1 64	739 West Jas	Cav 2 " E	April 25 64
7682 Vincent R	178 " I	Sept 4 64	10303 Weston L	115 " F	Oct 4 64
2782 Vincent Richard	1 " K	July 2 64	9731 Webster G	29 " C	Sept 25 64
2879 Vinsant G M	Art 14 " I	July 4 64	5598 Webster E	76 " E	Aug 14 64
2715 Vish O	178 " E	July 1 64	1598 Webster James	137 " C	June 4 64
6325 Vibbard Geo	Cav 22 " E	Aug 22 64	9889 Wendle John	Art 7 " E	Sept 27 64
10023 Voerling H	Art 15 " C	Sept 29 64	9941 Wellstraff C	100 " D	Sept 28 64
4623 Vogle Anton	10 " C	Aug 3 64	10013 Welch W	76 " G	Sept 29 64
5503 Voorhies A H	Cav 1 " H	Aug 13 64	5030 Welch C	Cav 3 " B	Aug 8 64
11507 Voorhies E R	85 " C	Oct 26 64	8555 Welber E G	120 " K	Sept 15 64
6682 Voorhies Geo	85 " C	Aug 23 64	8308 Well E C	164 " B	Sept 8 64
1184 Walls Peter	Cav 4 " D	May 18 64	7561 Welson Jas H	74 " K	Sept 2 64
5001 Wall Jas	15 " G	Aug 7 64	8177 Welch C	39 " H	Sept 8 64
1398 Wallace Jno	Cav 11 " B	May 26 64	5181 Welch E	Bat 24	Aug 9 64
10211 Watt H	Cav 12 " A	Oct 2 64	6692 Welch J	Cav 5 Co K	Aug 24 64
9977 Watts C	6 " C	Sept 28 64	2310 Welsh L	146 " B	June 22 64
10313 Waters A L	Cav 8 " F	Oct 4 64	8855 Welber E G	120 " K	Sept 15 64
10477 Warner Chas L	Cav 2 " D	Oct 7 64	9428 Weaver J	Cav 1 " E	Sept 21 64
4026 Warren L	95 " I	July 26 64	7078 Weaver B S	96 " I	Aug 28 64
7351 Warner P P	Art 14 " M	Aug 31 64	9448 Webber C H	85 " C	Sept 21 64
7444 Warner A J	76 " F	Sept 1 64	9506 Westerfield P S	Art 7 " B	Sept 22 64
12449 Warner Luther	Cav 12 " A	Jan 9 65	8731 Werting John	52 " D	Sept 14 64
10543 Ward Patrick	88 " C	Oct 8 64	7987 Wellington G K	Cav 12 " A	Sept 6 64
5127 Ward J	99 " G	Aug 9 64	8204 Weeks J	7 " G	Sept 8 64
10920 Ward J	40 " H	Oct 14 64	7472 Wells Jeff	1 " H	Sept 1 64
2238 Ward H	93 " I	June 20 64	12036 Wells E	69 " K	Nov 16 64
400 Ward W A	99 " B	April 6 64	7667 Welsmere H	32 " I	Sept 3 64
12816 Warden H B	5 " B	Mch 25 65	4915 Wedder N C	184 " E	Aug 6 64
9358 Walters D	125 " E	Sept 27 64	11061 Wellder C M	Cav 22 " G	Oct 17 64
1557 Walters Nelson	120 " K	June 2 64	11397 Westbrook D	155 " H	Oct 24 64
3381 Walterhouse Ed	9 " I	July 16 64	6927 Weafer Chas	115 " A	Aug 26 64
2827 Wallace J	Cav 2 " M	July 3 64	7256 Wertz Jas	Cav 12 " I	Aug 30 64
9899 Watson G	Art 6 " C	Sept 16 64	6370 Webb M E	Art 14 " F	Aug 21 64
10965 Watson Jas	Art 15 " M	Oct 15 64	11127 Welch J	Cav 5 " D	Oct 13 64
6947 Watson T	99 " I	Aug 26 64	6002 Welber J	Art 6 " E	Aug 17 64
9356 Wade M	Art 14 " D	Sept 20 64	4272 Weller W H	85 " E	July 29 64
8146 Walker J	Art 2 " D	Sept 8 64	3285 Westfall Jno	151 " H	July 12 64
8198 Wall J	64 " I	Sept 8 64	265 Weldon Edson	Cav 20 " M	Mch 31 64
7276 Warhurst Sam'l	Art 7 " I	Aug 30 64	507 Westthrop H	125 " B	April 12 64
3731 Washington I	76 " G	July 21 64	6755 Webster H	Cav 22 " A	Aug 24 64
5679 Washburn H	Cav 5 " D	Aug 14 64	10308 Weston L	115 " F	Oct 4 64
2023 Wagner C	39 " E	June 15 64	7543 Whitmore D	140 " I	Sept 2 64
10686 Wagner C	93 " K	Oct 11 64	10423 Wharton J R	Cav 5 " L	Oct 6 64
11001 Warren P	Art 7 " G	Oct 16 64	9743 Whittle J C	85 " E	Sept 25 64
16537 Warren E	Cav 22 " L	Aug 23 64	9378 Whertmore M	Art 15 " M	Sept 13 64
4120 Warren Geo R	2 " F	July 28 64	8611 Whipple M	Cav 22 " D	Sept 13 64
11082 Warrell E C	57 " I	Oct 17 64	8630 White Jas	Drag 1 " D	Sept 13 64
11945 Waterman S	169 " K	Nov 10 64	11879 White L	Art 8 " G	Nov 6 64

## New York — (Continued.)

3034 White E	Cav 10 Co D	July 8 64	10977 Wilkinson I N	42 Co A	Oct 15 64
8792 Whiting M	85 " D	Sept 15 64	5663 Wicks Frank	Art 1 " K	Aug 14 64
7417 Whitney John	39 " K	Aug 31 64	11474 Winney G A	100 " D	Oct 25 64
5207 Whitney J	104 " E	Aug 10 64	11530 Winter G	Cav 10 " L	Oct 26 64
10972 Whitman I	16 " H	Oct 15 64	11689 Wilds I	154 " B	Oct 31 64
12049 Whitmans P	66 " E	Nov 16 64	7122 Winsler I	117 " I	Aug 28 64
11724 Whifbeck J	20 " D	Nov 1 64	7381 Wood E G	Bat 24	Sept 2 64
6611 Wheeler D	147 " H	Aug 23 64	3607 Wood F	Cav 5 Co I	July 19 64
5770 Whitmore O B	40 " A	Aug 15 64	9874 Wood H	115 " G	Sept 27 64
4155 Whitlock Wm	Art 14 " I	July 28 64	10063 Wood H	15 " B	Sept 30 64
1133 Wilson James	132 " K	May 16 64	9715 Wood J	Cav 10 " H	Sept 25 64
3757 Wilson John	95 " A	July 22 64	7686 Wood John	97 " D	Sept 3 64
1 6832 Wilson M	Art 2 " H	Aug 25 64	3881 Wood M	111 " H	July 24 64
11983 Wilson W	155 " H	Nov 13 64	5039 Wood J S	Art 6 " A	Aug 8 64
5870 Wilson A	57 " A	Aug 16 64	9132 Woodmancy D M	Cav 3 " H	Sept 18 64
1645 Wilson D	48 " H	June 5 64	10141 Wood W J	95 " H	Oct 1 64
6333 Windness A	Art 15 " C	Aug 20 64	8332 Woodworth B	56 " D	Sept 10 64
4080 Williams F	125 " A	July 27 64	7884 Woodland H	1 " I	Sept 5 64
4522 Williams Ed	42 " A	Aug 2 64	5696 Woodhull D T	8 " E	Aug 15 64
11130 Williams H	Cav 2 " M	Oct 18 64	12356 Wooley G C	Art 7 " K	Dec 30 64
12697 Williams S	94 " I	Feb 23 65	11821 Wolf T	88 " D	Nov 5 64
9516 Williams L D	85 " G	Sept 22 64	11031 Wolf W	Art 2 " H	Oct 16 64
8478 Wilcox T E	85 " B	Sept 11 64	6130 Wood Fred	Cav 24 " E	Aug 19 64
7945 Williams Jas	63 " G	Sept 5 64	591 Wolpan A	52 " C	April 16 64
4603 Williams Geo	Cav 1 " K	Aug 3 64	4847 Wright Chas S	118 " E	Aug 6 64
4701 Williams John	52 " K	Aug 4 64	10941 Wright D	43 " G	Oct 14 64
3947 Williams O	Bat 24	July 25 64	5126 Wright I I	148 " I	Aug 9 64
1567 Williams H	9 Co A	June 2 64	4281 Wang C	39 " E	July 30 64
6861 Williams L	16 " A	Aug 26 64	7784 Wunslager John	85 " G	Sept 4 64
7112 Williams I B	Cav 24 " C	Aug 28 64	4539 Wyatt James	147 " G	Aug 2 64
6219 Williams C R	85 " E	Aug 20 64	7334 Wyncoop G	Cav 12 " H	Aug 30 64
3069 Wiron P	Cav 20 " M	July 9 64	2104 Winegardener L	18 " G	June 17 64
3273 Wicks D	63 " D	July 13 64	7433 Yales W G	71 " H	Sept 1 64
1988 Wilcox Geo	Cav 12 " F	June 14 64	4984 Yencer I D	Bat 21	Aug 7 64
2044 Wilcox R	14	June 15 64	12501 Yeomand G	7 Co A	Jan 21 65
9496 Wilcox W	43 Co G	Sept 21 64	6539 Young C	41 " D	Aug 23 64
3576 Wilcox J	85 " D	July 19 64	5598 Young Chas	15 " C	Aug 14 64
11111 Wilcox H R	55 " C	Oct 18 64	8224 Young E	Art 2 " I	Sept 8 64
11428 Wilcox C	Cav 5 " G	Oct 24 64	1306 Young Eugene	111 " G	May 23 64
12607 Wiley I	59 " B	Feb 7 65	8733 Young George	22 " H	Sept 14 64
10122 Willis I	121 " G	Oct 1 64	6946 Young J	Cav 1 " B	Aug 26 64
9057 Willsey D	7	Sept 17 64	7411 Young T B	148 " A	Aug 31 64
8729 Wiggins James	52 Co D	Sept 14 64	10481 Yonker W	Art 10 " B	Oct 7 64
7980 Winn James	Art 7 " I	Sept 6 64	7480 Zaphan H P	Art 7 " E	Sept 1 64
8208 Whl E C	164 " B	Sept 8 64	12204 Zolber F W	40 " D	Dec 1 64
7632 Wiley W	115 " G	Sept 2 64	12614 Zegler S	145 " G	Feby 9 65
3728 Wilkey S	8 " B	July 21 64			

TOTAL 2571.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1596 Barker J	2 Co F	June 3 64	8690 Norfield Warren	1 Co G	Sept 14 64
849 Briggs Wilson	1 " A	May 3 64	370 Stone Jno A	2 " F	April 5 64
275 Callowhill B	2 " F	Mch 31 64	2636 Smith Jas	2 " F	June 29 64
475 Cox William C	2 " F	April 9 64	4899 Smith George	2 " E	Aug 5 64
864 Check W F	2 " F	May 8 64	333 Turner F	2 " I	April 2 64
144 Dunbar Alex	2 " F	Mch 25 64	798 Turner H, Colored	2 " I	April 29 64
1057 Miller J, Drummer	2 " D	May 13 64	204 Weeks Nathan	2 " F	Mch 28 64
10705 Macey Henry	7	Oct 11 64	712 Williams Thos	2 " D	April 24 64
11844 Moss Wm	1 Co F	Nov 5 64			

TOTAL 17.

## OHIO.

12846 Akers J W	4 Co B	April 24 65	2492 Bratt G	21 Co G	June 26 64
251 Arthur George	7 "	B Mch 30 64	2599 Broughfman I	39 "	C June 28 64
789 Arrowsmith W R	45 "	K April 28 64	2696 Brandon John	15 "	F June 30 64
1118 Ames George	100 "	K May 15 64	3053 Barnes V H	92 "	H July 9 64
1550 Allen W	45 "	B June 1 64	3345 Brown Charles	23 "	D July 13 64
1569 Alinger D	51 "	C June 2 64	3299 Burns M G	111 "	B July 13 64
1724 Anderson D	111 "	B June 8 64	3603 Brackneck H	Cav 7 "	A July 19 64
1779 Augustus T	89 "	K June 9 64	3656 Bogart John	9 "	G July 20 64
1805 Akers A A	94 "	F June 10 64	3706 Bontrell C	6 "	G July 21 64
2040 Aldridge C W	83	June 15 64	3756 Butch O	45 "	I July 22 64
2935 Adam Miller	103 Co I	July 5 64	3831 Bowman S	51 "	K July 23 64
3046 Anderson R	93 "	C July 8 64	4073 Brockway M	Art 2 "	D July 27 64
3197 Aldbrook C W	60	July 12 64	4279 Boyle W H	11 "	H July 30 64
3485 Arthur I C	89 Co A	July 17 64	4684 Britton B H	125 "	H Aug 4 64
3352 Arnebrish A	21 "	A July 24 64	4968 Berdy M J	45 "	D Aug 7 64
3932 Almond A	72 "	A July 25 64	5138 Buckle J J	126 "	E Aug 9 64
4529 Arnold Chas	Cav 9 "	G Aug 2 64	5219 Brabham George	Cav 9 "	B Aug 10 64
4990 Ailes T G	20 "	I Aug 7 64	5498 Baldwin George	Cav 9 "	G Aug 13 64
1842 Andrews Sam'l G		Aug 8 64	5653 Bonestine W H	107 "	I Aug 14 64
6422 Adams E	Cav 2 Co C	Aug 22 64	5656 Burna J M	121 "	K Aug 14 64
7429 Allen A B	121 "	C Aug 31 64	5758 Balmert J	19 "	I Aug 15 64
7482 Alward A	135 "	B Sept 1 64	5771 Brutch E	Cav 10 "	I Aug 15 64
7496 Arthur J	69 "	I Sept 3 64	5819 Bond S T	123 "	B Aug 16 64
7843 Arne I	61 "	D Sept 4 64	5825 Boyle H	130 "	B Aug 16 64
9818 Alown A	34 "	D Sept 26 64	5937 Bower F	61 "	I Aug 1 64
10393 Andrews I R	63 "	K Oct 6 64	5985 Birch L T	31 "	H Aug 17 64
10425 Adams I	122 "	I Oct 6 64	6008 Bowman A	104 "	E Aug 17 64
10874 Allen James C	91 "	F Oct 13 64	6020 Bright N	6 "	E July 17 64
11198 Andermill John	24 "	K Oct 20 64	6152 Brown G S	111 "	F Aug 18 64
12495 Allen J W	1 "	G Jan 20 65	6-39 Buren T J	89 "	A Aug 25 64
188 Balet W T	45 "	F Mch 27 64	7280 Barrett S C	26 "	F Aug 30 64
207 Bodin Thomas S	44	Mch 28 64	7283 Bell A	70 "	B Aug 30 64
691 Beaver George E	111 Co B	April 23 64	7484 Baxter P D	121 "	D Sept 1 64
829 Beeman Richard	125 "	E May 1 64	7490 Brenning C	14 "	G Sept 1 64
861 Biddinger M, Mus	94 "	K May 3 64	7529 Brown W	26 "	G Sept 1 64
952 Branigan James	82 "	F May 8 64	7806 Bear E	33 "	A Sept 4 64
1094 Blangy S	70 "	B May 14 64	7983 Bender C	54 "	C Sept 6 64
1212 Botkins A S	45 "	G May 19 64	7993 Brown M	110 "	F Sept 6 64
1236 Black G W	99 "	F May 20 64	7994 Barnes T S	31 "	B Sept 6 64
1266 Bates L B	Cav 1 "	A May 25 64	8365 Benear W A	135 "	F Sept 10 64
1368 Bodkin W	45 "	K May 25 64	8376 Barston G H	135 "	F Sept 10 64
1376 Baldwin N	Cav 9 "	T May 26 64	8476 Brenner N	60 "	F Sept 11 64
1385 Bowers James	89 "	A May 26 64	8496 Barnes A	33 "	G Sept 11 64
1468 Boyd H I	7 "	H May 30 64	8508 Blythe C	1 "	I Sept 12 64
1602 Boman John	2 "	C June 4 64	8509 Brinhomer J	65 "	C Sept 12 64
1609 Bryan R	16 "	C June 4 64	8676 Brown H H	41 "	A Sept 13 64
1731 Balcomb D	19 "	F June 9 64	8693 Bell James	135 "	B Sept 14 64
1919 Brownles John	7 "	I June 14 64	8872 Buckley J G	126 "	A Sept 15 64
1937 Brooks J	135 "	I June 14 64	8939 Blessing C	9 "	F Sept 16 64
1970 Bothin W J	45 "	F June 15 64	9287 Baker W C	94	Sept 19 64
1993 Bartholomew E W	205 "	C June 15 64	9446 Brookover Geo	135 Co B	Sept 21 64
2065 Belding F	105 "	D June 16 64	9473 Briace J R	122 "	C Sept 21 64
2067 Brookheart W	45 "	I June 16 64	9625 Bradley A	101 "	A Sept 24 64
2037 Benor H	100 "	E June 17 64	9579 Blackman S	72 "	G Sept 24 64
2110 Bishop S	49 "	K June 17 64	9597 Birchfield Eli	14	Sept 27 64
2170 Berry J C	90 "	E June 19 64	9949 Beant H T	34 Co D	Sept 28 64
2264 Beers A	45 "	A June 20 64	10120 Brewer D C	43 "	K Oct 1 64
2292 Burnham W	Art 1 "	K June 21 64	10199 Brown E N	21 "	E Oct 2 64
2415 Bird I	45 "	A June 24 64	10281 Brum W H	20 "	B Oct 4 64

## Ohio — (Continued.)

10591 Briggs F	17 Co G	Oct 10 64	6108 Church Geo E	14 Co C	Aug 18 64
11072 Baymher L G	153 " A	Oct 17 64	6188 Chambers RS	89 " A	Aug 19 64
11397 Boles G	112 " H	Oct 22 64	6258 Copir S A	83 " C	Aug 20 64
11308 Bunker J	11 " K	Oct 22 64	6281 Conklin J R	45 " I	Aug 20 64
11313 Burns M	12 " K	Oct 22 64	6162 Craig D	2 " D	Aug 23 64
11626 Bricker J J	126 " H	Oct 23 64	7483 Caswell G	21 " C	Sept 1 64
11920 Bumgardner Joel	3 " C	Nov 8 64	7486 Coons David	57 " C	Sept 1 64
11939 Barber B	Cav 10 " D	Nov 9 64	7495 Crooks J M	92 " K	Sept 1 64
12296 Bissel J	2 " E	Dec 16 64	7695 Chard C W	2 " H	Sept 3 64
12383 Beckley G	102 " F	Jan 3 65	7800 Cregg I	49 " K	Sept 4 64
12524 Barnes E H	2 " D	Jan 25 65	7835 Cline M	2 " E	Sept 4 64
12641 Bower A	37 " F	Feb 12 65	7919 Clark George	60 " D	Sept 5 64
517 Blackwood I H	92 " I	April 12 64	7998 Clokir J W, S Major	49	Sept 6 64
12772 Bowens W	100 " A	Mch 13 65	8130 Cummings WS	35 Co I	Sept 8 64
5 Carpenter W	92 " D	Mch 4 64	8454 Cattlehock T	35 " A	Sept 14 64
458 Copeland G	1 " A	April 9 64	8457 Campbell W C	5 " I	Sept 11 64
561 Coates Geo	Cav 7 " I	April 15 64	8694 Chapin Jas	135 " F	Sept 14 64
563 Campbell Jas	Cav 7 " H	April 15 64	8701 Crooke W B	135 " B	Sept 14 64
723 Callaway Wm	Cav 7 " F	April 25 64	8810 Clarke J R	135 " K	Sept 15 64
763 Coleman G	101 " A	April 27 64	9241 Constain W	98 " C	Sept 19 64
911 Chapman G	75 " A	May 1 64	9283 Cramblet A J	123 " H	Sept 19 64
928 Crosser M	111 " B	May 7 64	9452 Campbell Sam'l	74 " G	Sept 21 64
965 Corby W C	111 " B	May 8 64	9476 Cadwell A T	3 " E	Sept 21 64
1269 Crust Wm	89 " C	May 21 64	9491 Clay O	123 " D	Sept 21 64
1291 Collins Thos	21 " G	May 22 64	9662 Cort W	11 " D	Sept 24 64
1521 Capeheart H	70 " I	May 31 64	9770 Cummings A	Cav 6 " E	Sept 25 64
1587 Clark H S	62 " E	June 3 64	9772 Clark S	24 " H	Sept 26 64
1631 Conklin W	121 " B	June 5 64	9895 Conner J B	Cav 9 " G	Sept 27 64
1679 Clark D V	111 " B	June 6 64	9971 Castable I	51 " A	Sept 28 64
1900 Childers Wm	89 " B	June 13 64	10381 Cotes Rufus	Cav 2	Oct 5 64
1945 Crocker Geo	Art 1 " A	June 14 64	10796 Colts K E	2 Co C	Oct 12 64
1992 Christy W	89 " K	June 15 64	10834 Cepp J	14 " I	Oct 13 64
2017 Curtis N	45 " D	June 15 64	10968 Cary A	21 " E	Oct 16 64
2025 Careahan G M	65 " F	June 15 64	11103 Carter J B	89 " I	Oct 18 64
2101 Caldwell J	15 " D	June 17 64	11224 Craven A J	15 " C	Oct 20 64
2162 Cornelius L C	89 " C	June 19 64	11262 Cromwell W H	59 " H	Oct 21 64
2207 Cochrane James	22 " G	June 20 64	11403 Cutsdaghner W J	95 " D	Oct 24 64
2468 Church E	2 " G	June 25 64	11540 Crominberger J C	23 " I	Oct 27 64
2578 Combston J	Cav 7 " I	June 27 64	11567 Cantwright L	51 " F	Oct 27 64
2953 Cameron H	69 " B	July 6 64	11587 Chapin J A	135 " F	Oct 28 64
3002 Callahan H	34 " C	July 7 64	11618 Clark H M	21 " A	Oct 28 64
3241 Caynee Geo M	89 " D	July 13 64	11641 Clingan A P	26 " K	Oct 30 64
3307 Canard J Q A	14 " G	July 13 64	11766 Cohyen J H	6 " K	Nov 3 64
3356 Cruer J W	60 " B	July 15 64	12082 Cahill Wm	51 " A	Nov 18 64
3741 Cole B	82 " A	July 18 64	12385 Calvington R	72 " C	Jan 3 65
3578 Collins T	15 " I	July 19 64	12435 Chambers J C	15 " C	Jan 11 65
3504 Cook L B	Cav 2 " C	July 19 64	12691 Crampton A	79 " C	Feb 22 65
3617 Clark J C	31 " H	July 20 64	12798 Conover S	175 " B	Mch 19 65
3774 Clayton D J	Cav 9 " D	July 22 64	690 Davis Wm E	7 " H	April 23 64
3937 Cover L	49 " B	July 25 64	930 Downing George	45 " C	May 7 64
4128 Clayton J	89 " G	July 28 64	981 Dumar R	45 " D	May 9 64
4342 Conway J	103 " A	July 30 64	1267 Dugan Thos	Cav 1 " B	May 21 64
4493 Cordray J J	89 " G	Aug 1 64	1748 Davis I	7 " T	June 9 64
4865 Cahill J N	90 " C	Aug 6 64	2251 Decker B F	111 " B	June 21 64
5105 Charles F	10 " A	Aug 9 64	2296 Dumas J P	2 " H	June 21 64
5471 Collyer J	11 " G	Aug 12 64	2351 Douglass W	24 " F	June 23 64
5548 Chandler M	124 " E	Aug 13 64	2674 Davis B	22 " B	June 30 64
5922 Clark James	89 " I	Aug 17 64	2909 Davis G H	45 " E	July 5 64
6022 Cline K	111 " B	Aug 17 64	2973 Dandelion T	Ind Cav 3	July 7 64

## Ohio—(Continued.)

3703 Dodson L	Cav 7 Co H	July 21 64	11051 Evans W	51 Co I	Oct 17 64
3802 Dille Chas	23 " I	July 22 64	11169 Evans E M	20 " I	Oct 19 64
4455 Dodge —	2 " I	Aug 1 64	11542 Flba D	8 " A	Oct 25 64
4501 Diecy C	26 " C	Aug 1 64	11654 Ewing D	135 " D	Oct 31 64
4772 Denton John	Cav 7 " E	Aug 5 64	12321 Ellerman N	59 " K	Dec 12 64
5020 Desselbem M	1 " I	Aug 8 64	75 Falman A	82 " H	Mch 20 64
5238 Dorson L	12 " I	Aug 10 64	176 Fairbanks Alph	45 " A	Mch 26 64
5299 Doty E E	41 " H	Aug 11 64	246 Ferris Joseph	Cav 2 " H	Mch 30 64
5368 Dyke F	Cav 5 " K	Aug 11 64	311 Foster A M	100 " A	April 2 64
5465 Donley James	Cav 1 " F	Aug 13 64	572 Frayer Daniel	99 " I	April 5 64
5620 Davis W H	33 " D	Aug 14 64	636 Facer Wm	111 " K	April 20 64
6043 Decker J	111 " B	Aug 18 64	830 Fisher Chas	Cav 3 " C	May 1 64
6223 Durant B	95 " D	Aug 20 64	1054 Free M	Bat 22	May 13 64
6312 Downer A P	52 " B	Aug 20 64	1381 Freenough Geo	Cav 3	May 26 64
6708 Dougherty W H	15 " H	Aug 24 64	1786 Fraiser James	2 Co E	June 10 64
7229 Dildine J	33 " K	Aug 29 64	2457 Fry W L	123 " H	June 25 64
7376 Deming W	111 " B	Aug 31 64	2479 Fenton J M	85 " I	June 25 64
7419 Daley S	33 " D	Aug 31 64	2761 Finian Jas	18 " K	July 2 64
7427 Dick Chas	53 " G	Aug 31 64	4231 Fry Jacob	99 " I	July 29 64
7479 Drake M	59 " D	Sept 1 64	4317 Fitch E P	40 " G	July 30 64
7500 Doran James	60 " A	Sept 1 64	4337 Fulkinson H	2 " I	July 30 64
7609 Ditto John	51 " A	Sept 2 64	4651 Fife J	33 " E	Aug 3 64
7631 De Mastoris J	54 " B	Sept 2 64	4868 Fling T I	27 " A	Aug 6 64
8034 Davison P S	21 " K	Sept 6 64	5249 Ferce R S	2 " C	Aug 10 64
8483 Donley M	59 " G	Sept 11 64	5626 Falk W	82 " D	Aug 14 64
8498 Drake J F	135 " C	Sept 11 64	5864 Fullerton W	18 " K	Aug 16 64
8779 Diver J	4	Sept 14 64	6212 Foreman A	64 " E	Aug 19 64
8820 Davere J	49 Co D	Sept 15 64	6308 Fisher D	89 " I	Aug 20 64
9293 Diver J	123 " H	Sept 19 64	6891 Futers John H	82 " F	Aug 26 64
9605 Decker S	12 " C	Sept 23 64	7873 Franks R L	122 " E	Sept 5 64
9702 Dobson J R	99 " H	Sept 25 64	7976 Forney W O	123 " D	Sept 6 64
9849 Duffy G	45 " C	Sept 27 64	9158 Firman V	Cav	Sept 18 64
10112 Dunbar J	122 " F	Oct 1 64	9225 Ferguson H	Cav 3 Co D	Sept 19 64
10113 Diven J	135 " F	Oct 1 64	9530 Fowler C	100 " A	Sept 22 64
10130 Duncan A	49 " K	Oct 1 64	9557 Finch C	" B	Sept 23 64
10190 Dunhand Jas	Cav 8 " H	Oct 1 64	9976 Franklinburg C	72 " G	Sept 28 64
10424 Dewit Joseph	65 " G	Oct 6 64	10045 Farshay A	116 " F	Sept 29 64
10596 Dibble F	101 " H	Oct 10 64	10915 Freely P	10 " G	Sept 14 64
11017 Diper O	128 " I	Oct 16 64	11819 Flowers W T	116 " D	Nov 5 64
11102 Danton W H	105 " E	Oct 18 64	11914 Forest Wm	21 " K	Nov 8 64
12159 Donahue P	72 " K	Oct 25 64	12108 Fargrove M B	135 " F	Nov 21 64
12224 Drith C	33 " K	Dec 4 64	12637 Fusselman J	20 " H	Feb 11 65
12675 Dunken T	20 " K	Feb 19 64	12781 Foults M	183 " D	Mch 15 65
12738 Deputy W	21 " H	Feb 6 65	12427 Fike W P	95 " H	Jan 9 65
7431 Davis G W	21 " G	Aug 31 65	197 Gilling Daniel	13 " A	Mch 27 64
1629 DeRush Sam'l	94 " F	June 5 64	245 Gardner A	100 " H	Mch 30 64
327 Elijah Baker	45 " B	April 2 64	386 Grescanst S	Cav 6 " G	April 2 64
341 Evalt E J	10 " M	April 12 64	611 Gillinghar B	Cav 7 " I	April 18 64
1047 Eppart Sam'l	9 " B	May 12 64	631 Godfrey Amos	45 " C	April 23 64
2221 Earles William	Cav 4 " G	June 20 64	693 Greek Samuel	100 " C	April 23 64
3376 Ellis Charles	29 " B	July 16 64	906 Gibson Collins	40 " H	May 5 64
4504 Elliott W	20 " F	Aug 1 64	1465 Greer R J	Cav 6 " C	May 29 64
5304 Evans Sam'l	33 " C	Aug 11 64	2152 Gilanni J	35 " K	June 27 64
5349 Eastman J	18 " C	Aug 11 64	2926 Garner C	Cav 1 " K	July 5 64
5717 Evans Chas	Art 1 " D	Aug 15 64	3130 Goff P E	19 " K	July 10 64
5887 Eusly William	135 " T	Aug 16 64	3251 Gaunt Wm	14 " I	July 13 64
6015 Eckhart J	2 " B	Aug 17 64	3327 Gibson R	40 " B	July 15 64
7448 Elmann A	23 " F	S pt 1 64	3962 Ginging P S	* 21 " E	July 25 64
8981 Entulin B C	104 " K	Sept 17 64	4037 Gillett G W	6 " G	July 26 64

## Ohio—(Continued.)

4242 Gilbert J	19 Co B	July 29 64	3420 Hunt W H	113 "	G	July 16 64	
4301 Grafton D	118 "	D	July 30 64	3736 Harman L	9 "	F	July 21 64
4383 Graham J W	31 "	C	July 31 64	4030 Hansbury E A	6 "	G	July 26 64
4445 Goffy P	113 "	G	Aug 1 64	4408 Hindershot John	45 "	D	July 31 64
4655 Gragrer H	125 "	H	Aug 3 64	4411 Harris J	1 "	E	July 31 64
4802 Greer G G	49 "	D	Aug 5 64	4506 Hartman H	73 "	K	Aug 1 64
4902 Granbaugh	85 "	E	Aug 6 64	4599 Harrison J M	105 "	H	Aug 3 64
6023 Gordon Wm	45 "	B	Aug 17 64	4993 Hendrickson O	19 "	F	Aug 7 64
6075 Gallagher James	38 "	F	Aug 18 64	5233 Hollibaugh J A	23 "	E	Aug 11 64
6207 Green E	Cav 4 "	D	Aug 19 64	5296 Hatfield G W	126 "	K	Aug 11 64
6346 Gordon W	10 "	G	Aug 21 64	5396 Holman A	68 "	K	Aug 12 64
6408 Greff A J	13 "	E	Aug 22 64	5534 Honnhill T R	9 "	G	Aug 13 64
6486 Gates H	13 "	G	Aug 22 64	5636 Hany B T	89 "	C	Aug 14 64
6921 Grooves L	12 "	C	Aug 25 64	5813 Hicks F	40 "	H	Aug 16 64
7111 Gilland A	27 "	F	Aug 28 64	5858 Hibbett Wm	21 "	D	Aug 19 64
8339 Goodrich J S	9 "	A	Sept 10 64	5858 Holt P	116 "	B	Aug 16 64
8367 Ganold L	60 "	A	Sept 10 64	6058 Hamm E J			K Aug 18 64
9566 Gould J M	124 "	A	Sept 23 64	6123 Higgins I W	14 "	C	Aug 13 64
9813 Graft P	Bat 20		Sept 26 64	6714 Houser W R	89 "	K	Aug 18 64
9927 Galbraith J S	Cav 6 Co H	Sept 28 64	6522 Hicks I		11 "	D	Aug 23 64
1121 Galtner J	60 "	B	Oct 20 64	6625 Hughes Henry	33 "	A	Aug 23 64
11850 Gardner G	1 "	K	Nov 5 64	6639 Henricks E	34 "	H	Aug 23 64
1203 Glissin A	Cav 2 "	M	Nov 15 64	6647 Hartman I	2 "	K	Aug 23 64
12064 Gillinbuck I	77 "	E	Nov 17 64	6193 Herrig N	Cav 7 "	D	Aug 25 64
12109 Goodbrath C	28 "	G	Nov 21 64	6802 Hine T E	Cav 2 "	D	Aug 25 64
12560 Griffith J H	58 "	C	Jan 31 65	7022 Hull O	89 "	B	Aug 27 64
12842 Gassler P	64 "	A	April 22 65	7388 Hubbell W A	23 "	A	Aug 31 64
35 Hall J W	4 "	A	Mch 9 64	7446 Hurdnell O	72 "	C	Sept 1 64
295 Hochenburg N	45 "	C	April 1 64	7825 Holley V H	100 "	B	Sept 4 64
420 Hanney W T	45 "	A	April 7 64	7946 Hughes I	12 "	E	Sept 5 64
424 Hill J	Cav 7 "	I	April 7 64	8060 Herbolt Dan'l	115 "	T	Sept 7 64
437 Henry Jas	Cav 7 "	I	April 8 64	8067 Harper I H	60 "	I	Sept 7 64
464 Haner Jacob	45 "	B	April 9 64	8284 Halshult A	12 "	C	Sept 9 64
527 Hickcox M R	Cav 2 "	B	April 13 64	8481 Hechler John	36 "	G	Sept 11 64
580 Holdman F	Bat 1 "	D	April 16 64	8696 Hitchcock G	34 "	G	Sept 14 64
748 Hanning Mark	Cav 7 "	I	April 26 64	8725 Hifner G	86 "	C	Sept 14 64
758 Harvey Chas	76 "	E	April 26 64	9189 Hoyt R	7 "	K	Sept 18 64
875 Henry G W	95 "	E	May 4 64	9210 Hart E	10 "	H	Sept 19 64
949 Hawkins W W	103 "	G	May 3 64	9538 Hall S	126 "	F	Sept 20 64
1121 Hudsonpilfer R L	Cav 7 "	I	May 15 64	9415 Hood F	13 "	F	Sept 21 64
1354 Hind George	103 "	H	May 25 64	9510 Hamilton J	13 "	A	Sept 22 64
1396 Holloway G W	1 "	C	May 28 64	9582 Hoover J	18 "	K	Sept 23 64
1524 Harrison J	21 "	I	May 31 64	9622 Hurley J C	124 "	C	Sept 23 64
1666 Hazlett Wm	2 "	K	June 6 64	10094 Holmes Wesley	135 "	F	Sept 30 64
1821 Hull S	21 "	E	June 10 64	10207 Harrison J	Cav 2 "	A	Oct 2 64
1979 Harris E D	99 "	I	June 15 64	10208 Holcomb L	7 "	I	Oct 2 64
2029 Hengle John	Cav 1 "	C	June 15 64	10225 Harkins M	60 "	D	Oct 2 64
2185 Humphreys W	45 "	C	June 19 64	10390 Hinton Wm	72 "	A	Oct 5 64
2263 Hanley C	15 "	F	June 20 64	10492 Hererlin B	32 "		Oct 7 64
2300 Henderson S W	40 "	H	June 22 64	10518 Herbert Wm	4 Co I		Oct 8 64
2369 Howard J, Mus	70 "	D	June 23 64	10524 Homich C	110 "	D	Oct 8 64
2424 Hayford A E	125 "	C	June 24 64	10647 Herman R	135 "	F	Oct 11 64
2597 Harrington S J	103 "	I	June 28 64	11029 Hilyard J	98 "	F	Oct 16 64
2671 Hurler I	126 "	C	June 30 64	11032 Hubber D	5 "	A	Oct 16 64
2775 Hurlburt O	14 "	H	July 2 64	11053 Heymers B	2 "	G	Oct 17 64
2842 Hadison J	111 "	B	July 3 64	11209 Hanard J B	123 "	C	Oct 20 64
3185 Hall T	2 "	H	July 11 64	11228 Hoyt W B	29 "	A	Oct 20 64
31 Heaton Amos	45 "	T	April 20 64	11335 Henderson D	122 "	H	Oct 23 64
3388 Hudson Wm	74 "	G	July 16 64	11588 Hintz D	1 "	B	Oct 28 64



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11592 Hutchins G W	135 Co A	Oct 28 64	7424 Kelly G	15 Co E	Oct 31 64
11696 Hutchins I W	133 " A	Oct 31 64	9377 Kelly Wm	46 " C	Sept 20 64
11856 Hayner B	135 " A	Nov 6 64	9436 Kerr J H	122 " C	Sept 21 64
11938 Hatfield A G	114 " E	Nov 9 64	9930 Knapp J	54 " E	Sept 24 64
12353 Hume J A	32 " F	Dec 29 64	10139 Killar J	15 " D	Oct 1 64
12371 Haines N S	72 " E	Jan 1 65	10697 Kirby A	Cav 4 " A	Oct 10 64
12404 Hill W L	54 " A	Jan 6 65	10858 Keanshoff L	23 " I	Oct 13 64
12446 Hill E P	89 " G	Jan 13 65	11055 Kerr A	13 " I	Oct 17 64
12512 Hagerman R	33 " B	Jan 23 65	11732 Kingkade S	18 " C	Nov 2 64
12569 Hart H C	2 " C	Feb 1 65	12661 Kennedy J	70 " K	Jan 16 65
12611 Hagerly D G	72 " E	Feb 7 65	12746 Kaler J	72 " B	Mch 8 65
12743 Holtz W	101 " I	Mch 7 65	12802 Karch J	183 " B	Mch 20 65
1129 Hudson R L	Cav 7 " I	May 15 64	765 Kinney Jno	67 " E	April 27 64
1132 Hank George B	7 " I	May 16 64	2406 Knowlton E	Cav 6 " B	June 24 64
2607 Hander L C	92 " E	June 23 64	13 Kiger J H	45 " E	April 9 64
1280 Irving Ester	114 " H	May 23 64	834 Lowry Jas	49 " I	May 1 64
1967 Ingler Wm	31 " C	June 14 64	985 Lewis Frank	103 " D	May 7 64
7489 Imboden J	44 " E	Sept 1 64	1256 Larme Chas	45 " K	May 22 64
8744 Irwin A	1 " I	Sept 14 64	1364 Larkin Joseph	Art 1	May 25 64
10700 Idold A	Cav 7 " C	Oct 11 64	1470 Logan Frank	89 Co F	May 30 64
12579 Isham D	89 " G	Feb 3 65	1615 Logan H	Cav 6 " E	June 4 64
854 Justice G W	45 " B	April 2 64	1308 Leonard Jno	21 " A	June 11 64
1637 Johnson J H	98 " D	June 5 64	2173 Lever H B	2 " C	June 19 64
3590 Jacobs P O	45 " E	July 19 64	2372 Lisure Samuel	7 " A	June 23 64
3754 Jones R	45 " C	July 22 64	2126 Lemons M	89 " E	June 24 64
3903 Jones S	111 " B	July 24 64	3495 Lutz M	14 " C	July 18 64
4981 Jewell I	99 " F	July 31 64	3497 Love John	96 " E	July 18 64
5120 Johnston J W	89 " H	Aug 9 64	3649 Linsay J	21 " D	July 20 64
5508 Johnson M	126 " C	Aug 13 64	4097 Lyon L L	Art 1 " E	July 27 64
5583 Jones H	40 " G	Aug 14 64	4354 Law S S	124 " I	July 31 64
5624 Jewell W A	16 " G	Aug 14 64	4262 Lawson J	2 " E	July 29 64
5839 Jolly G	21 " K	Aug 16 64	4641 Lucas J	89 " H	Aug 3 64
6265 Jeffries H	56 " I	Aug 20 64	4628 Legrand D	111 " B	Aug 3 64
6810 Jones John	40 " G	Aug 25 64	4692 Long John	45 " H	Aug 4 64
7308 Johnson E	124 " I	Aug 30 64	5195 Lightfoot Wm	Cav 9 " G	Aug 10 64
7861 Jones R W	118 " F	Sept 5 64	5246 Latta W H	89 " H	Aug 10 64
8647 Jenkins Wm	Bat 3	Sept 13 64	5449 Lehigh W	22 " B	Aug 12 64
8757 Johnson D	43 Co B	Sept 14 64	5635 Lamphare G W	125 " K	Aug 14 64
8760 Johnson I	51 " A	Sept 14 64	5676 Larison A	63 " D	Aug 14 64
9306 Jordan A	103 " G	Sept 20 64	6066 Lowe G H	72 " C	Aug 18 64
9700 Jones I B	3 " M	Sept 23 64	6314 Leasure Isaac	122 " K	Aug 21 64
9744 Johnson I B	2 " C	Sept 23 64	7123 Leasure F	45 " K	Aug 23 64
9850 Jones Wm	84 " B	Sept 27 64	7744 Linway J	2 " H	Sept 3 64
11014 Jones S D	135 " F	Oct 16 64	8916 Lambert Jas	89 " A	Sept 6 64
11203 Jennings Jno	24 " K	Oct 20 64	8739 Lickliter Henry	135 " B	Sept 14 64
11942 Jones G L	125 " G	Nov 9 64	8874 Lindsay A K	99 " K	Sept 16 64
12126 Jarvitt W	15 " A	Nov 22 64	9336 Leonard T M	12 " H	Sept 20 64
12331 Johnson A S	45 " I	Dec 6 64	9358 Lovely John	100 " K	Sept 23 64
12335 Jones W H	2 " C	Dec 26 64	9351 Lawyer J B	89 " L	Sept 23 64
12428 Jackson S	72 " E	Jan 10 65	7419 Lefarer W E, Citizen	Gardener, Athens Co	
7947 Jacobs H	26 " F	Sept 6 64	10039 Laley —	28	Sept 29 64
836 Kelly Josiah	45 " C	May 1 64	11161 Lepe A	7 Co K	Oct 19 64
4615 Kimble S	98 " A	Aug 1 64	11196 Lantz A W	45 " A	Oct 20 64
4715 Knight J	21 " E	Aug 4 64	11344 Lochner M	72 " E	Oct 23 64
5331 Kelly E	21 " D	Aug 12 64	11440 Laughlin M W	1 " I	Oct 24 64
5443 Knidler J W	33 " H	Aug 12 64	11490 Lips F	2 " H	Oct 26 64
5576 Kelly II	1 " I	Aug 14 64	11816 Lane D	91 " D	Nov 4 64
6125 Kels y Jno	3 " I	Aug 19 64	12007 Lay John	123 " K	Nov 19 64
7177 Kennedy S J B	45 " E	Aug 29 64	12301 Lohmeyer H	35 " K	Nov 30 64

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12297 Livingood C B	55	Co G	Dec 16 64	7108 McDonald J	99	Co H	Aug 28 64
12325 Longstreet W F	81	" A	Jan 26 65	7133 Mason J	45	" D	Aug 28 64
12698 Lewis D	7	" A	Jan 23 65	7136 More Jno H	60	" D	Aug 28 64
12826 Little Wm	175	" D	April 7 65	7315 Myers L H	135	" B	Sept 1 64
66 Metcalf Milo R	100	" E	Mch 19 64	7896 Morris J	105	" A	Sept 5 64
96 Malsbray Asa	Cav 40	" A	Mch 22 64	8021 Meek Robert	111	" K	Sept 6 64
113 Moore T J	2	" D	Mch 23 64	8044 Myers A	51	" I	Sept 6 64
141 McKeever Jas	8	" G	Mch 24 64	8385 Maymer R	68	" D	Sept 10 64
163 Mickey Samuel	45	" E	Mch 26 64	8408 McCabe J	70	" C	Sept 11 64
215 Murphy Jno	Cav 7	" B	Mch 28 64	8482 Morens H	51	" A	Sept 11 64
412 Mitchell J	123	" F	April 7 64	8688 Moore T H	59	" C	Sept 13 64
444 McKindry M	7	" I	April 9 64	8726 Miller Samuel	135	" F	Sept 14 64
575 Malone R J	40	" H	April 16 64	8838 Mackrill R	50	" I	Sept 15 64
830 McCormick J W E	33	" B	May 4 64	8885 Manlig S	60	" A	Sept 16 64
964 Musser D	45	" B	May 9 64	9039 Miller C	28	" I	Sept 17 64
998 Meek David	111	" K	May 10 64	9096 McMillan J F	123	" A	Sept 18 64
1262 McKnight H	11	" G	May 21 64	9241 McComb J S	14	" K	Sept 19 64
1283 McMunny Geo	21	" G	May 22 64	9348 Maxwell P	12	" A	Sept 20 64
1630 Moore Chas	19	" H	June 5 64	8236 Moor D D	2	" A	Sept 9 64
1349 Masters Samuel	17	" I	June 11 64	9659 Manly J	7	" M	Sept 24 64
1920 Martin G	105	" F	June 14 64	9867 Mitchell R C	Cav 10		Sept 27 64
2975 McCling B	Cav 7	" I	June 17 64	10064 Morgan R O	Cav 12	Co H	Sept 30 64
2139 Maloney A	4	" H	June 18 64	10081 McIntosh Wm	23	" I	Sept 30 64
2150 Mitchell W H	31	" D	June 18 64	10106 Morais Wm	135	" F	Sept 30 64
2290 Massey J C	33	" A	June 21 64	10317 Montgomery J	2	" G	Oct 8 61
2471 Mullin J	65	" K	June 25 64	10563 Myer L, Blacksmith	1	" A	Oct 9 64
2567 McCloud A	35	" G	June 29 64	10936 Martin F	Cav 10	" A	Oct 14 64
2682 Miller T	Cav 4	" A	June 30 64	11156 McElroy Jno	92	" B	Oct 18 64
2743 McFarland L	2	" I	July 1 64	11200 Martin W	15	" A	Oct 20 64
2306 McInnes A	45	" B	July 3 64	11541 McQuilken F	1	" I	Oct 23 64
2873 Moriatt Joseph	5	" K	July 4 64	11400 Mark J	135	" B	Oct 24 61
2991 Mitchell Jas	17	" D	July 7 64	11811 Miller J	135	" I	Nov 4 64
3104 Malone L B	Cav 7	" L	July 10 64	12050 Moore R F	101	" C	Nov 16 64
3122 Mitchell C	1	" K	July 10 64	12054 Mills G W	60	" F	Nov 16 64
3137 Minchell R	45	" C	July 10 64	12184 Morrison J H	21	" H	Nov 28 64
3290 Mahin B	51	" I	July 13 64	12335 McDonald H H, Clt			Jan 27 65
3491 Master J	13	" A	July 17 64	12717 Milholland R	183	Co B	Mch 1 65
3718 Miller E	4	" E	July 21 64	12872 McGrath D	115	" G	Mch 15 65
4040 Marshall T	21	" G	July 23 64	12875 Martin M	135	" B	Mch 16 65
4199 Myer C	21	" I	July 29 64	983 Neal Jno	45	" C	May 9 64
4232 Meek J	19	" E	July 29 64	2328 Nash C D	45	" B	May 22 64
4298 McKell M J	89	" D	July 30 64	4994 Nelson J	Cav 1	" K	Aug 7 64
4331 Mooney Jas	50	" D	July 31 64	5397 Neff B	95	" H	Aug 16 64
4421 Morris C E	11	" H	July 31 64	7103 Nelson Thos	Cav 1		Aug 28 64
4591 McCann A	33	" C	Aug 3 64	10584 Nelder S	89	Co G	Oct 1 64
4637 Maher P	7	" E	Aug 3 64	11012 Nott J	153	" H	Oct 16 64
4789 Martin D	Cav 3	" L	Aug 5 64	11448 Norman G L	135	" B	Oct 25 64
5738 McCabe H	12	" C	Aug 15 64	12315 Norris E J	162	" K	Mch 25 65
5777 Manson W	9	" G	Aug 15 64	2183 Niver Edward	Cav 3	" I	June 19 64
5883 McIntosh D	50	" D	Aug 16 64	2245 Ostrander E W	100	" A	June 20 64
6026 Manahan Thos	21	" D	Aug 18 64	2442 Ott C	51	" C	June 25 61
6040 McKee Jas	51	" A	Aug 18 64	4552 O'Neil Jas	126	" F	Aug 2 64
6055 McHugh W S	2	" D	Aug 18 64	12024 O'Connor F	103	" F	Nov 15 64
6063 McClair P M	27	" A	Aug 18 64	12247 Oliver J	122	" C	Dec 8 64
6473 McCabe J	63	" C	Aug 22 64	12429 Olinger J	63	" F	Dec 10 64
6811 McCormick W F	2	" G	Aug 25 64	12835 Orng J B	101	" I	April 17 65
6855 McSorley D	49	" F	Aug 25 64	11349 O'Brien Jno	2	" D	Oct 23 64
6862 McCoy J B	98	" A	Aug 26 64	65 Pusey Jas	45	" H	Mch 19 64
6920 McDell Wm	89	" K	Aug 26 64	724 Parker Wm E	45	" H	April 25 64

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913 Penny A	59 Co C	May 6 64	3613 Russell L F	111 Co B	July 20 64
1326 Prouty Wm	Cav 9 "	L May 21 64	3862 Regman O	2 "	D July 21 64
2692 Phenix A H	21 "	H June 20 64	3961 Robinson H H	110 "	H July 23 64
9 Price Barney	45 "	I April 5 64	4061 Relggs H	21 "	F July 27 64
3391 Pile Wilson	35 "	F July 16 64	4335 Rex J W	Cav 3 "	K July 30 64
3555 Pierce H	100 "	A July 18 64	4777 Robbins A	Cav 6 "	D Aug 5 64
4020 Perkins W B	89 "	G July 26 64	5570 Reichardson G	82 "	G Aug 14 64
5190 Piffer G	123 "	A Aug 9 64	5631 Russell J G	115 "	G Aug 14 64
5377 Parker W	124 "	H Aug 11 64	5629 Read Geo H	21 "	H Aug 14 64
5426 Perrin N	72 "	A Aug 12 64	5641 Redder G	45 "	G Aug 14 64
6463 Parlice Geo W	94	Aug 22 64	6488 Robbins D B	89 "	I Aug 23 64
6589 Potter H	72 Co E	Aug 23 64	6511 Ross J	59 "	A Aug 23 64
6690 Pullen Sam'l	33 "	B Aug 24 64	6835 Ridgeway Jno	23 "	D Aug 25 64
6717 Post J	Art 1 "	D Aug 24 64	6948 Redd C	123 "	H Aug 26 64
6984 Palmer Sam'l	135 "	I Aug 27 64	7174 Ross A	45 "	H Aug 29 64
7021 Pease G E	Cav 10 "	I Aug 27 64	7353 Roberts Ed	75 "	K Aug 31 64
7157 Plunket M	124 "	E Aug 29 64	7639 Rutain E B	41 "	E Sept 2 64
7329 Pelterson F	113 "	G Aug 30 64	7844 Russell Jas	9 "	E Sept 4 64
7368 Purcell Jno	72 "	D Aug 31 64	8321 Rhotin W	2 "	C Sept 12 64
7384 Pierson J	125 "	B Aug 31 64	8747 Riley W M	89 "	B Sept 14 64
7399 Palmer F G	Cav 2 "	D Aug 31 64	8318 Robertson L	120 "	D Sept 15 64
7519 Patten W	21 "	D Sept 1 64	9614 Robinson J	65 "	D Sept 23 64
7644 Pierce Wm	75 "	H Sept 3 64	9617 Rose Jno	72 "	H Sept 23 64
7701 Pruser H	1 "	B Sept 3 64	10165 Ripper O H	110 "	G Oct 1 64
7734 Payne J	89 "	E Sept 3 64	10334 Rogers C	13 "	H Oct 5 64
8109 Potts Jas	122 "	E Sept 7 64	10558 Rochelle Jno	133 "	F Oct 11 64
8288 Phillips F	33 "	I Sept 9 64	11279 Romaln J	59 "	H Oct 21 64
8534 Powell F	9 "	G Sept 12 64	11360 Reese A	80 "	C Oct 23 64
8597 Pror A M	Cav 135 "	B Sept 12 64	11413 Reese R	59 "	D Oct 24 64
8620 Pinert F	21 "	C Sept 13 64	11646 Rapp N	19 "	A Oct 30 64
8733 Parker Z	124 "	E Sept 14 64	11657 Robbins P	122 "	H Oct 30 64
9111 Parks J W	Cav 6 "	G S. pt 18 64	11672 Robinson C	Cav 2 "	E Oct 30 64
9327 Parker J	40 "	H Sept 23 64	11859 Rourke J	6 "	G Nov 6 64
9470 Perrin G	8 "	B Sept 21 64	12366 Repan A	47 "	A Dec 31 64
9768 Pipenbring Geo	13 "	K Sept 25 64	12647 Rapp D C	2 "	C Feb 13 65
9822 Preston Wm	M I 34 "	B Sept 27 64	12392 Ramsbottom A F	99 "	D Feb 22 65
10056 Parks E F	36 "	D Sept 30 64	1763 Rel J	124 "	K June 6 64
11221 Piper E A	23 "	B Oct 10 64	33 Smith J E	Cav 7 "	C Mch 9 64
11453 Patterson F	Cav 28 "	F Oct 25 64	44 Smith H B	82 "	B Mch 14 64
11676 Prouse P I	1 "	I Oct 30 64	58 Strill Michael	190 "	K Mch 18 64
11779 Preshall J A	115 "	C Nov 3 64	231 Sears Samuel	Cav 2 "	F Mch 29 64
12038 Peasly J	65 "	H Nov 16 64	260 Stephen H	100 "	B Mch 31 64
12040 Porter W C	40 "	H Nov 16 64	263 Shields Geo	Cav 7 "	L Mch 31 64
12352 Powers J	21 "	K Dec 28 64	234 Saughessy Jno	45 "	B April 1 64
12551 Polstan J	183 "	F Jan 29 65	481 Steele Abraham	80 "	H April 9 64
12645 Piper I	64 "	F Feb 13 65	594 Swench W	45 "	A April 16 64
344 Ricker Henry	Cav 2 "	E April 2 64	633 Snyder Lewis	83 "	C April 20 64
908 Rush D	107 "	H May 5 64	726 Sweeny Samuel	Cav 7 "	G April 25 64
1642 Radabaugh W H	33 "	A June 5 64	771 Shannon Chas	45 "	I April 23 64
2030 Ralston W J	89 "	C June 15 64	804 Starbuck F	62 "	E April 29 64
2124 Rawlings S	45 "	E June 17 64	937 Storer Jno	17 "	A May 7 64
2156 Rancey A K	111 "	B June 18 64	962 Smith Jno	Cav 7 "	F May 8 64
2281 Rickards W V	33 "	B June 20 64	994 Smith Wm	103 "	E May 10 64
2410 Rowe A	124 "	F June 24 64	1160 Samse Wm	14 "	H May 17 64
2873 Rees Thos	98 "	C July 4 64	1179 Smith Conrad	100 "	A May 18 64
3074 Rix Wm	2 "	K July 9 64	1183 Smith Wm	2 "	G May 18 64
49 Reed Harmon	103 "	E May 25 64	1229 Spangler A	45 "	E May 20 64
3400 Rogers T	51 "	C July 16 64	1231 Swineheart J W	111 "	B May 22 64
3426 Ralston J M	89 "	C July 16 64	1404 Seyman Aaron	89 "	D May 27 64

## Ohio—(Continued.)

1672 Sprague W L	Cav 6 Co K	June 6 64	8728 Sisson P B	18 Co H	Sept 14 64
1773 Simmons Jno	Bat 22	June 9 64	8752 Sickles J	51 " I	Sept 14 64
2230 Shannon E	35 Co A	June 20 64	8914 Simmonds S P	1 " A	Sept 16 64
2230 Stanett J	45 " C	June 20 64	8931 Stull G	15 " G	Sept 16 64
2376 Silver J	93 " C	June 23 64	9009 Sharp F S	63 " K	Sept 17 64
2524 Smith G W	11 " K	June 26 64	9244 Schmall J D	12 " E	Sept 19 64
2575 Sampson C	89 " D	June 27 64	9336 Smith L	153 " H	Sept 20 64
2638 Stults P	45 " F	June 29 64	9645 Scott J H	33 " H	Sept 24 64
2783 Shiver L	31 " B	July 2 64	9649 Skiver J	114 " H	Sept 24 64
2792 Smith N H	1 " H	July 2 64	10250 Sheets W	81 " A	Oct 3 64
3116 Smith G	21 " I	July 10 64	10312 Spencer S M	89 " E	Oct 4 64
42 Sabine Alonzo	100 " A	May 11 64	10434 Shingle D	Cav 2 " L	Oct 6 64
3252 Short Jas	Cav 4 " A	July 13 64	10437 Stanford P W	Cav 2 " A	Oct 6 64
3238 Smith D	7 " H	July 13 64	10576 Stonchecks J D	51 " F	Oct 9 64
3361 Saffle J	2 " E	July 15 64	10618 Schafer P	101 " I	Oct 10 64
3536 Steward C S	33 " K	July 13 64	10703 Stout Samson	2 " F	Oct 11 64
3602 Stevenson D	111 " B	July 19 64	10833 Sheppard Jno	34 " D	Oct 13 64
3298 Squires Thos	49 " C	July 20 64	11139 Shark H	72 " F	Oct 17 64
3714 Snyder Thos	9 " G	July 21 64	11146 Smith G A	45 " F	Oct 19 64
3770 Smith D	2 " I	July 22 64	11249 Sullivan F	76 " C	Oct 21 64
3794 Sever H H	2 " C	July 22 64	11433 Swaney E	124 " A	Oct 24 64
4249 Shephard J H	2 " E	July 29 64	11579 Smith P	69 " I	Oct 28 64
4275 Smith J B	1 " B	July 29 64	11595 Sapp W N	20 " E	Oct 28 64
4294 Steward J	2 " K	July 30 64	11711 Spiker J	122	Nov 1 64
4745 Steiner M J	72 " F	Aug 5 64	11797 Shaler F	72 Co E	Nov 4 64
5518 Smock A	93 " D	Aug 8 64	12165 Sly F	89 " G	Nov 20 64
5054 Smarz A	93 " E	Aug 8 64	12281 Singer J	6 " G	Dec 13 64
5066 Shipple John	Cav 6 " G	Aug 8 64	12305 Sweet M	49 " F	Dec 18 64
5133 Scott S E	4 " I	Aug 9 64	12441 Shoemaker C	8 " F	Jan 12 65
5287 Stevenson John	111 " B	Aug 11 64	12538 Stewart A F	2 " D	Jan 27 65
5330 Spegle F	14 " D	Aug 11 64	12562 Sponcerlar Geo	71 " B	Jan 31 65
5373 Schem J	101 " K	Aug 11 64	12668 Shorter W	89 " K	Feb 17 65
5475 Stevens G W	101 " K	Aug 12 64	12769 Sloan L	123 " D	Mch 13 65
5896 Sullivan W	73 " D	Aug 16 64	12789 Stroup S	50 " B	Mch 17 65
6310 Staley G	89 " A	Aug 17 64	12793 Seely N	132 " D	Mch 18 65
6332 Smith Wm	Cav 9 " G	Aug 18 64	12810 Scott R	75 " G	Mch 24 65
6178 Simpson W J	32 " F	Aug 19 64	730 Tweedy R	Cav 1 " A	April 25 64
6129 Shetty G	2 " K	Aug 19 64	743 Trescott Samuel	2 " C	April 26 64
6214 Shaw Geo W	105 " A	Aug 20 64	999 Trimmer Wm	40 " H	May 10 64
6253 Shoulder E	24 " F	Aug 20 64	1196 Turney U S	Cav 2 " G	May 18 64
6779 Soper P	72 " G	Aug 25 64	1496 Thomas Wm	Cav 10 " M	May 30 64
6870 Scarberry O	89 " D	Aug 26 64	4784 Thompson J	2 " E	Aug 5 64
7034 Sutton J	4 " A	Aug 27 64	4951 Toroman W R	13 " E	Aug 7 64
7065 Shoemaker J	47 " E	Aug 28 64	5556 Tierney W	Art 1 " L	Aug 11 64
7436 Stinchear F E	101 " A	Sept 1 64	5532 Tinsley M	90 " B	Aug 13 64
7475 Shafer J	9 " G	Sept 1 64	5668 Terilliger N	12 " C	Aug 14 64
7540 Sell Adam	125 " E	Sept 2 64	6330 Tanner A	32 " G	Aug 21 64
7788 Stewart John S	19 " B	Sept 4 64	7224 Thompson V B	26 " C	Aug 29 64
7897 Smith H H	Cav 2 " A	Sept 5 64	7246 Turner S B	45 " B	Aug 30 64
7986 Selb Jacob	23	Sept 6 64	7540 Thomas Jas	44 " C	Sept 2 64
8014 Shriver Geo	45 Co K	Sept 6 64	8850 Talbert R	135 " F	Sept 15 64
8015 Snider Jas	4 " C	Sept 6 64	9774 Thomas N	103 " B	Sept 26 64
8156 Sturtevant W	72 " A	Sept 8 64	9945 Townsend J	26 " C	Sept 28 64
8197 Shrouds J	Bat 6	Sept 8 64	10471 Tattman B	153 " C	Oct 7 64
8200 Stroufe A	7 Co E	Sept 8 64	10800 Tinway P	93	Oct 12 64
8229 Shaw W	15 " I	Sept 9 64	11820 Townsley E M	89 Co B	Nov 5 64
8300 Smith N	121 " H	Sept 9 64	12577 Tensdale T H	Cav 2 " E	Feb 3 65
8319 Sheldon W	49 " E	Sept 10 64	12251 Uchre S	12 " E	Dec 9 64
8422 Sullivan Jno	135 " F	Sept 11 64	2194 Vining W H H	45 " G	June 19 64

## Ohio—(Continued.)

3902 Valentine C	123 Co H	July 24 64	6362 Wistman N	Cav 9 Co G	Aug 21 64
4450 Vaughn B	125 " F	Aug 1 64	6397 Wilson E	4 " A	Aug 21 64
4497 Vangrider H	103 " H	Aug 1 64	6700 Watson G	21 " A	Aug 24 64
5263 Vattler J F	Cav 6	Aug 10 64	6761 Wood S	123 " A	Aug 25 64
6170 Vail Jno L	17 Co C	Aug 19 64	7056 Wood W H	59 " E	Aug 28 64
6859 Vanaman M	21 " E	Aug 26 64	7373 Wyatt J	90 " B	Aug 31 64
6985 Vanderveer A	6 " H	Aug 27 64	7582 Wentworth L	72 " A	Sept 1 64
7756 Victor H	Art 1 " D	Sept 4 64	8298 Wright J S	59 " E	Sept 9 64
9576 Volls J	34 " H	Sept 23 64	8396 Warner T	14 " C	Sept 10 64
10252 Vail N	12 " K	Oct 3 64	8907 Wyckman D	73 " G	Sept 16 64
10389 Vail G M	7 " D	Oct 5 64	9334 Worte J	116	Sept 20 64
10472 Van Fleet H	14 " I	Oct 7 64	9527 Woodruff J M	135 Co F	Sept 22 64
11095 Van Kirk G	135 " B	Oct 18 64	9691 Wagner J	93 " F	Sept 24 61
11097 Van Malley J M	89 " G	Oct 18 64	10007 Whitney E	21 " K	Sept 29 64
12354 Vanhorn S	Cav 9 " C	Jan 30 65	10230 Williams Orland	Cav 7 " K	Oct 2 64
7 Wiley Samuel	82 " A	Mch 5 64	10399 Weaver M	72 " H	Oct 4 64
185 Wickman Wm	111 " B	Mch 27 64	10402 Ward Francis	21 " H	Oct 6 64
779 Wooley Jno	45 " B	April 28 64	10464 Whitehead A B	53 " E	Oct 7 64
897 Werts Louis	45 " D	April 30 64	10528 Wiley A	26 " I	Oct 8 64
1085 Wood Wm	89 " A	May 14 64	10733 White I	73 " E	Oct 11 64
1149 Wentling Joseph	10 " K	May 29 64	10844 Westbrook R L	135 " F	Oct 13 64
1604 Wood Joseph	15 " B	June 4 64	11013 Walker C	65 " I	Oct 16 64
1836 Wilkinson W	89 " D	June 11 64	11034 Waldron H	14 " A	Oct 16 64
1913 Wilson Jas	93 " I	June 13 64	11418 Williams S M	60 " F	Oct 24 64
2020 Way Jno	44 " I	June 15 64	11770 Worthen D	122 " B	Nov 3 64
2041 Windgrove S R	15	June 15 64	11874 Weason J	36 " F	Nov 6 64
2172 Webb E	45 Co A	June 19 64	12042 Wickham J	14 " H	Nov 16 64
2358 Walters F	9 " E	June 23 64	12073 White R M	15 " D	Nov 18 64
2576 Wing	Cav 2 " M	June 26 64	12158 Warner B F	25 " E	Nov 25 64
2815 Willis A	89 " A	July 3 64	12384 Whitaker E	72 " A	Feb 4 65
2840 Wroten L	89 " H	July 3 64	12732 Wella E	57 " A	Mch 3 65
3188 Williams D	90 " A	July 12 64	12759 Winklet T, McL's Sqn		Mch 12 65
34 Wright Wm	7 " H	April 24 64	12786 Warner M	192 Co G	Mch 16 65
3310 White H	15 " A	July 15 64	4833 Webricks Josh H	9 " G	Aug 6 64
3325 Whitten G	75 " K	July 14 64	638 Yuterler W A	45 " E	April 20 64
4214 West J B	89 " B	July 29 64	5477 Younker S	80 " F	Aug 13 64
4681 Witt Jno T	93 " G	Aug 4 64	6068 Young Jno	7 " E	Aug 18 64
4688 Won J	111 " B	Aug 4 64	7816 Yeager Jno	Cav 7 " B	Sept 4 64
4695 Wile A	33 " D	Aug 4 64	7876 Young J	9 " F	Sept 5 64
5121 Winder I	70 " D	Aug 9 64	10583 Young W	6 " G	Oct 10 64
5211 Wood N L	Cav 4 " L	Aug 10 64	12659 Young W	15 " A	Feb 16 65
5726 Winters Geo	145 " K	Aug 15 64	3225 Zubers J M	190 " B	July 12 64
6314 Wainwright S G	89 " G	Aug 20 64	11253 Zink A J	72 " E	Oct 21 64
6318 Wisser F J	35 " A	Aug 20 64			

TOTAL 1031.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

234 Attwood Abr'm	Cav 18 Co I	Mch 29 64	8018 Ackley G B	Art 3 Co B	July 7 64
250 Armidster M	Cav 4 " A	Mch 30 64	8317 Alexander M	Cav 1 " F	July 14 64
468 Ackerman C	8 " B	April 9 64	3967 Arday J F	13 " F	July 25 64
758 Arb Simon	Cav 4 " C	April 27 64	4055 Anderson J	79 " I	July 27 64
846 Allbeck G B	52 " F	May 3 64	4143 Aches T J	7 " H	July 28 64
975 Algert H K	54 " F	May 9 64	4149 Alcorn Geo W	145 " F	July 28 64
1382 Arble Thos	Cav 13 " A	May 26 64	4195 Archart H	51 " C	July 29 64
1837 Ait M	21 " K	June 11 64	4673 Allen C	Cav 8 " K	Aug 4 64
2348 Akers Geo	90 " H	June 23 64	4973 Andertin J	Cav 4 " L	Aug 7 64
2398 Allison E	55 " K	June 24 64	5286 Aler B	103 " D	Aug 11 64
2547 Anderson D	103 " K	June 27 64	5511 Ault J L	101 " C	Aug 13 64
2643 Able J	54 " F	June 29 64	5862 Armstrong Chas	Cav 4 " C	Aug 16 64
2956 Amagart Eli	103 " F	July 6 64	6029 Anersen Jno	91 " C	Aug 18 64

## Pennsylvania—(Continued.)

1163 Arnold Daniel	184 Co C	Aug 29 64	2727 Brenn J	73 Co K	July 1 64
7887 Angstedt Geo W	1 " F	Sept 5 64	2733 Bolt J II	Cav 18 " E	July 1 64
8185 Allen J L	151 " I	Sept 8 64	2741 Beam Jno	75 " E	July 1 64
8232 Ambler C	Cav 13 " D	Sept 9 64	2816 Burns Jno	Cav 13 " A	July 3 64
8388 Alexander W	Reserve 2 " I	Sept 10 64	2913 Bish J	103 " F	July 5 64
8653 Armstrong A	7 " K	Sept 13 64	2918 Belford Jno	145 " F	July 5 64
8655 Arnold L	73 " A	Sept 13 64	3005 Bryan P	Art 3 " A	July 7 64
8765 Altimus Wm	7 " E	Sept 14 64	3019 Barr S	103 " G	July 7 64
1743 Atinley Wm	Cav 3 " E	June 8 61	3027 Braney J	48 " E	July 7 64
9150 Alcorn J W	Cav 18 " D	Sept 18 64	3051 Barnes W	101 " H	July 8 64
9596 Allison D B	55 " K	Sept 27 64	3097 Butler L J	118 " E	July 10 64
10487 Anderson A	135 " F	Oct 7 64	3109 Brunt A	119 " G	July 10 64
10570 Allen D	126 " A	Oct 9 64	3216 Beraine A A	101 " B	July 12 64
10823 Allin S	Cav 7 " H	Oct 13 64	3294 Burns Jas	163 " F	July 14 64
11419 Applebay T M	149 " K	Oct 24 64	3442 Brinton J	157 " D	July 17 64
11607 Antill J	61 " I	Oct 28 64	3477 Baker Wm	103 " F	July 17 64
11710 Auger W	118 " "	Nov 1 64	3535 Burnside J	57 " H	July 18 64
11852 Affleck T	2 Co F	Nov 6 64	3600 Black W O	163 " G	July 19 64
11860 Amandt J	181 " D	Nov 6 64	3693 Billig J L	Cav 3 " H	July 21 64
12520 Atchinson W P	142 " F	Jan 25 65	3716 Brenlinger W R	Cav 4 " D	July 21 64
228 Bull Frank	Cav 4 " H	Mch 29 64	3808 Butter C P	148 " A	July 22 64
249 Burton Lafayette	Cav 18 " D	Mch 30 64	3821 Batchell D	55 " D	July 23 64
332 Briggs Andrew	Cav 13 " H	April 2 64	3917 Bright E	90 " I	July 23 64
427 Begler A	27 " C	April 8 64	3988 Bradford L	10 " I	July 26 64
543 Breel Jacob	27 " H	April 14 64	4002 Berkley M	50 " I	July 26 64
569 Black Jas A	Cav 14 " D	April 15 64	4084 Backner Adam	116 " G	July 27 64
661 Bradley Alex	Cav 3 " F	April 21 64	4330 Barrett J	6 " K	July 30 64
671 Burns Sam'l	73 " K	April 22 64	4360 Brown J	58 " G	July 31 64
673 Barra J	54 " F	April 22 64	4402 Butler D	53 " G	July 31 64
822 Bayne Wm	145 " I	May 1 64	4494 Barton Jas	Cav 4 " B	Aug 1 64
874 Bradley M	Art 3 " A	May 4 64	4500 Burke J	90 " A	Aug 1 64
897 Brown Henry	90 " H	May 5 64	4610 Baker E	4 " K	Aug 3 64
938 Brown D	4 " C	May 7 64	4667 Behreas A	7 " E	Aug 4 64
974 Batting Isaac	Cav 8 " H	May 9 64	4752 Bennett Geo	55 " D	Aug 5 64
1046 Baker J D	57 " F	May 12 64	4959 Bowers J	Art 2 " I	Aug 7 64
1188 Butler Wm	90 " B	May 18 64	5040 Bammratta	78 " D	Aug 8 64
1300 Boyd Thomas	9 " D	May 23 64	5071 Barber C	6 " D	Aug 8 64
1309 Bryson J	Cav 2 " D	May 23 64	5084 Buck B F	Cav 2 " K	Aug 8 64
1327 Brining J	Cav 13 " B	May 24 64	5113 Brown M	50 " D	Aug 9 64
1375 Burney J	Cav 13 " G	May 26 64	5324 Burlingame A J	141 " K	Aug 11 64
1393 Brown J B	Cav 4 " K	May 26 64	5391 Bear Jno	79 " D	Aug 12 64
1576 Boman Saml	Art 3 " B	June 3 64	5416 Bruce Jno	101 " C	Aug 12 64
1601 Berfert R	103 " B	June 4 64	5526 Bower Benjamin	Cav 6 " L	Aug 13 64
1654 Brumley Geo	Cav 4 " I	June 5 64	5587 Burnham H	143 " F	Aug 14 64
1790 Butler J D	76 " B	June 10 64	5592 Broadbuck Adam	Cav 11 " A	Aug 14 64
1859 Berkawn H	73 " G	June 12 64	5662 Buck B F	Cav 2 " K	Aug 14 64
1872 Brooks D S	79 " "	June 12 64	5877 Browning Thos	103 " A	Aug 16 64
1923 Brian Chas	183 Co F	June 14 64	5948 Bohnaberger A	115 " G	Aug 17 64
1999 Bixter R	73 " C	June 15 64	5969 Boyer F	43 " E	Aug 17 64
2026 Burns Owen	Cav 13 " C	June 15 64	6061 Baker Jas	101 " C	Aug 18 64
2046 Bigler M	Cav 4 " "	June 15 64	6074 Bower G W	103 " K	Aug 18 64
2127 Brown C	Cav 3 Co B	June 17 64	6099 Bailly J F	18 " D	Aug 18 64
2134 Buckhannan W	Art 3 " B	June 18 64	6127 Benhand J A	103 " D	Aug 19 64
2180 Ball L	26 " K	June 19 64	6229 Bear Sam'l	55 " G	Aug 20 64
2236 Barr J T	Cav 4 " K	June 20 64	6244 Boles M S	Cav 4 " K	Aug 20 64
2323 Baker Henry	Cav 13 " I	June 21 64	6279 Bower C	101 " C	Aug 20 64
2483 Blisel Jno	Cav 18 " K	June 25 64	6419 Birney J	Cav 4 " C	Aug 20 64
2538 Balsley Wm	Cav 20 " F	June 25 64	6359 Bennett A	67 " K	Aug 21 64
2610 Brown M	Cav 14 " C	June 28 64	6542 Blackman W	18 " D	Aug 23 64



## Pennsylvania—(Continued.)

6551 Brannon P	7 Co A	Aug 23 64	11024 Bunker F	53 Co K	Oct 16 64
6554 Baldwin C H	Cav 2 " K	Aug 23 64	11037 Bowman G	149 " E	Oct 18 64
6604 Barnett E T	149 " I	Aug 23 64	11322 Bissel B	112 " F	Oct 22 64
6621 Bell Thos	11 " E	Aug 23 64	11329 Bruce A	11 " I	Oct 23 64
6660 Blair Jno G	46 " F	Aug 24 64	11434 Berk G	51 " A	Oct 24 64
6663 Breckinridge W	73 " K	Aug 24 64	11445 Ball J	19 " K	Oct 25 64
6688 Bowman A	63 " B	Aug 24 64	11504 Bain G	133 " G	Oct 26 64
6701 Boyd J W	101 " C	Aug 24 64	11528 Baney I	Cav 4 " I	Oct 26 64
6704 Beemer Wm	145 " K	Aug 24 64	11556 Baker B H	143 " B	Oct 27 64
6887 Brown T	Cav 11 " I	Aug 26 64	11563 Brock C	46 " A	Oct 27 64
6928 Bryan L	106 " F	Aug 26 64	11569 Beighley W	103 " C	Oct 27 64
7125 Bridgman H W	55 " H	Aug 23 64	11597 Blair Jno	106 " H	Oct 28 64
7181 Bemer S	184 " E	Aug 26 64	11611 Boyer T	11 " F	Oct 28 64
7347 Ball P	49 " H	Aug 31 64	11635 Burr E	115 " K	Oct 28 64
7460 Barnes W	119 " G	Sept 1 64	11674 Bollinger G	87 " D	Oct 30 64
7477 Bennett J	55 " D	Sept 1 64	11818 Bayley H	63 " K	Nov 4 64
7541 Barnett M	145 " K	Sept 2 64	11894 Burch W	Art 2 " F	Nov 7 64
7684 Black J	143 " I	Sept 3 64	11929 Burke J D	Cav 22 " D	Nov 9 64
7747 Blair J G	49 " E	Sept 3 64	11972 Bupp L	119 " G	Nov 12 64
7775 Brink F	Cav 11 " M	Sept 4 64	12059 Bailey J J	Art 2 " F	Nov 16 64
7940 Browers J A	184 " F	Sept 5 64	12059 Bogar David	184 " C	Nov 17 64
7963 Brumley Frederick	54 " K	Sept 6 64	12079 Bond C C	23 " K	Nov 18 64
8073 Bright Adam	101 " K	Sept 7 64	12096 Brady N	Cav 5 " M	Nov 19 64
8073 Boland	183 " I	Sept 7 64	12168 Brubaker B P	79 " D	Nov 26 64
8256 Barr P	103 " C	Sept 9 64	12177 Braddock T	77 " C	Nov 27 64
8285 Brown L	Cav 8 " C	Sept 9 64	12418 Barrens J	Cav 5 " G	Jan 9 65
8356 Brown A	101 " H	Sept 10 64	12312 Barnett J	6 " D	Mch 25 65
8358 Brickenstaff W	101 " I	Sept 10 64	2017 Brim Jas	53 " I	July 5 64
8363 Bruce J B	401 " F	Sept 10 64	12663 Bennett J	184 " E	Feb 16 65
8413 Blosser Jonas	Reserve 7 " H	Sept 11 64	45 Carter Wm	129 " H	Mch 14 64
8434 Bowsteak T D	103 " H	Sept 11 64	97 Chase Wm B	Cav 15 " C	Mch 22 64
8499 Bicklet E H	57 " K	Sept 11 64	156 Compsey Jas	Cav 14 " H	Mch 25 64
8606 Boots E N	101 " H	Sept 12 64	353 Carman F H	54 " F	April 2 64
8719 Beattie Robert	95 " D	Sept 14 64	443 Coyle P	45 " A	April 9 64
8769 Boyer J M	Cav 7 " F	Sept 14 64	466 Crouch Levi	40 " I	April 9 64
8795 Bentley T	54 " H	Sept 14 64	479 Croghan Jno	Cav 3 " A	April 9 64
8794 Brown P	55 " A	Sept 15 64	548 Case Daniel	Cav 8 " M	April 14 64
8902 Baker J	184 " C	Sept 15 64	734 Conner Andrus	Cav 4 " L	April 25 64
8917 Baker Wm	Cav 11	Sept 16 64	837 Cravener S P	Cav 14 " K	May 1 64
9147 Blake E	69 Co K	Sept 18 64	863 Curry A	119 " E	May 3 64
9320 Boyler Jas	7 " E	Sept 22 64	1015 Campbell Wm	Cav 8 " E	May 10 64
9632 Baldwin A	51 " K	Sept 24 64	1099 Case Silas	Cav 2 " L	May 14 64
9745 Bowers F	Cav 5 " A	Sept 25 64	1158 Carmichael Geo	Cav 18 " K	May 16 64
9809 Bonewell W W	Cav 14 " C	Sept 26 64	1186 Crisholm J H	150 " H	May 18 64
9952 Blair Geo	Art 7	Sept 28 64	1296 Caldwell S A	Cav 14 " E	May 19 64
10201 Burdge H	Cav 3 Co D	Oct 2 64	1232 Coburg M C	Cav 6 " L	May 20 64
10236 Byers J	22 " E	Oct 2 64	1490 Coon J H	Cav 13 " K	May 31 64
10260 Burns J	103 " E	Oct 3 64	1493 Campbell H B	123 " E	May 31 64
10292 Brown G M	10 " I	Oct 4 64	1530 Clatter F	Cav 18 " C	May 31 64
10357 Burgess H	27 " C	Oct 5 64	1702 Callihan Thos	Cav 14 " H	June 7 64
10531 Buck D C	Cav 2 " L	Oct 8 64	1751 Cephas L	145 " I	June 8 64
10577 Ballinger Geo	87 " D	Oct 9 64	1829 Carter Wm	101 " K	June 11 64
10674 Blackman W	84 " A	Oct 11 64	1832 Calvert R R	6 " B	June 11 64
10753 Beightel J F	51 " G	Oct 12 64	1871 Coombs Jno	Art 3	June 12 64
10779 Bolce J N	145 " G	Oct 12 64	1873 Cox J A	Cav 113	June 12 64
10783 Bowling J	3 " A	Oct 12 64	2059 Cooper T	Cav 18 Co K	June 16 64
10943 Barthart I	116 " H	Oct 14 64	2149 Curry R	73 " F	June 23 64
10980 Baney Geo	4 " I	Oct 15 64	2399 Coyle H	Cav 8 " F	June 24 64
10983 Bowyer J S	55 " E	Oct 15 64	2435 Crouse E	141 " A	June 25 64

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2695 Copple F	54 Co H	June 30 64	8665 Clutler L	11 Co C	Sept 13 64
2713 Chapman J	7 " H	July 1 64	8760 Cavender J L	139 " E	Sept 14 64
2849 Carron Jas	Cav 4 " C	July 4 64	8884 Cysey A	Heavy Art 3	Sept 15 64
2884 Caelean Sam'l	103 " K	July 4 64	9094 Coffman Wm	13 Co F	Sept 18 64
2995 Coleman J	Cav 13 " K	July 7 64	9174 Cramer E	55 " F	Sept 18 64
3120 Chase F M	72 " G	July 14 64	9141 Church C H	45 " B	Sept 18 64
3362 Clark N	Cav 8 " D	July 15 64	9169 Clark J	101	Sept 19 64
3417 Caton W T	49 " D	July 16 64	9396 Coats S R	135 " C	Sept 20 64
3430 Couch Benj	50 " H	July 17 64	9410 Combs S	1 " H	Sept 21 64
3948 Coyle Ed	58 " E	July 25 64	9508 Clonay J	145 " F	Sept 22 64
3993 Curtey L	10 " I	July 27 64	9554 Crum C	149 " G	Sept 23 64
4045 Carpenter L	12 " K	July 27 64	9139 Cline J	118 " A	Sept 24 64
4117 Cantrill M	6 " B	July 28 64	9773 Coulter G	45 " K	Sept 25 64
4263 Conklin N	90 " K	July 29 64	9823 Cummings R	65 " K	Sept 27 64
4331 Chapman J	Art 3 " B	July 30 64	9886 Callahan M	52 " D	Sept 27 64
4353 Crawford M	Cav 14 " G	July 31 64	9931 Conrad W	Cav 14 " M	Sept 28 64
4357 Cox Jas	103 " A	July 31 64	10104 Campbell Wm	Cav 13 " D	Sept 30 64
4369 Claybaugh G W	Art 2 " F	July 31 64	10120 Coats L R	139 " H	Oct 1 64
4512 Crock H	45 " A	Aug 1 64	10274 Crawford Geo	1 " F	Oct 3 64
4682 Croup W S	103 " L	Aug 4 64	10276 Cantler J L	13 " A	Oct 3 64
4729 Cochran C	103 " I	Aug 4 64	10283 Cromich F	7 " H	Oct 4 64
4903 Chew Jno	18 " F	Aug 6 64	10386 Cornelius Wm	Cav 7	Oct 5 64
5177 Cranes E	Cav 4 " M	Aug 9 64	10399 Cullingford P	55 Co C	Oct 6 64
5375 Campbell Jas	Cav 3 " F	Aug 11 64	10443 Clark W	Cav 5 " K	Oct 7 64
5417 Cregg J G	54 " I	Aug 12 64	10462 Canby G C	Cav 2 " E	Oct 7 64
5423 Cumberland Thos	Cav 14 " B	Aug 12 64	10497 Copenhewer Wm	1 " D	Oct 8 64
5484 Conahan M	1 5 " B	Aug 13 64	10541 Culbertson Louis	73 " B	Oct 9 64
5578 Carpenter W C	145 " G	Aug 14 64	10842 Corbin M	184 " D	Oct 13 64
5584 Campbell R D	11 " E	Aug 14 64	10847 Clark G	Cav 1 " H	Oct 13 64
5623 Cox H	Cav 7 " B	Aug 14 64	11005 Coe Geo W	145 " E	Oct 16 64
5828 Cummings Benj	3 " A	Aug 16 64	11025 Clark J	3 " D	Oct 16 64
5979 Conor J N	184 " C	Aug 17 64	11250 Clark H	184 " F	Oct 21 64
6237 Corbin W	49 " C	Aug 20 64	11009 Clark E B	101 " B	Oct 22 64
6269 Campbell R G	11 " C	Aug 20 64	11370 Carrol W	145 " B	Oct 23 64
6320 Coon George	2 " F	Aug 21 64	11426 Crawford L	184 " R	Oct 24 64
6336 Cameron Wm	101 " A	Aug 21 64	11438 Cole H O	Cav 2 " L	Oct 24 64
6395 Connolly Wm	55 " C	Aug 21 64	11477 Campbell C A	Cav 11 " C	Oct 26 64
6430 Conner J	6 " D	Aug 22 64	11565 Creagan G	Cav 1 " F	Oct 27 64
6502 Cline J	3 " H	Aug 22 64	11614 Crawford M	14 " K	Oct 28 64
6615 Crawford J	77 " E	Aug 23 64	11656 Coyle H	51 " K	Oct 30 64
6645 Coleman C	19 " E	Aug 23 64	11659 Craney Geo	Cav 20 " L	Oct 30 64
6746 Conly Jno	101 " A	Aug 24 64	11800 Cregger W H	Cav 5 " G	Nov 4 64
6913 Craft A	90 " G	Aug 26 64	11815 Chacon A W	106 " B	Nov 4 64
7045 Cobert F C	Cav 11 " L	Aug 27 64	11826 Colebaugh W	60 " K	Nov 5 64
7095 Carr J	51 " G	Aug 28 64	11876 Crandall L	145 " I	Nov 6 64
7116 Cathcart Robt	103 " H	Aug 29 64	11922 Cleaveland E	Cav 13 " I	Nov 8 64
7209 Crain J	Cav 4 " H	Aug 29 64	11993 Crampton A B	143 " B	Nov 13 64
7456 Craig Wm	103 " D	Sept 1 64	12120 Cullen T I	31 " I	Nov 22 64
7463 Clay Henry	184 " A	Sept 1 64	12141 Conway C C	Art 2 " A	Nov 23 64
7617 Curry S	140 " C	Sept 2 64	12255 Crompton F G	71 " F	Dec 10 64
7632 Carroll A	Cav 2 " A	Sept 2 64	12285 Cone S	115 " E	Dec 16 64
7669 Campbell Geo T	Art 3 " A	Sept 3 64	12301 Culp P K	138 " B	Dec 17 64
7696 Criser M	54 " F	Sept 3 64	12368 Connor S	112 " H	Jan 1 65
8117 Crawford J A	103 " B	Sept 8 64	12421 Clark J	89 " D	Jan 9 65
8121 Collins M	101 " K	Sept 8 64	12487 Collins G	118 " E	Jan 19 65
8169 Cole J C	113 " K	Sept 8 64	12599 Cassell D	20 " E	Feb 6 65
8360 Chapman —	18 " A	Sept 9 64	12672 Clark F D	7 " C	Feb 20 65
8512 Coyle M	79 " B	Sept 12 64	12718 Copeland B	Cav 14 " D	Mch 29 65
8594 Culver J	69	Sept 12 64	1961 Culbertson Jno	Cav 13 " B	June 14 64

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152 Davidson H	57 Co I	Mch 25 64	8579 Dougherty F	2 90 Co C	Sept 12 64
866 Dorr Phineas	119 "	K May 3 64	8718 Durhase B	Cav 11 "	G Sept 14 64
1020 Doran McK	63 "	D May 11 64	8828 Donnelly J	97 "	H Sept 15 64
1161 Dunster Henry	51 "	K May 16 64	8887 Dean R	Cav 2 "	M Sept 15 64
1338 Dooner M	2 "	K May 24 64	9109 Davidson C	90 "	G Sept 18 64
1463 Davis Richard	Cav 3 "	L May 29 64	9146 Driscoll N C	26 "	I Sept 18 64
1541 Deamott J K	45 "	C June 1 64	9191 Duffie J	52 "	F Sept 18 64
1545 Davis Isaac	Cav 8 "	H June 1 64	9289 Delaney E	7 "	G Sept 19 64
2630 Dun R B	101 "	B June 29 64	10004 Davidson G	12 "	K Sept 29 64
2657 Donovan J	139 "	K June 29 64	10193 Dougherty M	Cav 8 "	D Oct 2 64
2716 Dolly Wm	53 "	H July 1 64	10436 Durkale Jno	Cav 1 "	F Oct 6 64
2938 Davis M	Cav 22 "	B July 6 64	10917 Dalzell J G	139 "	I Oct 14 64
3338 Degret N	Cav 15 "	M July 15 64	11295 Derry Frederick	20 "	C Oct 22 64
3363 Davidson Chas	100 "	M July 15 64	11550 Dichel Espy	55 "	D Oct 23 64
3741 Dallin Jas	Cav 8 "	H July 21 64	11394 Dewitt M	Cav 1 "	E Oct 24 64
3795 Davis J	103 "	A July 22 64	1628 Davidson S	184 "	A Oct 28 64
3873 Davis M H	103 "	E July 24 64	119-8 Dickens Chas	Art 2 "	A Oct 13 64
3985 Dougherty J	7 "	E July 26 64	12136 Dalrysuffie J E	145 "	K Oct 23 64
4087 Deron Robt	149 "	B July 29 64	1399 Donley P	120 "	G Jan 5 65
4202 Drenkle J A	79 "	K July 29 64	12575 Deeds J	Cav 13 "	H Feb 2 65
5232 Dechman Jno	184 "	G July 29 64	11181 Dixon B	145 "	K Oct 19 64
4481 Dodrlick Louis	50 "	I Aug 1 64	972 Eilers Henry	Cav 13 "	H May 9 64
4491 Denton M	Cav 9 "	B Aug 1 64	1081 Elsley Jno	Cav 18 "	K May 14 64
4497 Day Wm	97 "	A Aug 1 64	1436 Engle Peter	Cav 14 "	K May 28 64
4625 Davis J	101 "	E Aug 3 64	2105 Elliott Jno	Cav 13 "	F June 17 64
4711 Dort C R	Cav 4 "	H Aug 4 64	2794 Elliott J	69 "	D July 2 64
4786 Dondle Robt	101 "	A Aug 5 64	3038 Erwin C	78 "	D July 8 64
4792 Davy H	68 "	K Aug 5 64	3052 Epsey Jas	145 "	H July 9 64
4806 Davenbrook J J	101 "	G Aug 5 64	3295 Elliott J P	103 "	D July 14 64
4885 Delaney J	101 "	A Aug 6 64	3823 Ebright Benj	Cav 9 "	A July 23 64
4897 Dunbar Jno	Cav 14 "	M Aug 6 64	4278 Eaton Nat	Rifle 1 "	E July 30 64
4910 Dean J	148 "	F Aug 6 64	4761 Ellenberger P	145 "	D Aug 5 64
5023 Dawlin	110 "	D Aug 8 64	5687 Ennies Andrew	145 "	K Aug 15 64
5256 Ditzell L	73 "	I Aug 10 64	6424 Ewetts Jas	103 "	G Aug 22 64
5431 Davison Geo	57 "	C Aug 12 64	6607 Ellis F	53 "	G Aug 23 64
5468 Dougherty	101 "	I Aug 13 64	6872 Eckles E	77 "	E Aug 26 64
5664 Decker J	45 "	B Aug 14 64	6839 Ensley C	184 "	A Aug 26 64
5740 Day And H	Cav 2 "	H Aug 15 64	7309 Ellis H H	Cav 18 "	I Aug 30 64
5746 Doran P	99 "	I Aug 15 64	7657 Egan Jno	55 "	C Sept 3 64
6017 Deal F	63 "	A Aug 17 64	8066 Exline Jacob	55 "	K Sept 7 64
6045 Degroot H	Cav 13 "	A Aug 18 64	8343 Eichnor C	143 "	F Sept 12 64
6176 Defree Jas	15 "	G Aug 19 64	8964 Earلمان J	7 "	K Sept 16 64
6226 Dodd J	18 "	F Aug 20 64	10009 Elfrey B S	7 "	K Sept 29 64
6316 Davis Wm	153 "	A Aug 20 64	10694 Elliott Jno H	83 "	D Oct 11 64
6368 Dawney Geo	148 "	B Aug 23 64	10731 Erdibach C	Cav 5 "	B Oct 11 64
9679 Donovan D	90 "	B Aug 24 64	107-9 Ervingfelts Jacob	187 "	D Oct 12 64
6678 Dunn Johnes	69 "	F Aug 25 64	11834 Edgar W H	7 "	G Nov 5 64
6797 Dailey M	7 "	I Aug 25 64	11838 Erebedier J	5 "	B Nov 5 64
6879 Dunn Jno	184 "	A Aug 26 64	12001 Etters D	145 "	D Nov 14 64
7053 Dakenfelt J	55 "	D Aug 28 64	12673 Ebbhart J	87 "	E Feb 18 65
7077 Dets R	3 "	A Aug 28 64	9490 English J C	100 "	K Sept 21 64
7282 Day S	13 "	A Aug 30 64	200 Fluber Jno	73 "	D Mch 28 64
7360 Dively J	110 "	C Aug 31 64	511 Fich Jno	83 "	B April 12 64
7488 Dilks C	1 "	K Sept 1 64	791 Fry L	Cav 4 "	D April 23 64
7651 Dewell Samuel	50 "	G Sept 3 64	1010 Fuller H	Cav 13 "	H May 10 64
7828 Dougherty J	184 "	D Sept 4 64	1098 Fifer Chas	27 "	I May 14 64
8211 Dixon J	105 "	B Sept 8 64	1431 Fry Alex	Cav 4 "	B May 28 64
8334 Doherty J	73 "	F Sept 10 64	1728 Fink Peter	73 "	C June 8 64
8569 Duff J	Cav 4 "	B Sept 12 64	1957 Freeman W M	Art 4 "	A June 14 64

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2078 Fulton Thos A	103 Co H	June 17 64	10667 Flynn S	76 Co C	Oct 11 64
2099 Friday S D	101 "	H June 17 64	10688 Free J	145 "	H Oct 11 64
2147 Fish Chas W	101 "	B June 18 64	11026 Flemming J	97 "	E Oct 16 64
2155 Farley Jas	54 "	F June 18 64	11112 Flannery J	106 "	K Oct 18 64
2261 Fox Geo	78 "	E June 21 64	11164 Ferguson J R	Cav 11 "	D Oct 19 64
2477 Flay L	26 "	G June 25 64	11367 Fox M	Cav 8 "	H Oct 23 64
2530 Funkhanna Jas	101 "	C June 26 64	11378 Frill D	55 "	C Oct 24 64
2537 Fatleam A	50 "	D June 26 64	11601 Ferguson Jno	134 "	A Oct 28 64
2594 Fagartus T	90 "	K June 28 64	11802 Frishi H	115 "	E Nov 4 64
2533 Fancy Geo	Cav 13 "	F July 4 64	11916 Freed S	53 "	B Nov 8 64
3088 Ford M	53 "	K July 19 64	11962 Fairbanks E	140 "	A Nov 11 64
3258 Fisher BM	101 "	H July 13 64	12000 Fagley C	Cav 14 "	I Nov 14 64
3582 French A	Art 2 "	G July 19 64	12025 Forest S L	149 "	I Nov 15 64
3742 Forsyth J	Cav 18 "	H July 21 64	12207 Foster C W	76 "	B Dec 1 64
3870 Fingley Jno	Cav 14 "	D July 24 64	12244 Falkenstine F	148 "	C Dec 8 64
4307 Flick L	134 "	G July 30 64	12336 Fruce J	52 "	A Dec 26 64
4439 Filey J H	53 "	E July 31 64	12445 Fisk J	67 "	H Jan 13 65
4452 Foreman G S	Cav 1 "	B Aug 1 64	12605 Falle W D	Cav 20 "	A Feb 7 65
4521 Flashorse B	Cav 12 "	A Aug 2 64	71 Goodman Robt	Cav 13 "	M Mch 19 64
4586 Flynn M	Cav 13 "	B Aug 2 64	131 Gesse Christian	54 "	F Mch 23 64
4642 Fewer E	87 "	H Aug 3 64	314 Graffell Wm	73 "	B April 2 64
4668 Fille C	145 "	D Aug 4 64	529 Guley J	145 "	G April 12 64
5062 Fish J	85 "	Aug 8 64	573 Green Wm	Cav 3 "	A April 16 64
5172 Fleming W	97 Co E	Aug 9 64	968 Garman B	Cav 18 "	E April 19 64
5596 Flickinger Jno	50 "	B Aug 14 64	1001 Greer J A	Cav 3 "	E May 10 64
5738 Ferry W	79 "	A Aug 15 64	1003 Graham W J	4 "	C May 10 64
5873 Fee Geo M	103 "	G Aug 16 64	1063 Goodman Henry	27 "	I May 13 64
6092 Faiss A	145 "	E Aug 18 64	1302 Gray M	7 "	B May 23 64
6134 Farman E	57 "	E Aug 19 64	1373 Gilbert Jno	29 "	G May 25 64
6155 Feltharsen	145 "	G Aug 19 64	1399 Gilroy Berney	73 "	F May 26 64
6180 Fatlenger F	53 "	K Aug 19 64	1523 Getts B	84 "	G May 31 64
6365 Fanen Jas F	Reserve 7 "	G Aug 21 64	1649 Griffil G W	Cav 13 "	L June 5 64
6396 Finlaugh S	Cav 14 "	G Aug 21 64	1761 Goss J W	57 "	I June 9 64
6649 Fox R	155 "	H Aug 23 64	1793 Gardner (negro)	8 "	F June 10 64
6675 Fritzman J W	18 "	K Aug 24 64	1923 Gensle Jno	Cav 19 "	F June 13 64
6694 Finlin Thos	143 "	G Aug 24 64	1939 Goerit E	73 "	H June 14 64
6881 Fuller G	Cav 2 "	A Aug 26 64	2060 Galliger F	Cav 13 "	B June 16 64
6884 Frederick L	148 "	B Aug 26 64	2084 Gilmore Jas	110 "	E June 17 64
6890 French Jas	101 "	H Aug 26 64	2297 Gunn Alex	Cav 4 "	D June 21 64
6892 Ford Thos	7 "	I Aug 26 64	2356 Greenwald G	27 "	H June 23 64
7041 Fullerton E	99 "	E Aug 27 64	2531 Gumbert A	103 "	B June 26 64
7097 Fester Jno	103 "	B Aug 28 64	2587 Gettings J H	Rifle 1 "	C June 28 64
7169 Fisher W	54 "	I Aug 29 64	2944 Gross Sam'l	51 "	E July 6 64
7198 Fry	101 "	E Aug 29 64	2955 Gotwalt H	55 "	D July 6 64
7575 Fitzgerald M	145 "	K Sept 2 64	2988 Griffin J	103 "	I July 7 64
7588 Fahy Jno	Cav 13 "	B Sept 2 64	2992 George A	149 "	G July 7 64
7776 Fritz D	Cav 18 "	K Sept 4 64	2996 Gists H	103 "	H July 7 64
8006 Felter H M	Cav 13 "	K Sept 6 64	3037 Gilleland Wm	Cav 14 "	B July 8 64
8149 Fullerton J	118 "	I Sept 8 64	3528 Gorsuch M A	110 "	B July 18 64
8175 Fetterman J	48 "	H Sept 8 64	3599 Gibbs E	Cav 18 "	K July 19 64
8321 Francis N	69 "	G Sept 10 64	4944 Gost W H	Cav 5 "	K Aug 7 64
8631 Fagan R	118 "	F Sept 13 64	5422 Gregg T	139 "	K Aug 12 64
9062 Fisher C	Cav 4 "	Sept 17 64	5655 Gress Jno	62 "	K Aug 14 64
9099 Floyd B	67 Co K	Sept 18 64	5735 Gregg D	142 "	A Aug 15 64
9232 Far J C	107 "	H Sept 19 64	5737 Graham Wm	103 "	F Aug 15 64
9669 Faith Alex	183 "	C Sept 27 64	5803 Graham D	Cav 4 "	K Aug 16 64
10176 Fessenden N E	149 "	F Oct 1 64	5881 Grouse G	145 "	C Aug 16 64
10403 Fingley S	14 "	B Oct 6 64	5888 Gettenber D M	103 "	I Aug 16 64
20639 Fisher W	101 "	E Oct 10 64	6006 Geand C	Cav 4 "	M Aug 17 64

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5288 Gladen A	21 Co C	Aug 11 64	990 Heager J	2 Co B	May 10 64
6140 Garrett Jas	51 "	K Aug 19 64	1080 Huff Arthur	54 "	F May 14 64
6158 Gunn J W	101 "	H Aug 19 64	1113 Hates Chas	2 "	H May 15 64
6384 Gamble O J	77 "	A Aug 21 64	1225 Henderson Rob't	Cav 18	" D May 20 64
6399 Gallagher E	48 "	A Aug 21 64	1311 Heckley M	Cav 4	" M May 23 64
6897 Green J C	Cav 13	" D Aug 26 64	1420 Hill H C	18 "	K May 23 64
7223 Gibson D	56 "	A Aug 29 64	1483 Holtenstein G W	Cav 18	" I May 30 64
7320 Graham J	56 "	B Aug 30 64	1502 Henen Pat	145 "	E June 2 64
7340 Geary D	184 "	G Aug 30 64	1650 Hendricks N	Cav 4	" D June 5 64
7357 Groves A T	45 "	A Aug 31 64	1768 Holmes Rob't	Cav 12	" H June 9 64
7352 Glass Wm	55 "	C Aug 31 64	2011 Hannah Thos	Cav 4	" D June 15 64
7527 Griffith A	54 "	F Sept 1 64	2153 Hammer P C	Cav 18	" D June 18 64
7589 Granger E H	55 "	C Sept 2 64	2189 Harts Jno	51 "	H June 19 64
7679 Geslin E H	4 "	G Sept 3 64	2347 Hooks T	103 "	D June 24 64
7773 Giles C	7 "	K Sept 4 64	2450 Hiler H	50 "	C June 25 64
7839 Gross G W	79 "	A Sept 4 64	2551 Hammer Jno	73 "	G June 27 64
8109 Galbraith C	11 "	K Sept 6 64	2707 Howard Jas	83 "	I June 30 64
8311 Garrison W	8 "	K Sept 10 64	2723 Henderson A	58 "	F July 1 64
8448 Gallagher Wm	Cav 5	" F Sept 11 64	2736 Hollibaugh W	57 "	C July 2 64
8735 Griffin J C	Cav 5	" D Sept 14 64	2800 Hastings J	138 "	D July 2 64
9005 Gearhan S	142 "	C Sept 17 64	2916 Homer D	Cav 13	" F July 5 64
9210 Griffin D	11 "	E Sept 19 64	3020 Holley E F	57 "	A July 7 64
9326 Gilbert H	53 "	F Sept 20 64	3201 Harrington Jno	55 "	C July 12 64
9437 Gorbay F J	Cav 19	" M Sept 21 64	2 Headley J D	18 "	G Mch 15 64
9503 Goodman F	55 "	H Sept 21 64	3379 Height S C	55 "	H July 16 64
9764 Grubbs J	103 "	F Sept 23 64	3139 Hughes Jno	118 "	A July 17 64
9776 Gibson J	11 "	D Sept 26 64	3525 Heenan Jno	Cav 14	" F July 18 64
9792 Glenn Wm	101 "	C Sept 26 64	3534 Hazlet J	Cav 4	" G July 18 64
9811 Grear R	73 "	H Sept 26 64	3563 Heater I P	7 "	H July 18 64
9966 Gilbert D	138 "	B Sept 28 64	3626 Heth R	2 "	A July 20 64
9989 Garrett F	139 "	G Sept 29 64	3785 Harrington J W	Cav 3	" A July 22 64
10051 Gibson D G	Cav 16	" A Sept 30 64	3792 Haller Peter	139 "	K July 22 64
10127 Gemperling Wm	79 "	A Oct 1 64	3836 Harvey P D	57 "	B July 23 64
10468 Grant M	Cav 18	" I Oct 7 64	3353 Hollenbeck J A	55 "	B July 24 64
10615 Griffin J	56 "	A Oct 10 64	3930 Hall Henry	53 "	H July 25 64
10706 Glimberling I	184 "	F Oct 11 64	3953 Haller A	73 "	A July 25 64
11060 Greathouse E	14 "	B Oct 17 64	4105 Hartlick C	99 "	E July 27 64
11197 Grabb M P	88 "	H Oct 20 64	4136 Hiffefinger V	14 "	K July 28 64
11299 Gilbert A F	Cav 14	" F Oct 20 64	4147 Hobbs A	141 "	H July 28 64
11496 Grant J	6 "	E Oct 26 64	4154 Hill P	101 "	B July 28 64
11573 Ganse R	22 "	B Oct 27 64	4221 Hoover Jno	Cav 18	" E July 29 64
11806 Gordon R	65 "	F Nov 4 64	4332 Holland J	143 "	I July 31 64
11901 Green W S	12 "	I Nov 7 64	4370 Hilt Jno	73 "	I July 31 64
12181 Giber P	73 "	H Nov 27 64	4371 Hardinger W	147 "	B July 31 64
12237 George F	Cav 18	" D Dec 6 64	4431 Hill Thos	18 "	L July 31 64
12337 Garrety Thos	106 "	C Jan 2 65	4474 Hans Jno	116 "	K Aug 1 64
12411 Gates J	Cav 11	" E Jan 7 65	4790 Haffinger J	91 "	C Aug 5 64
12432 Grunnell Jno	26 "	H Jan 11 65	4921 Hick G	12 "	G Aug 6 64
5843 Gillespie J	11 "	A Aug 16 64	5045 Haher C	Cav 14	" B Aug 8 64
5113 Gibbons Wm	11 "	H Aug 9 64	5030 Hall	149 "	I Aug 8 64
6223 Gallagher T	101 "	A Aug 21 64	5082 Hunter L	63 "	C Aug 8 64
5971 Gray L	153 "	D Aug 17 64	5131 Hardis J L	11 "	A Aug 9 64
423 Hanson T R	119 "	E April 7 64	5178 Harden M, Res Hme Gds	F	Aug 9 64
470 Herbert Otto	73 "	A April 9 64	5281 Huffman Chas	Cav 7 Co K	Aug 11 64
555 Hoffmaster L	16 "	H April 14 64	5284 Hickey D C	Cav 3	" C Aug 11 64
654 Hamilton J G	Cav 4	" L April 20 64	5289 Hanson J	76 "	B Aug 11 64
711 Hall J. (negro)	8 "	E April 24 64	5186 Harder	184 "	C Aug 13 64
769 Hesslermer P	13 "	E April 27 64	5575 Hoffmaster G	20 "	F Aug 14 64
988 Hammons J	Art 3	" A May 10 64	5688 Heinback S	116 "	H Aug 15 64



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5934 Hollinbeck D	101 Co E	Aug 17 64	10670 Hall Ed	77 Co G	Oct 11 64
6175 Honigan C	55 " C	Aug 19 64	10804 Hennessy P	49 " H	Oct 12 64
6302 Henry R W	4 " H	Aug 20 64	10314 Hunbach J	116 " G	Oct 12 64
6367 Hill J E	Cav 2 " L	Aug 21 64	10862 Hoberg A J	Cav 2 " M	Oct 13 64
6481 Hollingworth J	(neg) 8 " A	Aug 22 64	10903 Hennesay A	55 " I	Oct 14 64
6597 Hofmaster L	73 " I	Aug 23 64	10906 Hall A	118 " E	Oct 14 64
6635 Hazenflukey J	Bat 26	Aug 23 64	10952 Hoover S	79 " G	Oct 14 64
6711 Hoch Jno	103 Co K	Aug 24 64	10963 Huffman S	64 " C	Oct 15 64
6752 Haden R	119 " A	Aug 24 64	11033 Happy G	101 " K	Oct 16 64
6792 Hogan Thos	103 " K	Aug 25 64	11092 Harty Jas	148 " I	Oct 18 64
6845 Hurling A	57 " C	Aug 25 64	11113 Horton S	106 " I	Oct 18 64
6910 Hammer Jno	Art 3 " B	Aug 26 64	11183 Hess G	118 " D	Oct 19 64
7000 Hoy J	101 " F	Aug 27 64	11194 Hepsy M	73 " K	Oct 20 64
7102 Houseman G	118 " I	Aug 28 64	11383 Hunter T	Cav 5 " M	Oct 21 64
7286 Holloman Wm	102 " G	Aug 30 64	11481 Hart J	7 " I	Oct 26 64
7328 Hopes W	Art 2 " A	Aug 30 64	11219 Hunter J	Cav 14 " M	Oct 20 64
7422 Havert B	52 " I	Aug 31 64	11495 Hardinwick J	2 " C	Oct 26 64
7491 Halliger C	63 " D	Sept 1 64	11609 Hosaflock H A	Cav 6 " E	Oct 28 64
7531 Hill E	110	Sept 1 64	11643 Hackett J	30 " D	Oct 30 64
7537 Henry A B	103 Co E	Sept 1 64	11702 Hoover J	90 " A	Oct 31 64
7568 Hobson B F	7 " G	Sept 2 64	11799 Hagerty W R	7 " G	Nov 4 64
7571 Harman Jno	14 " H	Sept 2 64	11897 Hart M	11 " K	Nov 7 64
7588 Harris A	Cav 2 " K	Sept 2 64	12215 Hyatt J F	118 " F	Dec 3 64
7613 Homlker J	119 " H	Sept 2 64	12360 Healy J B	100 " M	Dec 11 64
7661 Hockenbroch J	Art 2 " F	Sept 3 64	123 6 Hammond W	20 " K	Dec 18 64
7661 Hughes J	Cav 11 " B	Sept 3 64	12610 Heneman E L	5 " C	Feb 7 65
7682 Hoover S P	7 " H	Sept 3 64	12632 Healey J	143 " K	Feb 10 65
7687 Hunter Chas	3 " A	Sept 3 64	12719 Hummell J	87 " B	Mch 2 64
7881 Holmes S	140 " B	Sept 5 64	7020 Hazen M J	101 " H	Aug 22 64
7965 Hutton Jas	118 " I	Sept 6 64	3474 Hall B	105 " F	July 17 64
7990 Hazel Geo	Cav 2 " D	Sept 6 64	10227 Haman I	113 " E	Oct 1 64
8254 Hecker G	Reserves 6 " C	Sept 9 64	124 Isheart N	Cav 18 " G	Mch 23 64
8162 Henry O H	Cav 2 " L	Sept 11 64	1401 Illy Tobias	27 " C	May 27 64
8326 Heselport J F	68 " G	Sept 12 64	10504 Irvin T	Cav 15 " M	Oct 8 64
8332 Hopkins —	50 " K	Sept 12 64	10616 Ireton S R	138 " I	Oct 10 64
9088 Hansey —	90 " C	Sept 18 64	11560 Irwin W	184 " A	Oct 27 64
9118 Hooker Wm	8 " G	Sept 18 64	831 Ingersoll Saml	3 " D	May 1 64
9133 Holdhaus C	63 " E	Sept 18 64	233 Johnson Jno J	45 " I	Mch 29 64
9404 Houghbough J	143 " D	Sept 21 64	463 Johnson Chas	90 " C	April 9 64
9434 Hanks J	1 " A	Sept 21 64	565 Johnson Jno	Cav 2 " G	April 15 64
9433 Hartzel J	7 " I	Sept 21 64	576 Jacobs Jacob	Cav 2 " M	April 9 64
9532 Houston D	4 " B	Sept 22 64	1303 Jones Wm	145 " A	May 23 64
9579 Harmony J	169 " H	Sept 23 64	1395 Jones J	147 " C	June 3 64
9843 Heninshalt W	149 " E	Sept 27 64	1840 Jones Wm	26 " C	June 11 64
9884 Hibbane J	99 " H	Sept 27 64	2108 Jones O	Cav 4 " D	June 17 64
9904 Hughly Jno	69 " D	Sept 27 64	2312 Johnston Wm	Art 3 " A	June 22 64
10022 Hamilton B	183	Sept 29 64	2593 Jones R	103 " D	June 23 64
10070 Holden Isaac	7 Co G	Sept 30 64	2914 Jordan D W	103 " B	July 5 64
10109 Harper R	103 " B	Sept 30 64	3199 Johnson D	45 " I	July 18 64
10239 Hicks J F	Cav 14 " A	Oct 2 64	3510 Jennings H	45 " G	July 18 64
10319 Hammond J	10 " D	Oct 5 64	3885 Jones Wm	55 " C	July 24 64
10385 Hill S M	14 " D	Oct 5 64	4057 John Thomas	54 " E	July 27 64
10430 Haldwell P	Cav 7 " E	Oct 6 64	4093 Jones J	79 " A	July 27 64
10448 Hillier S	64 " D	Oct 7 64	4540 Johnson J W	50 " G	Aug 2 64
10474 Howe M A	Cav 12 " B	Oct 7 64	4590 Jameson Wm	103 " H	Aug 3 64
10538 Hand H	58	Oct 8 64	4817 Johns Rob't	101 " I	Aug 5 64
10571 Holden P	Cav 12 Co B	Oct 9 64	5295 Johnson H	Art 2 " I	Aug 11 64
10574 Hayes J	Cav 15 " G	Oct 9 64	5516 Jacobs B G	150 " F	Aug 13 64
10640 Hands J	106 " A	Oct 10 64	5871 Jones Rob't	180 " A	Aug 16 64



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6197 Jones T	101 Co I	Aug 19 64	8210 Kinsman F P	184 Co F	Sept 8 64
6200 Jones W E	27 "	B Aug 19 64	8734 Kanford Jno C, S m	Cav 5	Sept 14 64
6317 Jones S	49 "	G Aug 22 64	8799 Kaufman J	45 "	E Sept 17 64
6760 Joslin J	145 "	I Aug 25 64	9139 Klipp W	Cav 12	" D Sept 18 64
6817 Jober J	77 "	B Aug 25 64	9563 Kinmick T	145 "	K Sept 23 64
6931 Jarmter C	7 "	A Aug 26 64	9630 Kearney L	50 "	F Sept 24 64
7566 Johnson Chas	53 "	G Sept 2 64	10335 Kerr B	149 "	B Oct 4 64
8318 Johnson J	45 "	I Sept 10 64	10367 Kirby J A	101 "	E Oct 6 64
8853 Jolly Jas	101 "	H Sept 15 64	12439 Kline Ross	184 "	F Oct 6 64
9303 Jones P	63 "	F Sept 20 64	10502 Kennedy J	152 "	A Oct 8 64
9351 Jordan J M	149 "	D Sept 20 64	10698 King M	11 "	K Oct 11 64
9378 Jacobs J S	Cav 6	" F Sept 20 64	10747 Kirkwood H	101 "	C Oct 11 64
9932 Jeffries C	4 "	B Sept 29 64	10926 Kneiper C	89 "	F Oct 14 64
9999 Jones T	101 "	B Sept 29 64	11238 Kurtz J	55 "	K Oct 21 64
10735 Jablin Jas	55 "	E Oct 11 64	11332 King J R	55 "	K Oct 23 64
10987 Jones A	27 "	D Oct 16 64	11384 Kelley E	Cav 7	" F Oct 24 64
11058 Johnson Wm	184 "	D Oct 17 64	11463 King R	6 "	E Oct 26 64
11430 Jordan Thos	148 "	Oct 24 64	11645 Kramer Geo	116 "	G Oct 30 64
11539 Jenks J C	115 Co H	Oct 27 64	12695 Knox J	184 "	A Feb 23 65
12007 Johnson L	118 "	C Nov 1 64	8676 Kerer H N	63 "	E July 20 64
12331 Jack J P	7 "	E Dec 24 64	88 Liesen Lewis	Cav 13	" A Mch 21 64
2889 Johnson A G	103 "	I July 4 64	243 Lancaster E	Cav 14	" F Mch 30 64
2 Kelley Chas H	71 "	H Mch 1 64	297 Luck W	Cav 11	" H April 1 64
238 Kelley H S	Cav 13	" H Mch 30 64	549 Lynch Adam	Cav 6	" L April 14 64
266 Kuntzelman J	63 "	E Mch 31 64	1403 Levy Frank	Cav 3	" H May 27 64
1024 Kenny Wm	12 "	F May 11 64	1429 Liesine Wm	13 "	E May 28 64
1824 Kyle Wm	5 "	H June 10 64	1579 Lindine J	Art 3	" A June 3 64
1875 Kelly Peter	73 "	June 12 64	1588 Little M	106 "	F June 3 64
2076 Knight Jno	Cav 7	" K June 17 64	1621 Luhaus Melter	145 "	A June 4 64
2335 Kehoe Moses	8 "	H June 22 64	2250 Lackey Jas	183 "	D June 21 64
2639 Kenaoan M A	Cav 14	" L June 29 64	2379 Leach J	Cav 3	" D June 23 64
3048 King C	6 "	C July 8 64	3091 Larimer J	11 "	E July 9 64
3187 Klech N	54 "	A July 12 64	3734 Ladbeater Jas	7 "	K July 21 64
3265 Klink A	101 "	C July 13 64	3305 Link P	98 "	H July 14 64
3471 Kemp E	103 "	A July 17 64	3306 Long A	118 "	H July 14 64
3634 Keeston E	103 "	I July 20 64	3369 Lanigan N	Cav 13	" L July 15 64
4162 Kagman J T	45 "	B July 28 64	3403 Lewis Ed	101 "	I July 16 64
4293 Kuffman S D	45 "	E July 30 64	3448 Leonard Geo	49 "	G July 17 64
4545 Kauf J	Art 2	" B Aug 2 64	3489 Logan B	90 "	B July 17 64
4895 Kelley O F	148 "	B Aug 6 64	3545 Lee Jas	Cav 13	" B July 18 64
5058 Kock H	21 "	H Aug 8 64	4312 Long D F B	101 "	I July 30 64
5145 Kawell Jno	Cav 18	" E Aug 9 64	4434 Lambert W	Cav 4	" K July 31 64
5154 Keys Alex C	Cav 16	" H Aug 9 64	4696 Larrison Wallace	Cav 14	" C Aug 4 64
5208 Kester L	149 "	F Aug 10 64	4813 Lewis A	Cav 3	" D Aug 5 64
5443 Kelley T	Cav 13	" H Aug 12 64	4857 Laughlin J	101 "	E Aug 6 64
5831 Kahn R	96 "	K Aug 13 64	4907 Lahman C	73 "	C Aug 6 64
5718 Keister Jno M	103 "	A Aug 15 64	4929 Livingston J K	2 "	B Aug 6 64
5744 Keeley Wm	Cav 13	" A Aug 15 64	5199 Long Augustus	55 "	H Aug 10 64
6028 Kauffman B F	45 "	K Aug 18 64	5225 Loudin H N	14 "	H Aug 10 64
6084 Kemper J	73 "	D Aug 18 64	5314 Lacock Hugh	116 "	E Aug 11 64
6459 Kiger Wm	Cav 3	" C Aug 22 64	6252 Lodiss H	90 "	A Aug 20 64
6497 Kenter A W	67 "	B Aug 22 64	6636 Leach Jas	49 "	E Aug 23 64
6114 Kniver S	184 "	F Aug 22 64	6783 Light S	143 "	H Aug 25 64
6638 Krigle H	11 "	K Aug 23 64	7145 La Belt J	21 "	F Aug 29 64
6965 Krader W O	55 "	H Aug 27 64	7938 Lemon Jno E	Cav 4	" I Sept 1 64
7005 Ring M	Cav 5	" A Aug 27 64	7956 Lockhard J	145 "	B Sept 3 64
7372 Keller A	9 "	M Aug 31 64	8405 Lepley Chas	103 "	E Sept 10 64
7553 Keller M	105 "	G Sept 3 64	8754 Layman F	49 "	B Sept 11 64
7781 Kyle Wm	118 "	F Sept 4 64	8833 Laughlin J L	1 "	H Sept 15 64

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8895 Lester W H	Cav 7 Co I	Sept 16 64	1460 Murray Jno	Cav 13 Co E	May 29 64
8904 Lippoth J	5 "	E Sept 16 64	1586 Miles Lewis	Cav 4 " I	June 3 64
9085 Logne S	26 "	A Sept 18 64	1643 Myers J R	Cav 13 " M	June 5 64
9291 Leary C	83 "	K Sept 19 64	1722 Marshall M M	78 "	E June 8 64
9647 Lolen J	Cav 4 " C	Sept 24 64	1748 Moyer Thos	103 "	E June 9 64
10066 Laytin P	110 "	D Sept 30 64	1792 Miller M	118 "	A June 10 64
10086 Lutz P M	21 "	G Sept 30 64	1858 McHose J	Cav 4 " A	June 12 64
10091 Lebos C	116 "	D Sept 30 64	1907 Miller Henry	8 "	G June 13 64
10273 Limar W	140 "	Oct 3 64	1982 Muchollans J	101 "	K June 15 64
10298 Long W	67 Co G	Oct 4 64	2056 Monny W H	Cav 3 " A	June 16 64
10372 Long P	Cav 11 " C	Oct 5 64	2018 Matchell J J	101 "	K June 16 64
10548 Lancaster C	119 "	B Oct 8 64	2159 Monan J	101 "	C June 19 64
10572 Lynch W J	Cav 3 " I	Oct 9 64	2265 McCutchen J	Cav 4 " C	June 21 64
10580 Labor R	7 "	F Oct 10 64	2278 Milton Wm	Cav 19 " H	June 21 64
10687 Luchford R	143 "	F Oct 11 64	2333 Myers F	27 "	H June 22 64
10873 Lang I	110 "	C Oct 13 64	2364 Myers Peter	76 "	G June 23 64
11004 Leuchler J	5 "	Oct 16 64	2388 Morton T	79 "	I June 24 64
11255 Lantz Wm	7 Co C	Oct 21 64	2409 McCabe J	Cav 3 " L	June 24 64
11465 Lewis J	Cav 4 " L	Oct 26 64	2411 McKay M J	103 "	B June 24 64
11728 Luther I	Cav 4 " L	Nov 1 64	2493 Merry Jas	67 "	E June 26 64
11869 Lego Geo	12 "	A Nov 6 61	2503 Martin A J	Cav 4 " E	June 26 64
11907 Ladd A	53 "	M Nov 7 64	2508 Morris J	Cav 18 " A	June 26 64
12192 Lape J	18 "	K Nov 28 64	2633 McManes —	77 "	B June 29 64
12210 Lewis D S	53 "	K Dec 2 64	2684 Pipes J	101 "	B June 30 64
12489 Linsey D	77 "	G Jan 19 65	2900 Morris G	77 "	G June 30 64
5699 Ledwick F M	139 "	C Aug 15 64	2798 Marsh D	50 "	D July 2 64
7084 Latchem David	Cav 4 " K	Aug 28 64	2831 McCane Chas	14 "	C July 3 64
7307 Lochery A	Cav 14 " E	Aug 30 61	3017 McKath J	48 "	C July 7 64
5985 Logan W	97 "	A Aug 17 64	3065 Morris Calvin	53 "	D July 9 64
6030 Loudon S	101 "	A Aug 18 64	3133 McCalessy J E	Cav 4 " K	July 10 64
6053 Layton Samuel	181 "	A Aug 18 64	3151 Mattiser B	57 "	F July 11 64
6071 Lamb C	71 "	B Aug 18 64	3172 Madden Daniel	149 "	G July 11 64
6082 Lane Amos	Cav 6 " E	Aug 18 64	3250 Myers M	103 "	E July 13 64
6152 Lehnich Jno	Art 2 " F	Aug 19 64	3374 Mink H	Art 3 " A	July 16 64
733 Lenard M	Cav 13 " D	April 26 64	3467 Meaker E N	155 "	H July 17 64
761 Lord G W	141 "	E April 27 64	3481 McKeon Jno	101 "	H July 17 64
871 Loudon Samuel	2 "	F May 4 64	3488 Miham J	138 "	D July 17 64
183 Maynard Jno	105 "	G Mch 27 64	3939 Maroney Jno	Cav 1 " D	July 20 64
208 Missile Val	47 "	C Mch 28 64	3690 McCarron J	Cav 4 " A	July 21 64
225 Miller Daniel	Cav 13 " H	Mch 29 64	3766 Myers Jno	116 "	D July 22 64
361 Martin J F	Cav 14 " K	April 2 64	3971 Martin G	45 "	I July 25 64
461 McEntire W	51 "	F April 9 64	4016 McDermott J M	70 "	F July 26 64
538 Mine Josh	54 "	F April 14 64	4123 McGee Jas	103 "	I July 28 64
586 Marple S L	14 "	A April 17 64	4197 Moore M G	Art 1 " A	July 29 64
605 McKissick Jno	23 "	F April 18 64	4341 Marquet M	6 "	M July 30 64
667 Myers G	Cav 1 " E	April 22 64	4407 McKever Jno	100 "	A July 31 64
736 McKeever E L	71 "	F April 25 64	4414 McFarland Jas	55 "	E July 31 64
773 McDonald R	23 "	C April 28 64	4546 Moan Jas	101 "	K Aug 2 64
780 McCarthy Jas	Cav 18 " E	April 28 64	4607 Martin Bryant	7 "	F Aug 3 64
969 McQueeney W	79 "	B May 9 64	4635 McKeral Jas	14 "	K Aug 3 64
1006 Meyer Jno	Cav 2 " E	May 10 64	4710 Mathews C W	145 "	B Aug 4 64
1128 McKey J	Cav 1 " I	May 13 64	4734 Moore	71 "	I Aug 4 64
1139 McMahon J	73 "	F May 16 64	4796 McDevitt J	Art 3 " D	Aug 5 64
1147 McKnight J E	57 "	B May 16 64	4824 Miller H	Cav 14 " I	Aug 5 64
1144 McHale J	Cav 14 " D	May 16 64	4876 Mills Wm	150 "	G Aug 6 64
1185 Moser Jno	Cav 13 " B	May 16 64	4898 Muldany M	96 "	K Aug 6 64
1273 McCollen W	Cav 4 " L	May 22 64	5068 Martain Jno	103 "	E Aug 8 64
1287 McHigan J	61 "	F May 22 64	5069 Measler Jas	103 "	E Aug 8 64
1308 McCartney M	73 "	B May 23 64	5139 McCaffrey Jno, h s	Art 3 " A	Aug 9 64

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5159 Martin C	Cav 8 Co A	Aug 9 64	9090 McCall Wm	Cav 22 Co B	Sept 18 64
5266 Marey H F	103 " F	Aug 10 64	9128 McCullough S	133 " K	Sept 19 64
5291 Mohr J R	14 " G	Aug 11 64	9270 Mayhan F	Cav 20	Sept 19 64
5415 McCarthy Dennis	101 " K	Aug 12 64	9315 Marsh W	149 Co K	Sept 20 64
5433 McGee J	14 " H	Aug 12 64	9339 Meyers J A	138 " C	Sept 20 64
5595 Mickelson B	Cav 16 " B	Aug 14 64	9526 McQuigley Jno	101 " C	Sept 22 64
5642 McClough L C	18 " C	Aug 14 64	9583 Mead H J	184 " B	Sept 23 64
5704 Miller Jno	101 " G	Aug 15 64	9598 Martin J	Cav 17 " C	Sept 23 64
5723 McCann Jno	Art 3 " A	Aug 15 64	9644 Morris J	54 " I	Sept 24 64
5781 Miller S	143 " B	Aug 15 64	9646 Morgan J E	2 " A	Sept 24 64
5809 Montgomery R	62 " A	Aug 16 64	9651 McCook B	118 " A	Sept 24 64
5868 McQuillen A	Art 6 " L	Aug 16 64	9761 McMurray Wm	Cav 1 " I	Sept 25 64
5893 McCuller S	Cav 4 " B	Aug 16 64	9871 Mason Jno	112 " A	Sept 27 64
5926 Mulchey J A	50 " D	Aug 17 64	4578 McKerner S	73 " E	Aug 2 64
5983 Mann Jas	119 " G	Aug 17 64	10050 Mealin Jas	90 " F	Sept 30 64
6014 McPherson D	103 " F	Aug 17 64	10060 Morgan C	45 " A	Sept 30 64
6038 Moore C	103 " G	Aug 18 64	10119 McClary J	101 " C	Oct 1 64
6148 McCracker J	53 " K	Aug 19 64	10154 McElroy Wm	Cav 13 " L	Oct 1 64
6294 McLaughlin Jas	Cav 4 " A	Aug 20 64	10306 Meese J	48 " A	Oct 4 64
6441 McWilliams H	82 " I	Aug 22 64	10396 McGraw Jno	Art 3 " A	Oct 6 64
5480 Martin Jno	103 " D	Aug 22 64	10407 Miller H	79 " K	Oct 6 64
6532 McGan J	Cav 18	Aug 23 64	10486 Miller Wash'ton	Cav 18 " C	Oct 7 64
6664 McKee —	144 Co C	Aug 24 64	10610 McKearney J W	118 " K	Oct 10 64
6689 Manner M	73 " K	Aug 24 64	10620 McClief Wm	7 " A	Oct 10 64
6910 McGlann H	143 " B	Aug 26 64	10641 Marker W H	118 " D	Oct 10 64
6925 McGuigan H C	7 " K	Aug 26 64	10678 Martin J P	7 " I	Oct 11 64
7026 Marks P	143 " B	Aug 27 64	10684 Miller Jas	7 " I	Oct 11 64
7061 Moore M J	107	Aug 28 64	10803 Mattis Aaron	138	Oct 12 64
7107 Moyer Wm H	55 Co H	Aug 28 64	10825 Moore C H	Cav 13 " C	Oct 13 64
7119 Miller Jno L	53 " K	Aug 28 64	10929 Martin Geo H	108 " I	Oct 14 64
7127 McAfee Jas	72 " F	Aug 28 64	10981 Maxwell S	Cav 14 " B	Oct 15 64
7175 Moore Thos	69 " D	Aug 29 64	10991 Moses W	Cav 16 " H	Oct 16 64
7263 Martin Jno	77 " C	Aug 30 64	10993 McKnight Jas	118 " K	Oct 16 64
7265 Musser Jno	77 " D	Aug 30 64	11081 Mitchell J O	55 " H	Oct 18 64
7305 Moser S	103 " E	Aug 30 64	11142 Mansfield Geo	101 " I	Oct 19 64
7333 Morris Jno	183 " G	Aug 30 64	11229 McClay J H	Cav 11 " D	Oct 20 64
7407 Marchin Wm	50 " E	Aug 31 64	11305 McBride —	Cav 2 " H	Oct 22 64
7512 Millinger Jno H	7 " C	Sept 1 64	11326 Marshall L	184 " A	Oct 23 64
7592 Moorhead J S	103 " D	Sept 2 64	11387 Moore S	101 " F	Oct 24 64
7719 Myers H	9 " A	Sept 3 64	11459 Moore J	Cav 13 " B	Oct 25 64
7875 Mayer W	8 " M	Sept 5 64	11464 McNelse J H	100 " E	Oct 26 64
7925 Mays N J	103 " H	Sept 5 64	11542 Miller F	54 " K	Oct 27 64
8027 Murphy A	Cav 13 " I	Sept 6 64	11655 Midz J	Cav 20 " A	Oct 30 64
8047 McKnight J	Cav 18 " I	Sept 6 64	11658 Menk W	Cav 12 " F	Oct 30 64
8122 Miller J	101 " C	Sept 8 64	11683 Morrow J C, Ser Maj	101 " E	Oct 31 64
8123 Mullings W	145 " G	Sept 8 64	11684 McCann J	Cav 11 " L	Oct 31 64
8128 Munager W	Cav 13 " L	Sept 8 64	11686 Moore W	184 " B	Oct 31 64
8134 Mehaffey J M	Cav 16 " B	Sept 8 64	11792 Mulligan J	7 " H	Oct 31 64
8153 McCantley W	Art 2 " A	Sept 8 64	11909 McCune J	67 " E	Nov 8 64
8158 McLane T	12 " E	Sept 8 64	11913 McClush N	97 " E	Nov 8 64
8194 McKink J	119 " D	Sept 8 64	11984 Manee M	53 " H	Nov 13 64
8216 Mansfield J	101 " G	Sept 8 64	12008 McCray J	145 " A	Nov 14 64
8322 Myers A	118 " I	Sept 10 64	12088 Maher D	118 " E	Nov 18 64
8466 Maglii H	103 " I	Sept 11 64	12103 Miller W	31 " I	Nov 22 64
8596 Morrison J	146 " E	Sept 12 64	12248 Murray W	Cav 14 " H	Dec 8 64
8627 McKinney D	90 " C	Sept 13 64	12326 McIntire J	55 " C	Dec 24 64
8691 Moritz A	118 " D	Sept 14 64	12334 Myers A D	52 " A	Dec 26 64
8802 McCulloch —	101 " E	Sept 15 64	12354 Matthews J	Cav 6 " F	Jan 30 65
9071 Maynard A	Art 3	Sept 17 64	12395 Maloy J M	184 " D	Feb 5 65

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12625 McGenger	20 Co C	Feb 9 65	3197 Painter J G	26 Co F	July 11 64
12696 Myers H	87 "	E Feb 23 65	3445 Painter S	63 "	A July 17 64
12771 McDonald —	9 "	G Mch 13 65	4049 Patterson R	101 "	H July 27 64
12806 McGarrett R W	103 "	F Feb 21 65	4157 Pickett J C	Cav 8 "	A July 28 64
1134 Nicholson Jno	Cav 3 "	H May 16 64	4177 Pratt F	Cav 14 "	I July 28 64
1298 Nelson Wm	76 "	H May 23 64	4191 Plymeer W	Cav 20 "	B July 28 64
2832 Nolti Wm	6 "	F July 3 64	4415 Page Jno	112 "	A July 31 64
3653 Newell G S	183 "	A July 20 64	4473 Powell H	102 "	H Aug 1 64
4246 Nicholson W	Cav 1 "	H July 29 64	5323 Prosser J	63 "	Aug 11 64
4489 Nelson Geo	2 "	K Aug 1 64	5579 Pyers Isaac	72 Co G	Aug 14 64
4936 Naylor G W	Cav 13 "	L Aug 7 64	5610 Phillips Jas B	101 "	I Aug 14 64
5109 Nichols D A	125 "	D Aug 9 64	5917 Parish J A	184 "	Aug 17 64
6061 Neal H G	90 "	B Aug 17 64	6341 Preans H	119 Co K	Aug 21 64
6011 Nickle C	37 "	G Aug 17 64	6439 Palmer H	140 "	D Aug 22 64
6702 Nickem Jas	77 "	G Aug 24 64	6527 Poole G	52 "	B Aug 22 64
8154 Naylor S	Cav 20 "	H Sept 8 64	6536 Pifer M	13 "	G Aug 23 64
8907 Noble J	73 "	D Sept 16 64	6574 Phillips J W	Cav 1 "	F Aug 23 64
9424 Nice Isaac	11 "	L Sept 21 64	6843 Peterson G	103 "	D Aug 25 64
9468 Neff J	Cav 4 "	D Sept 21 64	6844 Penn Jno	Cav 5 "	E Aug 25 64
10146 Nelson G	55 "	A Oct 1 64	6885 Patten H W	Art 2 "	F Aug 26 64
10286 Nelson J A	145 "	G Oct 4 64	7118 Potts Edw	183 "	H Aug 28 64
10764 Newberry Jno	Cav 20 "	A Oct 12 64	7232 Perkins N	103 "	D Aug 29 64
11107 Nelson A	160 "	E Oct 18 64	8030 Powell A T	149 "	C Sept 6 64
11254 Noble Thos	Cav 19 "	G Oct 21 64	8160 Pricht F	87 "	H Sept 8 64
11776 Nichols G	20 "	C Nov 3 64	8763 Peck C W	145 "	H Sept 14 64
414 Osbourne S K	4 "	K April 7 64	8877 Persil Frederick	101 "	Sept 15 64
622 Oglesby J	Cav 4 "	K April 19 64	9220 Palmer A	141 Co D	Sept 15 64
1318 O'Brien P	13 "	A May 23 64	9684 Perego W	143 "	G Sept 24 64
1409 Ottinger l	Cav 8 "	I May 27 64	974 Phipps J H	57 "	E Sept 25 64
1817 O Neil Jno	69 "	June 12 64	10074 Price G	106 "	H Sept 30 64
2589 Oswald Stephen	55 Co G	June 28 64	10573 Penstock A	144 "	B Oct 9 64
3161 O Conor —	83 "	July 11 64	10838 Powell I	101 "	I Oct 13 64
3199 O'Neill J	63 Co I	July 12 64	11168 Price O	109 "	C Oct 19 64
3704 Olmar H	Cav 2 "	H July 21 64	11261 Phay M	69 "	C Oct 21 64
3861 O Connor H	49 "	E July 24 64	11637 Phillips F	61 "	K Oct 28 64
4161 Owens G H	7 "	A July 28 64	11737 Pees M T	145 "	H Nov 2 64
5119 Offebach Z	90 "	K Aug 9 64	11833 Penn J	Cav 18 "	I Nov 6 64
5184 Oliver W	103 "	D Aug 9 64	11918 Phelps W	Cav 4 "	G Nov 8 64
5939 O'Hara M	101 "	E Aug 17 64	11328 Porterfield J K	Cav 5 "	M Oct 23 64
6254 O'Connell Wm	183 "	G Aug 20 64	12075 Pencer W	18 "	C Nov 15 64
6535 O'Hara Jno	150 "	E Aug 23 64	12191 Pryor Wm	11 "	C Nov 23 64
6658 Oller Sam'l	103 "	G Aug 24 64	12359 Poleman H	Cav 1 "	F Dec 30 64
6908 O'Rourke Chas	109 "	C Aug 26 64	12378 Perry H	121 "	C Jan 2 65
7105 Otto Jno	Cav 5 "	B Aug 28 64	12388 Pritchett J	72 "	C Jan 5 65
9330 Owens E	50 "	D Aug 20 74	12479 Potter B F	143 "	I Jan 17 65
10805 Osborn E	Cav 11 "	A Oct 13 64	6756 Quinby L C	76 "	E Aug 24 64
30 Peck Albert	57 "	K Mch 9 64	47 Reed Sam'l	Cav 4 "	D Mch 15 64
62 Patterson Rob't	Res 2 "	E Mch 18 64	126 Robertson J	119 "	K Mch 23 64
125 Parker Jas M	76 "	B Mch 23 64	132 Rosenberg Henry	49 "	G Mch 24 64
500 Petrisky H	51 "	F April 12 64	171 Reign Jno	83 "	K Mch 26 64
1110 Patterson Thos	Cav 3 "	A May 15 64	308 Richpeder A	13 "	B April 2 64
1119 Patent Thos	73 "	G May 15 64	616 Ray Wm	Cav 8 "	F April 15 64
1258 Powell Wm	Cav 14 "	D May 21 64	847 Rhinehart J	Cav 3 "	D May 3 64
1556 Powers Jno	26 "	I June 2 64	895 Russell F	4 "	D May 5 64
1780 Preso Thos	26 "	E June 9 64	907 Rhinebolt J	Cav 18 "	I May 5 64
1884 Powell Frank	18 "	June 12 64	940 Robinson C W	150 "	E May 7 64
2566 Page J	183 Co G	June 27 64	1152 Randall H	Cav 4 "	H May 10 64
2590 Porter David	101 "	H June 28 64	1218 Rigney Chas	Cav 4 "	G May 19 64
2903 Parsons J T	103 "	D July 5 64	1454 Raleigh A	51 "	G May 29 64

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1485 Rudolph S	Cav 13 Co K	May 30 64	8742 Root D	48 Co B	Sept 14 64
1599 Rhine Geo	63 " I	June 4 64	9519 Ret Geo	18 " A	Sept 17 64
1624 Rosenburg H	Cav 13 " H	June 4 64	9572 Ramsay J I	149	Sept 19 64
1719 Raymond Jno	Cav 18 " H	June 8 64	9575 Richle H	11 Co F	Sept 3 64
1893 Rheems A	73 " I	June 10 64	9599 Renamer W H	87 " H	Sept 23 64
1833 Ramsay J D	103 " F	June 11 64	9512 Richards Jno	113 " D	Sept 23 64
1922 Rush S	18 " G	June 14 64	9673 Ried R	103 " A	Sept 24 64
1942 Robinson Wm	77 " D	June 14 64	9766 Ram ay R	84 " D	Sept 23 64
2225 Roush Peter	101 " E	June 20 64	9382 Richards J	53 " K	Sept 27 64
2528 Rupert F	Cav 2 " H	June 26 64	10174 Reed J	55 " A	Oct 1 64
2602 Roat J	54 " F	June 28 64	10363 Ramsay Wm	87 " B	Oct 13 64
2735 Rhoades F	79 " E	July 1 64	10622 Reedy E T	87 " B	Oct 10 64
2911 Rock J E	5 " M	July 5 64	109.5 Roundabush H B	51 " A	Oct 14 64
2979 Rcgart Jno	Cav 13 " E	July 7 64	10947 Rockwell A	Cav 2 " L	Oct 14 64
2103 Ray A	77 " E	July 17 64	11071 Raef J B	72 " E	Oct 17 64
3024 Rugh M J	103 " D	July 7 64	11115 Rinkle Jno A	20 " A	Oct 18 64
3270 Robins R	69 " B	July 13 64	11203 Ralston J	18 " F	Oct 22 64
3468 Ransom H	148 " I	July 17 64	11147 Rudy J	13 " F	Oct 19 64
3827 Rinner L	Cav 5 " A	July 23 64	11414 Rifle S G	159 " C	Oct 25 64
4074 Ringwalk F J	79 " H	July 27 64	11566 Richardson A	144 " E	Oct 27 64
4241 Roger L	115 " L	July 29 64	11668 Rowland N	111 " F	Nov 6 64
4309 Rogers C	73 " C	July 30 64	12308 Rapp A E	Cav 18 " I	Nov 15 64
4476 Ray Jas K	154 " B	Aug 1 64	12348 Ruth B S	23 " I	Nov 16 64
4507 Reese S	103 " D	Aug 1 64	12236 Rothe C	101 " A	Dec 1 64
4844 Richie Jas	103 " B	Aug 6 64	12355 Reese D	7 " A	Dec 29 64
4940 Ruthfer J	Art 2 " F	Aug 7 64	12372 Reed W S	128 " H	Jan 1 65
5319 Rice Sam'l	101 " K	Aug 11 64	377 Smith M D	18 " B	April 5 64
5339 Ross David	103 " B	Aug 12 64	788 Smith Geo	Cav 5 " H	April 28 64
5430 Robinson John	99 " D	Aug 12 64	881 Smith Wm	4 " A	May 4 64
5537 Rose B	13 " I	Aug 13 64	882 Smith T	19 " G	May 4 64
5800 Robins J	Cav 2 " M	Aug 15 64	921 Steffler W J	Cav 12 " G	May 6 64
5879 Rider H	Cav 7 " L	Aug 16 64	1014 Serend H	Cav 4 " D	May 10 64
5894 Richards E	143 " E	Aug 16 64	1030 Shebert Gottlieb	73 " C	May 11 64
5912 Reese Jacob	103 " B	Aug 17 64	1058 Spilyfter A	54 " F	May 13 64
5940 Richards Jno	Cav 1 " G	Aug 17 64	1105 Sullivan D	101 " K	May 15 64
6321 Robbins G	106 " G	Aug 21 64	1114 Shindle S R	140 " K	May 15 64
6373 Roger Jno L	110 " H	Aug 21 64	1153 Stearnes E K	Cav 14 " A	May 16 64
6520 Reynolds J	14 " H	Aug 22 64	1169 Sloat D	76 " I	May 16 64
6725 Rowe E	103 " A	Aug 24 64	1175 Scott Wm	4 " B	May 16 64
6777 Rangardener J	149 " H	Aug 25 64	1216 Severn C	139 " A	May 19 64
6789 Richards G	Cav 13 " A	Aug 25 64	1256 Sammoris B	Cav 2 " B	May 21 64
6790 Runels Jno	Cav 6 " L	Aug 25 64	1249 Smith Chas	26 " A	May 24 64
6822 Rum A	183 " C	Aug 25 64	1453 Schlenbough C	Cav 4 " G	May 29 64
6838 Reese D	148 " K	Aug 25 64	1503 Smith Martin	Cav 18 " H	May 31 64
6896 Raiff T	1 " A	Aug 26 64	1535 Stone Samuel	26 " F	June 1 64
6933 Richardson —	61	Aug 26 64	1543 Shoemaker M	Cav 13 " H	June 1 64
7067 Reese D	143 Co F	Aug 28 64	1605 Swearer G	13 " H	June 4 64
7202 Ruff J	103 " F	Aug 29 64	1720 Schlefelt Jacob	51 " F	June 4 64
7292 Redmire H	58 " B	Aug 30 64	1632 Schmar R	45 " F	June 5 64
7393 Robins Geo	62 " A	Aug 30 64	1963 Smith D	Cav 11 " H	June 14 64
7410 Richardson H	103 " K	Aug 31 64	2029 Slough H	53	June 15 64
7467 Richard D	Cav 18 " D	Sept 1 64	2070 Stevens A	Cav 13 Co M	June 16 64
7716 Rice E	7 " B	Sept 3 64	2121 Sherwood C H	Cav 4 " M	June 17 64
7738 Roads Frederick	101 " E	Sept 3 64	21.3 Stall Sam'l	75 " D	June 17 64
8139 Rathburn K	2 " F	Sept 8 64	2126 Say J R	Cav 4 " K	June 17 64
8540 Russell S A	79 " A	Sept 12 64	2163 Steele J S	Cav 7 " F	June 19 64
8545 Ray A	149 " D	Sept 12 64	2259 Scoles M	27 " K	June 21 64
8602 Richards J	106 " H	Sept 12 64	2331 Sims B	Cav 11 " G	June 22 64
8635 Rhangmen G	108 " D	Sept 13 64	2412 Shoop Jacob	2 " M	June 24 64

## Pennsylvania—(Continued.)

2622 Springer Jno	101 Co E	June 28 64	5494 Shape F	Cav 13 Co A	Aug 13 64
2630 Stewart J B	193 "	A June 29 64	5603 Somerfield W	69 "	E Aug 14 64
2725 Scott Allen	130 "	H July 1 64	5700 Stinebach A	150 "	C Aug 15 64
2738 Schimgert J	73 "	G July 1 64	5750 Spears W M	Cav 2 "	K Aug 15 64
2791 Shtmer J A	Cav 13 "	A July 2 64	5874 Sheppard N	79 "	F Aug 16 64
2864 Scott Wm, (Negro)	8 "	D July 4 64	5965 Shultz F	Cav 13 "	K Aug 17 64
2905 Stump A	11 "	I July 5 64	6205 Shoop G	103 "	K Aug 19 64
2941 Smith Jacob	51 "	H July 6 64	6289 Smith H	26 "	K Aug 20 64
2982 Shaw W	140 "	B July 7 64	6337 Smith W	Cav 18 "	B Aug 21 64
2999 Smulley Jno	112 "	K July 7 64	6382 Swager M	101 "	F Aug 21 64
3037 Sutton R M	103 "	I July 9 64	6436 Spaln Thos	118 "	H Aug 22 64
3113 Sweet H	57 "	K July 10 64	6523 Stover J	49 "	F Aug 22 64
3136 Shoemaker M	148 "	G July 10 64	6526 Stahler S	149 "	G Aug 22 64
3154 Sillers Wm	77 "	D July 11 64	6534 Snyder Jno	113 "	C Aug 23 64
3214 Stone W F	58 "	G July 12 64	6584 Sloate E	50 "	D Aug 23 64
3480 Swelser J	103 "	D July 17 64	6595 Shirley Henry	105 "	I Aug 23 64
3567 Smalley L	58 "	K July 19 64	6669 Sherwood P	84 "	I Aug 24 64
3568 Stevens S G	150 "	H July 19 64	6776 Shellito R	150 "	C Aug 25 64
3586 Sickles Daniel	116 "	K July 19 64	6823 Spain Richard	118 "	H Aug 25 64
3632 Serders J S	112 "	K July 20 64	6829 Sturgeess W A	79 "	G Aug 25 64
3670 Stopper Wm	16 "	B July 20 64	6880 Stulder D	Cav 4 "	A Aug 26 64
3763 Stillenberger F	172 "	F July 22 64	7029 Strickler J W	11 "	F Aug 27 64
3775 Strance D	11 "	H July 22 64	7106 Smith Jno F	55 "	C Aug 28 64
3835 Smith J	79 "	F July 24 64	7137 Sloan J M	Cav 18 "	D Aug 28 64
3906 Smith O C	77 "	G July 24 64	7141 Springer J	113 "	F Aug 29 64
3956 Sellk A	144 "	D July 25 64	7202 Shriver B	Cav 18 "	K Aug 30 64
3960 Sullivan T	77 "	F July 25 64	7302 Singer J	Art 2 "	A Aug 30 64
4006 Smith F	64 "	K July 26 64	7358 Scoleton J	53 "	F Aug 31 64
4009 Shafer J H	84 "	E July 26 64	7363 Sweeney D	Cav 14 "	E Aug 31 64
4012 Shapley Geo	103 "	G July 26 64	7379 Scott W B	Cav 4 "	D Aug 31 64
4043 Strickley C	53 "	H July 27 64	7631 Streetman J	7 "	E Sept 2 64
4064 Shrively E S	Cav 19 "	M July 27 64	7638 Steele J	62 "	M Sept 2 64
4113 Sheppard E	145 "	G July 23 64	7648 Spencer Geo	20 "	C Sept 3 64
4164 Smith S W	101 "	B July 28 64	7662 Snyder M S	183 "	A Sept 3 64
4213 Shaffer Peter	52 "	F July 29 64	7715 Swartz Geo	Cav 5 "	A Sept 3 64
4223 Shister F	Cav 3 "	A July 29 64	7770 Stockhouse D	Cav 18 "	I Sept 4 64
4228 Stein J	7 "	G July 29 64	7905 Sellers H	149 "	G Sept 5 64
4274 Sloan J	11 "	E July 29 64	7939 Shultz Jno	Cav 4 "	I Sept 5 64
4283 Shone P	Cav 4 "	D July 30 64	7969 Smith A C	7 "	F Sept 6 64
4345 Stobbs W W	101 "	E July 30 64	8038 Simpson T	53 "	K Sept 6 64
4348 Scott A	22 "	F July 31 64	8103 Stump J	105 "	I Sept 7 64
4351 Scundler J	67 "	A July 31 64	8112 Slade E	150 "	H Sept 7 64
4372 Smith P	72 "	C July 31 64	8414 Shirk M B	142 "	A Sept 11 64
4566 Sale Thos	15 "	M Aug 2 64	8567 Simon Wm H	76 "	K Sept 12 64
4775 Shink Jas	81 "	F Aug 5 64	8639 Spould E	90 "	E Sept 13 64
4791 Sullivan Ed	67 "	H Aug 5 64	8713 Smith Wm	2 "	K Sept 14 64
4797 Sear C	Cav 14 "	L Aug 5 64	8795 Stella J F	1 "	B Sept 15 64
4843 Shember Jno	Cav 11 "	D Aug 6 64	9296 Signall —	79 "	H Sept 19 64
4928 Slicker J	77 "	D Aug 6 64	9012 Steadman W	54 "	F Sept 17 64
4931 Shelt P	61 "	G Aug 7 64	9121 Schably J	54 "	A Sept 18 64
4945 Swartz P	27 "	I Aug 7 64	9138 Shoup S	Cav 16 "	B Sept 18 64
5160 Stiner Jno	Cav 22 "	G Aug 9 64	9110 Smith Chas	7 "	H Sept 20 64
5189 Striker F	Cav 14 "	C Aug 9 64	9365 Stebbins Z	7 "	H Sept 20 64
5215 Sworeland Wm	184 "	A Aug 10 64	9411 Scott D	149 "	G Sept 21 64
5232 Speck A	118 "	A Aug 10 64	9567 Snyder A	148 "	I Sept 23 64
5411 Shaffer Daniel	Cav 13 "	F Aug 12 64	9593 Sternholt Wm	38 "	Sept 23 64
5529 Spangrost A	103 "	D Aug 12 64	9742 Supple C M	63 Co B	Sept 25 64
5437 Shears J S	149 "	K Aug 12 64	9783 Surplus W	Cav 13 "	L Sept 26 64
5463 Stubbs W	56 "	H Aug 13 64	9890 Siherk Christian	145 "	Sept 27 64



## Pennsylvania—(Continued.)

9893 Sweeney W P	Cav 13	Sept 27 64	3329 Titus W	171 Co D	July 14 64
9912 Sanford C	69 Co H	Sept 23 64	3173 Todd Wm	103 "	K July 17 64
9985 Sheppard C	118 "	E Sept 29 64	3571 Thompson J S	123 "	H July 19 64
10088 Sloan P	115 "	A Sept 30 64	3708 Terrell A	Cav 12 "	B July 22 64
10132 Smith J S	Cav 22 "	B Oct 1 64	3968 Trumbull H	3 "	E July 25 64
10299 Strong H	55 "	E Oct 4 64	4116 Thompson Jas	Cav 18 "	G July 28 64
10323 Smith E	10 "	H Oct 4 64	4160 Tinsdale —	149 "	E July 28 64
10516 Snyder Wm	54 "	H Oct 8 64	4713 Thompson J	Art 3 "	A Aug 4 64
10535 Stones T	121 "	K Oct 8 64	5179 Thompson W W	101 "	E Aug 9 64
10530 Smallwood C	7 "	F Oct 8 64	5345 Thomas F	7 "	F Aug 11 64
10609 Small H	101 "	H Oct 10 64	5956 Thompson J B	100 "	H Aug 17 64
10720 Smallman J W	61 "	A Oct 11 64	6146 Thompson F A B	69 "	I Aug 19 64
10808 Steele F F	Cav 20 "	A Oct 12 64	6447 Tubbs E	143 "	I Aug 23 64
10837 Shank A	184 "	C Oct 13 64	6476 Toll Wm	Res 11 "	I Aug 22 64
11044 Smith Andrew	Cav 22 "	B Oct 17 64	6791 Turner Jno	118 "	H Aug 25 64
11069 Stevens C P	11 "	A Oct 17 64	7250 Thomas E	23 "	F Aug 30 64
11233 Smith H W	53 "	B Oct 21 64	7409 Thorpe L	61 "	E Aug 31 64
11246 Smith Jas	57 "	E Oct 21 64	7904 Trash Seth	81 "	A Sept 6 64
11355 Silvy David	Cav 18 "	I Oct 21 64	8231 Truman E W	9 "	G Sept 9 64
11368 Seyoff H	81 "	C Oct 23 64	8331 Tilt W	115 "	A Sept 12 64
11488 Sunderland E	11 "	D Oct 26 64	8519 Tutor C	184 "	A Sept 13 64
11529 Stevenson Jno	111 "	I Oct 26 64	9027 Tits P	"	C Sept 17 64
11661 Speck Olive	67 "	H Oct 30 64	9212 Thorpe D	18 "	D Sept 19 64
11711 Smith H	103 "	D Nov 2 64	9302 Thompson H	Cav 18 "	I Sept 20 64
11781 Snodgrass R J	145 "	H Nov 4 64	9726 Tonson J	99 "	B Sept 25 64
11792 Sellentine M	145 "	C Nov 4 61	9775 Thuck I	7 "	C Sept 26 64
11825 Seltzer D	20 "	K Nov 5 64	9981 Tones E	145 "	F Sept 26 64
11885 Smith W B	Cav 14 "	E Nov 6 64	10008 Thompson Geo	90 "	H Sept 29 64
11890 Shure J P	184 "	F Nov 7 64	10725 Tibbels Geo	69 "	K Oct 11 64
11895 Salvety G W	Cav 20 "	F Nov 7 64	11002 Thatcher R	14 "	C Oct 16 64
11926 Scover J H	79 "	G Nov 8 64	11407 Thompson J	Cav 12 "	E Oct 24 64
11951 Sheffield W	118 "	G Nov 9 64	11734 Trespan P	67 "	H Nov 2 64
12057 Stitzer G	2 "	E Nov 16 64	12080 Townsend C	103 "	E Nov 13 64
12081 Stensley D	174 "	A Nov 18 64	971 Ulrick Jno	17 "	E May 9 64
12217 Smith J S	118 "	F Dec 3 64	4181 Urndragh W	4 "	B July 23 64
12218 Skinner S O	77 "	A Dec 4 64	12133 Utter Wm	45 "	H Nov 23 64
12282 Shafer T	184 "	E Dec 13 64	1369 Ventler Chas	75 "	G May 23 64
12308 Stafford W	67 "	H Dec 19 64	7739 Vogel L	150 "	A June 8 64
12384 Sourbeer J E	20 "	A Jan 3 65	2428 Vernon S	7 "	K June 24 64
12590 Sipe F	87 "	C Feb 5 65	4265 Vanholt T	13 "	A July 29 64
12598 Stauffer J	1 "	K Feb 6 65	5392 Vardeby B	7 "	A Aug 12 64
12648 Stain G W	Cav 23 "	K Feb 13 65	6877 Vanderpool F	57 "	B Aug 26 64
12669 Slough E B	Cav 1 "	D Feb 17 65	7716 Vancampments Geo	52 "	I Sept 4 64
12670 Scott A J	14 "	D Feb 17 65	8270 Vall G B	77 "	G Sept 9 64
12676 Sheridan M	103 "	F Feb 19 65	8791 Vaughan J	108 "	A Sept 15 64
12817 Sharks J N	14 "	D Mch 27 65	8948 Varndale J	112 "	A Sept 16 64
12824 Shultz H H	87 "	A April 5 65	9638 Vandler Wm, Phila		Sept 24 64
778 Thistlewood J	73 "	E April 28 64	57 Wilkins A	Cav 12 Co L	Mch 17 64
785 Tolland D	Cav 13 "	D April 23 64	128 Waterman Jno	88 "	B Mch 23 64
1144 Taylor J F	13 "	E May 16 64	193 Wise Isaac	18 "	G Mch 27 64
1145 Tull D	4 "	D May 16 64	496 Wheeler J	150 "	I April 12 64
1153 Toner Peter	19 "	A May 16 64	516 Warren J	76 "	A April 12 64
1814 Thompson H	57 "	C June 10 64	587 Weed A B	4 "	K April 17 64
2182 Thompson A, Mus	Cav 4 "	C June 19 64	637 Wentworth Jas	83 "	G April 21 64
2302 Townsend D	Cav 18 "	D June 22 64	665 Watson F F	2 "	B April 22 64
2635 Tyser L	145 "	D June 29 64	686 Wahl Jno	73 "	C April 23 64
2897 Terwilliger E	103 "	H July 5 64	764 Wilson Jno	Cav 14 "	H April 27 64
3023 Thompson R	103 "	F July 7 64	852 Williams S	Cav 18 "	I May 3 64
47 Taylor C W	84 "	D May 24 64	941 Wolf J H	Cav 13 "	H May 7 64

## Pennsylvania—(Continued.)

1021 Wright J	Cav 12	Co B	May 11 64	7714 Warner L	Cav 5	Co C	Sept 3 64
1067 Whitton Robt	145	" C	May 13 64	7799 Wynn H	101	" F	Sept 4 64
1093 Wright Wm	Cav 16	" A	May 14 64	7809 Wiggins D	Art 2	" D	Sept 5 64
1386 Wymans Jas	150	" C	May 26 64	7914 Weekland F	101	" K	Sept 5 64
1387 Wilson Jas	Cav 13	" D	May 25 64	7933 Wade Geo W	118	" E	Sept 5 64
1443 Williams F	Cav 3	" B	May 28 64	8081 Weber W	116	" F	Sept 7 64
1494 Williams Fred	101	" K	May 30 64	830 White D	Art 2	" F	Sept 10 64
1525 Wallace H	Cav 13	" H	May 31 64	8879 Wheeler J	7	" C	Sept 15 64
1563 Waltermeyer H	76	" H	June 2 64	9091 Wheeler C C	Cav 14	" M	Sept 18 64
1721 Whitney W	83	" A	June 8 64	9343 Williams W	Cav 29		Sept 20 64
1749 Woodsides W I	18	" E	June 9 64	9434 Wilson W H	3 Co I		Sept 21 64
1791 Wolf Samuel	77	" A	June 10 64	9534 Woolman H	Cav 18	" A	Sept 23 64
1903 Woodward G W	Cav 3		June 13 64	9573 Wingert C	111	" I	Sept 23 64
1977 Wyant H	103 Co G		June 15 64	9634 Wismer J	100	" A	Sept 24 64
2338 Walters C	73	" B	June 22 64	9657 Wilson G M	Cav 7	" M	Sept 24 64
2516 Williams J	83	" F	June 28 64	9825 Walke G	Cav 4	" K	Sept 27 64
2699 Wike A	96	" B	June 30 64	9909 Wentley J	175	" C	Sept 28 64
2790 Whitaker — (negro)	8		July 2 64	10092 Watson Wm	99	" I	Sept 30 64
2937 Winsinger S	96 Co E		July 6 64	10217 Weeks C	76	" F	Oct 2 64
3023 Weider L	50	" H	July 7 64	10229 Waltz J	7	" H	Oct 2 64
3135 Wallace A	116	" I	July 10 64	10236 Weekly John	14	" A	Oct 2 64
3277 Wright W A	Cav 20	" G	July 14 64	10253 Weeks C	76	" F	Oct 3 64
3384 Woodruff W D	103	" B	July 16 64	10315 Wolthope J	184	" A	Oct 4 64
3392 Wait Geo	Cav 1	" G	July 16 64	10400 Wilson G	55	" C	Oct 6 64
3605 Walker E	7	" A	July 19 64	10426 Wilson J	118	" D	Oct 6 64
3694 White E D	Cav 2	" H	July 21 64	10521 Williams W	46	" K	Oct 8 64
4181 Wisel M	Cav 18	" K	July 28 64	10568 Walk W	87	" E	Oct 9 64
4338 Ward Daniel	138	" E	July 30 64	10632 Welsy Jno M, Corp	116	" E	Oct 10 64
3850 White M	7	" C	July 24 64	10659 Watts A J	Cav 12	" I	Oct 11 64
3822 Wilson Andrew	103	" H	July 23 64	10729 White J M	21	" G	Oct 11 64
4069 Wolf A	146	" D	July 27 64	10797 Walker Wm	148	" B	Oct 12 64
4046 Winegardner A	73	" G	July 27 64	9464 Warner Cyrus W	14	" B	Oct 21 64
3921 Wilson Wm	43		July 25 64	10340 Wright Wm	16	" I	Oct 13 64
4428 Williams Geo	51 Co H		July 31 64	10932 Wolford D	54	" K	Oct 14 64
4702 Willebough E	148	" I	Aug 4 64	10974 Watson C	584	" E	Oct 15 64
4828 Ward P	103	" B	Aug 6 64	11048 Wilderman E	14	" J	Oct 17 64
4966 Wetherholt C	54	" F	Aug 7 64	11108 Walker A	45	" D	Oct 18 64
4981 Waserun G	Cav 4	" I	Aug 7 64	11129 Wilson G	140	" F	Oct 18 64
4996 White S	Cav 14	" B	Aug 7 64	11498 Warrington J H	106	" H	Oct 26 64
5106 Weaver Jas	90	" K	Aug 9 64	11503 Walter W	184	" F	Oct 26 64
5353 Wilks S	77	" G	Aug 11 64	11537 Wood J, Sergt	19	" C	Oct 27 64
5458 Wilson Wm	7	" K	Aug 12 64	11722 Woodburn D J	7	" G	Nov 1 64
5677 Weeks D	53	" G	Aug 14 64	11750 Wyncoop F P	7	" I	Nov 2 64
6050 Williams	7	" A	Aug 18 64	11899 Webster J, Sergt	Cav 20	" L	Nov 7 64
6052 Waterhouse W	Cav 3	" L	Aug 18 64	11978 Wilkinson C, Sergt	104	" I	Nov 12 64
6133 Workman A	118	" D	Aug 19 64	1197 Weaver J	53	" K	Nov 13 64
6305 Whipple H, Corpl	18	" B	Aug 20 64	12095 Walder John	Cav 5	" L	Nov 19 64
6427 Wart C	143	" E	Aug 21 64	12098 Wider N H	184	" F	Nov 19 64
6530 Winerman Jas	77	" A	Aug 23 64	12123 Weatherald H W	7	" H	Nov 22 64
6563 Wible Paul	57	" A	Aug 23 64	12129 Webb C M, Sgt	101	" H	Nov 23 64
6626 Walker S A	103	" I	Aug 23 64	12222 Williams J	145	" A	Dec 4 64
6808 Wick R C	103	" E	Aug 25 64	12137 Wood J M	2	" A	Nov 23 64
6980 Woolslaer W H, Corpl	77	" C	Aug 27 64	12380 Watson H	184	" A	Jan 2 65
6981 White Jas P	149	" D	Aug 27 64	12485 Williams B	75	" B	Jan 19 65
7023 Woodford J A	101	" E	Aug 27 64	12493 Walker N C	87	" B	Jan 20 65
7277 White Ed	103	" K	Aug 30 64	10158 Van Dyke D L	103	" A	Oct 1 64
7382 Webb J S	69	" K	Aug 31 64	11810 Vanmarkes D	6	" E	Nov 4 64
7386 Walton A, Sergt	Cav 4	" A	Aug 31 64	12154 Vanhatterman I	4	" G	Nov 25 64
7680 Wailwork T	118	" D	Sept 3 64	3958 Vogle V	73	" D	July 25 64

## Pennsylvania—(Continued.)

3799 Yocumbs W B	93 Co B	July 23 64	11872 Yeager J	49 Co C	Nov 6 64
4900 Yocum D	Cav 1 " M	Aug 6 64	1806 Zerphy J	79 " E	June 10 64
6103 Yingling E	78 " E	Aug 18 64	4255 Zimmerman B	148 " B	July 29 64
6545 Yeager Samuel	158 " D	Aug 23 64	6573 Zane Wm	19 " K	Aug 23 64
10204 Young J B	49 " G	Oct 2 64	6818 Zerl S	103 " F	Aug 25 64
11040 Young W H	145 " F	Oct 17 64	11327 Zane M	118 " E	Oct 23 64

TOTAL 1808.

## RHODE ISLAND.

3266 Austin J A, Sgt	Cav 1 Co H	July 13 64	12016 Hanley T	Art 5 Co A	Nov 15 64
6231 Allen Chas	Cav 1 " D	Aug 21 64	1962 Ide S R	Cav 1 " H	June 14 64
1744 Boneley Wm	Cav 1 " M	June 8 64	3049 Johnson A G	Art 5 " A	July 8 64
1968 Bidmead Jas	Cav 1 " G	June 14 64	2968 Kettell Jas	Cav 1 " B	July 6 64
2321 Blake J F	Cav 1 " M	June 26 64	3096 Kiney J	2 " B	July 10 64
3617 Burk Jas	1 " C	July 20 64	4215 Lewis Edward	Art 5 " A	July 29 64
4261 Bether J	2 " C	July 29 64	5827 Littlebridge, Corp	Art 5 " A	Aug 16 64
4576 Baine H	5 " A	Aug 2 64	6793 Lee Cornelius	Art 5 " A	Aug 25 64
1339 Carpenter P	Cav 1 " E	May 24 64	7849 Leach L D	Cav 1 " F	Sept 5 64
1413 Carson B F	Cav 1 " K	May 27 64	11688 Livingston J, Mus	Art 5 " A	Oct 31 64
3810 Callahan Jas	Bat	July 23 64	1750 Miner S	Cav 1 " D	June 9 64
7966 Calvin E O, Corp'l	Art 5 Co A	Sept 6 64	7393 McKay Thos	2 " F	Aug 31 64
12832 Collins J H	Cav 1 " A	April 16 65	8306 McKenna J	Art 3	Sept 10 64
651 Delanah E B, Sgt	Cav 1 " G	April 20 64	3192 Northrop E	Cav 1 Co H	July 12 64
1217 Dix Geo	Cav 1 " M	May 19 64	7904 Navoo G	5 " K	Sept 5 64
1435 Dickinson J, Sgt	Cav 1 " K	May 28 64	607 Peterson John	1 " D	April 18 64
3036 Dearborn G	Cav 1	July 8 64	7219 Rathburn J	Cav 1 " A	Aug 29 64
4742 Durden Robert	Cav 1 Co F	Aug 5 64	2382 Sweet M	Cav 1 " D	June 23 64
4927 Doolittle G S	Art 2 " B	Aug 6 64	2563 Spink J	Cav 1 " H	June 27 64
5670 Doyle Jas	Art 5 " A	Aug 14 64	2859 Slocum Geo T, 2 Lt	Cav 1 " A	July 4 64
827 Eustace Geo C	Cav 1 " M	May 1 64	4138 Smith P	Cav 1 " F	Aug 28 64
10203 Eaton A	Art 5 " A	Oct 1 64	4949 Stalord J	Bat 1 " A	Aug 7 64
939 Free love H	Cav 1 " H	May 7 64	6186 Sisson Chas T	Art 5 " A	Aug 19 64
4538 Farrell Jas F	Art 1 " A	Aug 2 64	6187 Seymour H	Art 5 " A	Aug 19 64
4672 Fay John	2 " G	Aug 4 64	6351 Sullivan J	Art 5 " A	Aug 21 64
7356 Fay A	Art 5 " A	Aug 31 64	7129 Sander Charles	Art 5 " A	Aug 28 64
1866 Goudy John	Art 5 " A	June 12 64	7425 Slocum C A, Corp'l	Art 5 " A	Aug 31 64
4866 Gallagher C	5 " A	Aug 6 64	3075 Turner Chas	7 " E	July 9 64
5561 Garvey Wm	Art 5 " A	Aug 13 64	8522 Thomas J	5	Sept 12 64
8308 Green R	2 " B	Sept 10 64	19 Wright Moses	Cav 2 Co A	Mch 7 64
9978 Green Daniel	2 " H	Sept 29 64	1788 West H	1 " A	June 10 64
1075 Henry T	Cav 1 " F	May 13 64	3173 Wallace Wm	Art 5 " A	July 11 64
2656 Healy A	Cav 1 " D	June 29 64	5908 Wood J B	5 " A	Aug 16 64
2746 Hunt C W	Cav 1 " A	July 1 64	6222 West J	Cav 2 " A	Aug 21 64
3804 Hampstead J	Art 5 " F	July 24 64	6766 Wayne S	Cav 1 " A	Aug 25 64
7032 Hooker A	Cav 1 " G	Aug 27 64	7831 Wilson J	5 " A	Sept 4 64
11843 Hawkins D F	5 " A	Nov 5 64	9273 Witham B, Lieut	Art 1	19 64

TOTAL 74.

## TENNESSEE.

883 Allen James W	11 Co B	May 4 64	6474 Ashby J F	Cav 7 Co B	Aug 22 64
987 Amos F G	2 " C	May 10 64	6541 Antoine P	Cav 13 " H	Aug 23 64
2313 Allison B F	Cav 13 " D	June 22 64	7572 Aspray Wm, Sergt	13 " B	Sept 2 64
2631 Andrewson Joseph	2 " C	June 23 64	7907 Anderson C S, Sergt	10 " D	Sept 5 64
3167 Anderson S	Cav 8 " B	July 11 64	9151 Achley A	3 " A	Sept 18 64
5194 Aber A	Cav 7 " A	July 12 64	9910 Atkins L	2 " D	Sept 28 64
3334 Anglon Wm	Cav 7 " A	July 15 64	1895 Arrowood James	Cav 8	June 13 64
4004 Athens J H	East 2 " C	July 26 64	8493 Alexander P S	Cav 13 Co D	Sept 11 64
6411 Alkin Geo W, Corp'l	7 " K	Aug 22 64	12710 Allen G W	7 " I	Feb 28 65

## Tennessee—(Continued.)

539 Bowling Wm	11 Co E	April 14 64	6372 Bishop W	Cav 7 Co H	Aug 23 64
585 Blason Benjamin	2 " E	April 17 64	7133 Brewer J	2 " D	Aug 31 64
663 Bond Jas J T	2 " F	April 21 64	7361 Bales Henry	2 " K	Sept 2 64
695 Baker T K	Cav 5	April 23 64	7343 Boyer D	13 " D	Sept 5 64
705 Batey W H	2 Co B	April 24 64	8222 Bird S H	Cav 13 " D	Sept 8 64
772 Burton Wm	Art 1 " A	April 23 64	8708 Blackner Thomas	Cav 7 " L	Sept 17 64
808 Brannin Ellis	2 " F	April 30 64	9223 Bill F	5 " I	Sept 17 64
845 Browden H V	2 " K	May 1 64	9079 Boyle R C	Cav 7 " I	Sept 17 64
859 Byerly W H	1 " A	May 3 64	9149 Bean C S	Cav 3 " E	Sept 18 64
920 Brewer M	2 " E	May 6 64	9478 Bowlen C F	13 " B	Sept 21 64
1053 Boyden A L	2 " B	May 13 64	9513 Bromley H, Sergt	7	Sept 23 64
1137 Beatty Thomas	2 " B	May 16 64	4888 Brannon L	2 Co A	Aug 6 64
1242 Bryant James A	8 " I	May 20 64	10093 Byerly James	E C 1 " A	Sept 30 64
1244 Barnard W H	2 " A	May 20 64	10452 Bible W	8 " D	Oct 7 64
1248 Boyd A D, Corp'l	2 " F	May 20 64	10617 Blackney B	7 " E	Oct 10 64
1527 Butler J J, Sgt	7 " B	May 31 64	10826 Bartholomew Jno	Cav 7 " H	Oct 13 64
1538 Bradshaw A G	2 " B	June 1 64	11015 Bosworth W H	Cav 7 " E	Oct 16 64
1610 Browning J	2 " F	June 4 64	11298 Brogan John, Corp'l	2 " C	Oct 22 64
1635 Brown J	Cav 13 " E	June 5 64	11372 Brown J B, Corp'l	2 " K	Oct 23 64
1847 Branon Wm	2 " F	June 11 64	12171 Bradford H A	7 " E	Oct 26 64
1876 Birket W D, Corp'l	7	June 12 64	12565 Brown J W	13 " B	Jan 31 65
1883 Burchfield W R	2	June 12 64	12313 Barnhart G	7 " C	Feb 8 65
1976 Berger W	2 Co B	June 15 64	12662 Barnes F B	Cav 7 " D	Feb 16 65
2037 Berger W M	2	June 15 64	462 Bell E S	4 " C	April 9 64
2535 Bontwright A, Sgt	7 Co A	June 27 64	4783 Barnes G	10 " D	Aug 5 64
2744 Brewer W T	Cav 7 " A	June 27 64	159 Cardwell W C	6 " C	Mch 27 64
2939 Bibbs Alexander	Cav 7 " D	July 6 64	216 Conaster Philip	2 " D	Mch 28 64
2933 Bright John	8 " G	July 7 64	230 Chimney Jesse, Sgt	2 " A	Mch 29 64
3176 Blalock H	2 " D	July 11 61	375 Colwell J H	2 " C	April 5 64
3198 Brown J B, Sgt	2 " F	July 12 64	476 Crosswell Samuel	2 " K	April 8 64
6 Brandon C	4 " D	April 4 64	459 Childers J M	2 " D	April 19 64
16 Burke John	2 " D	April 12 64	482 Clark Lewis	Cav 2 " B	April 9 64
52 Brummell A D	2 " H	June 3 64	615 Covington A	2 " K	April 13 64
57 Broits S	4 " F	June 20 64	717 Chitwood J H	2 " G	April 24 64
58 Beeler Daniel	5 " D	June 25 64	811 Carden Robert	2 " C	April 30 64
3328 Barton F F	Cav 13 " A	July 14 64	840 Cardwell W C	6 " G	May 2 64
3330 Bynom J W	Cav 13 " C	July 14 64	1050 Cooper C	2 " B	May 12 64
3414 Brennan James	2 " I	July 16 64	1218 Clark Alexander	2 " C	May 19 64
3636 Burris D B	13 " B	July 20 64	1425 Cross M C	2 " F	May 28 64
3643 Braunan J	2 " A	July 20 64	1574 Childers J	13 " A	June 3 64
3726 Billings W	6 " I	July 21 64	1636 Clemens J D	Cav 7 " D	June 5 64
3786 Bowman J	Cav 7 " C	July 22 64	1751 Campbell W	2 " A	June 9 64
3934 Boles H	13 " C	July 25 64	1839 Carden A K	Cav 7 " E	June 11 64
4108 Boyd W H	Cav 9 " C	July 27 64	2031 Covington J B	2 " K	June 15 64
4221 Barnes A C	15 " H	July 29 64	2062 Carwin James	1	June 16 64
4770 Bryant Wm	2 " D	Aug 5 64	2071 Crow J, Sergt	2 Co F	June 16 64
5017 Butler W W	Cav 7 " B	Aug 8 64	2239 Crawford A	Cav 13 " B	June 21 64
4371 Bradfield E L	7 " C	July 31 64	2466 Childers Thomas L	2 " G	June 25 64
5049 Brummett B	11 " C	Aug 8 64	2632 Cooper E	1 " A	June 20 64
5277 Barnhart D F	7 " B	Aug 11 64	2739 Cook W P E	2 " A	July 1 64
5294 Baker Isaac	13 " B	Aug 11 64	2858 Cooper G W	7 " B	July 4 64
5313 Blackwood G W	11 " B	Aug 11 64	2886 Collins W	2 " H	July 4 64
5533 Boles G W	Cav 13 " B	Aug 13 64	2940 Carter H C	Cav 13 " E	July 6 64
5614 Baker M A	Cav 13 " E	Aug 14 64	3684 Cross N	2 " H	July 21 64
6003 Boles W G	Cav 13 " B	Aug 17 64	3985 Corwine J,	East Tenn " G	July 26 64
6144 Boyles K	2 " C	Aug 19 64	4631 Cornish A	Cav 13 " C	Aug 4 64
6194 Burnett S H	6 " H	Aug 1 64	5208 Chase A P	Cav 7 " I	Aug 11 64
6281 Butler W J	7 " B	Aug 20 64	5829 Collins R	Cav 7 " K	Aug 16 64
6566 Barnes Wm	Cav 7 " M	Aug 23 64	5895 Clyne E T, Sgt	Cav 11 " B	Aug 16 64

# APPENDIX.

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## Tennessee—(Continued.)

6610 Crews G	Cav 7 Co B	Aug 20 64	979 Etler Valentine	11 Co D	May 9 64
7523 Childers E	13 " E	Sept 1 64	1836 Emmert J C, Sergt	4	June 14 64
7525 Clark James	13 " A	Sept 1 64	55 Eddes James C	2 Co E	June 16 64
7601 Cunise E	Cav 7 " I	Sept 2 64	3761 Elmsen Isaac, East	2 " F	July 23 64
7702 Childers W E	Cav 7 " E	Sept 3 64	4785 Ellis C O	Cav 13 " C	Aug 5 64
7837 Cothrain S	13 " E	Sept 5 64	5904 Ethridge Wm	13 " B	Aug 16 64
7871 Camp W W	7 " K	Sept 5 64	7402 Elder P	2 " F	Aug 31 64
7830 Cotterell G W	7 " C	Sept 5 64	9075 Escue H, Corpl	Cav 6	Sept 17 64
8319 Crocey S P	Cav 7 " K	Sept 8 64	10500 Elliott Wm	4 Co A	Oct 9 64
9321 Crum A	4 " F	Sept 17 64	10985 Easton J	Cav 13 " B	Oct 16 64
9208 Cooley J	Cav 7 " L	Sept 18 64	11639 Ellington J	Cav 13 " B	Oct 30 64
9698 Chadwick M	16 " I	Sept 24 64	333 Fairchilds Jesse	2 " B	April 2 64
10137 Cole Geo M, Sgt	9 " C	Oct 1 64	683 Fryer W L, Sergt	2 " H	April 23 64
10268 Clay H	13 " H	Oct 3 64	697 Fagen Parker	8 " I	April 23 64
10403 Cleaver W	7 " G	Oct 6 64	1445 Fannon G H, Tenn St Gd		April 23 64
10654 Churchhill E	13 " A	Oct 11 64	2408 Fisher C N	2 Co K	June 21 64
11239 Cheek R	Cav 6 " D	Oct 20 64	2526 Francisco R	Cav 7 " B	June 26 64
11312 Carter W B	11 " E	Oct 22 64	62 Friar John	2 " H	July 9 64
12643 Camway H	6 " K	Feb 13 65	2835 Fox E, Tenn St Gd		July 3 64
302 Dodd Benjamin	2 " D	April 1 64	5320 Firestone ———	Cav 1 Co M	Aug 11 64
399 Doss J W	2 " C	April 6 64	5997 Frazier John	8 " H	Aug 17 64
483 Dudley Samuel	Cav 1 " A	April 9 64	6299 Flowers W P, Sgt	Cav 13 " B	Aug 20 64
645 Dutrow Irde'll	2 " G	April 23 64	7244 Franks W W	2 " B	Aug 29 64
759 Duncan G W, Corpl	2 " B	April 27 64	7782 Fields R G	1	Sept 4 64
876 Doak I V	2 " F	May 3 64	8335 Finch A	Cav 7 Co L	Sept 12 64
894 Davis Leroy	7 " K	May 5 64	10133 Finch J B	7 " B	Oct 1 64
1016 Diggs J G	2 " C	May 9 64	12502 Fanshler J D	3 " K	Jan 21 65
43 Dykes Pleasant	2 " K	May 11 64	3036 Fowler I	4 " A	July 7 64
1182 Duff I W	16 " B	May 18 64	3733 Finch II	Cav 7 " I	July 21 64
1531 Davis J W	2 " C	June 3 64	578 Goddard John	2 " B	April 16 64
2266 Dabney B	1 " A	June 20 64	1831 German P	2 " C	June 11 64
2256 Daniel Suttrell	2 " K	June 23 64	2043 Gorman James	6	June 15 64
2449 Diggs John G	East 2 " C	June 25 64	2571 Graham J D	Cav 7 Co D	June 27 64
3513 Deer H	7 " M	July 18 64	2891 Gooding James	2 " D	July 4 64
3367 Davis J	3 " A	July 20 64	3 Guild James	11 " B	Me'h 18 64
5398 Disney E W, Sergt	Cav 11 " C	Aug 12 64	15 Graves Henry	2 " E	April 11 64
6261 Dunn R	19 " I	Aug 20 64	59 Gray John W	2 " I	June 20 64
6991 Dyn Wm	Cav 7 " K	Aug 27 64	3201 Gorman F	6 " B	July 14 64
4821 Draan R H	10 " I	Aug 5 64	3357 Grays L	12 " F	July 15 64
8423 Davis Levi	Cav 7 " K	Sept 11 64	9238 Gamon I A	Cav 7 " A	Sept 19 64
7219 Davis James	7 " C	Aug 30 64	3620 Grundee Alex	4 " D	July 20 64
7668 Dick S F, Sergt	Cav 7 " B	Sept 2 64	3719 Grier J O, Corpl	7 " B	July 21 64
8329 Dyer W	Cav 7 " K	Sept 10 64	3887 Gilson C G	1 " B	July 24 64
9373 Dodd Chas, Citizen	Dec Co	Sept 20 64	4331 Grevett S P	Cav 7 " C	Aug 1 64
9458 Dodd R	7 Co G	Sept 21 64	5182 Given I A	9 " I	Aug 9 64
9731 Duke Wm	7 " E	Sept 25 64	5146 Griswell Thos J	Cav 7 " H	Aug 9 64
10014 Dyer H	Cav 4 " A	Sept 29 64	5374 Garrett M T	Cav 7 " L	Aug 11 64
10244 Davis Wm	7 " D	Oct 3 64	5388 Green S G	Cav 7 " I	Aug 12 64
12119 Dodd J A	Cav 1 " M	Nov 23 64	6376 Grims Wm	2 " A	Aug 21 64
12379 Dykes L	2 " K	Jan 2 65	6409 Graves J C	2 " E	Aug 21 64
12498 Delf E	8 " C	Jan 21 65	6498 Grisson C	8 " B	Aug 22 64
12794 Doty I, Citizen		Jan 18 65	7221 Green J C	7 " I	Aug 29 64
298 Edwards I	5 Co B	April 1 64	7454 Gunter R C, Sergt	17 " A	Sept 1 64
350 Everitt A T	2 " A	April 2 64	7908 Griswold W H	Cav 7 " K	Sept 5 64
510 Evans S D	8 " C	April 12 64	8012 Gibbs J A	Cav 7 " L	Sept 6 64
557 Everitte John	2 " G	April 14 64	8093 Griffin W A	Cav 2 " C	Sept 7 64
843 Evans W, Sergt	7 " C	May 3 64	8246 Gill G W	Cav 1 " L	Sept 16 64
873 Edwards C S	5 " B	May 4 64	9271 Gaflin	Cav 1 " C	Sept 19 64
970 Evans J M	7 " M	May 9 64	9875 Gibson James	Cav 13	Sept 27 64



## Tennessee — (Continued.)

10334 Gardner H	Cav 14 Co C	Oct 4 64	6533 Hughes Wm	2 Co F	Aug 23 64
10590 Garrison A, Corp'l	7 " E	Oct 10 64	6581 Hibbrath M H	Cav 7 " I	Aug 27 64
11063 Galbraith G W	Cav 7 " E	Oct 17 64	6648 Harris A G	5 " E	Aug 23 64
11632 Grier J	7 " B	Oct 28 64	6681 Horton W C	Cav 7 " H	Aug 24 64
11925 Giles M C	7 " I	Nov 8 64	73-8 Hinson John	Cav 7 " H	Sept 4 64
12402 Ganon T	Cav 4 " I	Jan 6 65	8094 Hallford J A	13 " A	Sept 7 64
12438 Gilbert Wm	Cav 7 " C	Jan 12 65	8115 Hicks E	9 " F	Sept 7 64
12464 Golden J H	Cav 7 " C	Jan 18 65	8486 Hale Ira	Cav 7 " C	Sept 11 64
1000 Gray Thomas	11 " E	May 19 64	8529 Haywood A J, Sergt	7 " I	Sept 12 64
433 Graves James	2 " E	April 8 64	9044 Henderson A G	13 " C	Sept 13 64
58 Hampton I A	8 " D	Mch 16 64	9788 Hodges John	13 " E	Sept 26 64
85 Henniger Peter	11 " I	Mch 21 64	9797 Herbs D	Cav 1 " D	Sept 26 64
163 Hoover Samuel	2 " B	Mch 26 64	9805 Haney H	Cav 7 " A	Sept 26 64
316 Huff Benjamin	2 " K	April 2 64	9392 Hanks A, Sergt	11 " D	Sept 27 64
357 Huckleby Thomas	2 " C	April 2 64	10003 Hall W R	2 " D	Sept 29 64
467 Hickson George	11 " E	April 9 64	10145 Halliwarke	7 " E	Oct 10 64
616 Hard William	2 " B	April 18 64	10329 Hooks John L	Cav 7 " A	Oct 4 64
660 Head Daniel	Cav 12 " B	April 21 64	10810 Holler W	Cav 6 " E	Oct 12 64
682 Hixton John	2 " F	April 23 64	10956 Holloway H B	2 " G	Oct 14 64
714 Henderson Robert	2 " B	April 24 64	11377 Herman H	4 " K	Oct 23 64
805 Hayes J	7 " E	April 29 64	11791 Hickman D	2 " I	Nov 4 64
841 Hughes E	2 " I	May 2 64	11801 Howard	16	Nov 4 64
958 Hickley Thomas	2 " K	May 8 64	11861 Higgs L	7 Co D	Nov 6 64
1036 Hickson Henry	2 " I	May 12 64	12028 Hazzle Wm	7 " C	Nov 13 64
1124 Hall John	2 " B	May 15 64	12-46 Hall J M	1 " A	Nov 24 64
1159 Heatherby John	1 " C	May 19 64	12212 Hanley T	2 " E	Dec 2 64
1491 Hickson Daniel	2 " F	May 31 64	12423 Hoag B F	7 " E	Jan 9 65
1551 Hopkins A	Art 1 " A	June 2 64	12635 Huffaker J	2 " K	Feb 14 65
1554 Hunt J	2 " B	June 2 64	12693 Hanbuck J	7 " K	Feb 22 65
1766 Harrison Wm	8 " I	June 9 64	1941 Israel S	21 " B	June 14 64
1774 Hodges I M	2 " F	June 9 64	9315 Irwin P P	49 " F	Sept 22 64
1846 Harman A B	4 " A	June 11 64	52 Jones Rufus	2 " I	Mch 16 64
1925 Hendson J S	2 " K	June 14 64	291 Jones Warren T	11 " C	April 11 64
1950 Hickerman T	Cav 9 " B	June 14 64	358 Jeffers J	2 " C	April 12 64
2376 Hilton A F, Sgt	2 " H	June 20 64	584 Jack Benjamin S	2 " B	April 17 64
2375 Hugely C W	Cav 13 " D	June 23 64	668 Jones H D	4 " F	April 22 64
2491 Hawa E A	2 " B	June 26 64	1181 Johnson E A, Sergt	2 " A	May 18 64
2642 Hale R H	8 " F	June 29 64	1227 Johnson S L	2 " A	May 19 64
2851 Hall B A	2 " A	July 4 64	1536 Jones John J	Cav 13 " C	June 1 64
2949 Hudson J A	Cav 8 " F	July 9 64	3805 Jones H	2 " H	July 22 64
3012 Haines J A	13 " E	July 7 64	3980 Johnson A	10 " C	July 26 64
4855 Hall J J	Cav 13 " E	Aug 6 64	4571 Jones D	6 " C	Aug 2 64
4836 Hermesen Wm	Cav 13 " B	Aug 6 64	5517 Johnson C F	7 " K	Aug 13 64
4805 Haywood J G	7 " I	Aug 5 64	5921 Jones J M	2 " K	Aug 17 64
3098 Hawkins S D	3 " E	July 10 64	7447 Jones Albert, Sgt	Cav 13 " B	Sept 1 64
3121 Hodgen	7 " K	July 10 64	8013 Joiner J M	Cav 7 " B	Sept 6 64
3248 Hopson Thomas	Cav 3 " E	July 13 64	8503 Jones J	Cav 13 " B	Sept 12 64
3421 Howard A	2 " F	July 16 64	8560 Johnson J, Corp'l, East 3		Sept 12 64
3772 Heckman Wm, Corp'l	2 " G	July 20 64	8761 Johnson C M	Co K	Sept 14 64
3712 Henderson J R	6 " B	July 21 64	9552 Jones D	11 " E	Sept 23 64
3723 Hendlay J	9 " A	July 21 64	9618 Jones Wm T, Corp Cav 11		Sept 23 64
3807 Hayes J C	Cav 7 " C	July 22 64	10479 Johnson M	Cav 13 Co G	Oct 7 64
4535 Henry Wm	7 " C	Aug 1 64	12119 Johnson E W	Cav 7 " C	Dec 21 64
5278 Hudson John	55 " I	Aug 11 64	12702 Johnson W	13 " D	Feb 26 65
5526 Harvey Morgan	2 " F	Aug 11 64	32 Kirby James	" M	Mch 11 64
5333 Hensley James M	3 " E	Aug 13 64	434 Kilpatrick R	2 " E	April 8 64
5604 Hicks M	2 " I	Aug 14 64	595 Kelsey John, Sergt	2 " A	April 17 64
5607 Hasborough J H	Cav 13 " E	Aug 14 64	600 Kentzler Henry	2 " G	April 17 64
6393 Haines G	Cav 13 " A	Aug 21 64	35 King James T	2 " D	April 25 64



## Tennessee—(Continued.)

3702 Kirk B J	Cav 7 Co B	July 21 64	3124 McAllister W H	Cav 4 Co H	July 10 64
3749 Keene Hoza	Cav 7 " C	July 22 64	24 Mayes William	2 " E	April 15 64
7367 Keen J S	Cav 7 " C	Aug 31 64	38 Mee Thomas	2 " F	April 12 64
7641 Kirk J P	3 " D	Sept 2 64	46 Mergen H S	2 " G	May 18 64
8183 Kingsley S	2 " D	Sept 8 64	3243 McGee Wm	Cav 7 " B	July 3 64
8714 Kensers Joseph	Cav 2	Sept 14 64	3642 Maynard W J	13 " A	July 20 64
9407 Kelley J W, Sergt	2 Co E	Sept 21 61	4567 Millar J W	Cav 8 " G	Aug 2 64
11241 Kissinger F	7 " I	Oct 21 64	4523 McLean A G	3 " C	Aug 1 64
12570 Kidwell J	4 " C	Feb 2 65	3397 McCoy W C	2 " G	July 24 64
1157 Kuner E B	3 " E	May 16 64	4236 McDover H	2 " C	July 29 64
627 Long Jonathan	2 " H	April 19 64	4237 Montgomery Wm	4 " C	July 29 64
638 Lane L E	2 " I	April 23 64	4731 McGwin M	Cav 7 " C	Aug 5 64
713 Loftly R J	2 " I	April 24 64	4905 Musurgo M	Cav 8 " G	Aug 2 64
1223 Lovette W T	Cav 13 " A	May 19 64	4496 Mulanox A C, Corpl	2 " B	Aug 1 64
1252 Langley E G	11 " B	May 21 64	5068 Myers A	Cav 13 " C	Aug 8 64
1352 Long C C	2 " C	May 25 64	5064 Miles Samuel	2 " A	Aug 8 64
1597 Long John	2 " C	June 3 64	5282 Morris H S	Cav 13 " C	Aug 11 64
2193 Looper E	2 " D	June 19 64	5594 Mitchell Jas	Cav 7 " K	Aug 14 64
8 Lanen Thomas	2 " H	April 15 64	5782 Midlin Wm	13 " B	Aug 15 64
45 Lingo James	2 " C	May 17 64	6555 Maddro Jas	2 " C	Aug 23 64
53 Levi J N	2 " I	June 3 64	7435 Mefford J, Corpl	Cav 8 " C	Sept 1 64
3696 Lamphey J	Cav 7 " C	July 21 64	7574 Moore Jas	13 " "	Sept 2 64
3760 Little E D	7 " A	July 22 64	7764 McGee A	13 Co B	Sept 4 64
3830 Lemmar J E, Sgt	Cav 13 " A	July 23 64	8059 Mayher J W	2 " E	Sept 7 64
4114 Lawrence J C	Cav 13 " I	July 28 61	8174 Martin J S	Cav 7 " H	Sept 8 64
4292 Lewis R	Bat 1 " B	July 30 64	8954 Mackey S	7 " D	Sept 16 64
4575 Long John	13 " H	Aug 2 64	9140 McKeese Samuel	Cav 8 " G	Sept 17 64
8640 Lawson M	8 " H	Sept 13 64	9542 McDonald W	7 " D	Sept 23 64
8926 Lawson H G	8 " I	Sept 14 64	9559 Montgomery C F	Cav 1 " L	Sept 29 64
9594 Lester James	Cav 7 " M	Sept 23 64	9783 Metheney V V	Cav 13 " A	Sept 26 64
9641 Lewis J	3 " G	Sept 24 64	9861 Macart R	2 " B	Sept 27 64
11827 Laprint J	11 " K	Nov 5 64	10795 Martin S	Cav 7 " G	Oct 12 64
1352 Long C C	2 " C	May 25 64	10976 Meare J H	Cav 7 " I	Oct 15 64
11979 Leonard J	7 " C	Nov 12 64	11532 May S L	Cav 9 " A	Oct 26 64
888 McCune Robert	2 " E	April 15 64	11544 McCaslin M C	7 " D	Oct 27 64
405 Meyers W J	12 " F	April 16 64	11649 Myracle C	7 " C	Oct 30 64
558 Miller W H	2 " F	April 15 64	11667 Morris Wm	Cav 7 " I	Oct 30 64
562 Macklin John	2 " H	April 15 64	11845 Moore Wm P	11 " D	Nov 5 64
533 Malcolm S A	4 " B	April 16 64	12277 McNealy W	Cav 7 " C	Dec 3 64
722 Malnes Wm	1 " D	April 27 64	12338 Moore T	Cav 7 " I	Dec 26 64
801 McCart Wm	2 " B	April 29 64	7497 Norton J	10 " K	Sept 1 64
845 McDowell G I	2 " D	April 26 64	160 Newman Jesse	2 " K	Mch 25 64
1051 Mynck Eli	2 " A	May 12 61	828 Norris Thomas	2 " D	May 1 64
1176 May W	10 " C	May 16 64	1237 Norman J, Corpl	Cav 13 " C	May 20 64
1239 Meyers D	2 " H	May 22 61	3191 Newport H	Cav 11 " E	July 12 64
1402 Martin F A	2 " A	May 27 64	50 Nicely A	8 " H	June 2 64
1451 McLane H C East Tenn	2 " I	May 29 64	6262 Nichols W T	Cav 7 " A	Aug 20 64
1561 Massie Eli	2 " C	June 1 64	7818 Newman T A, Sergt	4	Sept 4 64
1668 Myers John, Corp'l	2 " H	June 6 64	9068 Norwood Wm	Cav 7 Co I	Sept 17 64
1703 Moulden Wm	2 " A	June 7 64	9447 Norris P W	Cav 7 " B	Sept 21 64
1723 McCart J	2 " B	June 8 64	9340 Needham F	13 " C	Sept 24 64
1960 McDonald L M, Sgt	2 " G	June 14 61	9936 Neighbour M	7 " E	Sept 29 64
2050 Meyers Wm, Sgt	2 " H	June 16 64	10223 Norris W	2 " D	Oct 2 64
2171 Matheney D C	7 " D	June 19 64	12642 Neighbor A	7 " B	Feb 13 65
2224 Meltzerberger M	2 " G	June 20 64	4689 O'Jorn John, Sergt	8 " B	Aug 4 64
2277 Morris J, Corp'l	Cav 2 " E	June 20 64	1753 Owen A	2 " D	June 9 64
2475 Mitchiner H	13 " H	June 25 64	10743 Oliver L	13 " C	Oct 11 64
2500 Mackin W	Cav 7 " K	June 26 64	923 Ollenger John	2 " I	May 6 64
2516 Moss J	2 " A	June 26 64	2697 Overton J S	2 " C	June 30 64

## Tennessee—(Continued.)

689 Palmer Wm	2 Co K	April 23 64	2691 Riley J M	6 Co G	June 30 64
806 Perkins G W, Sergt	7 "	M April 29 64	2750 Ryan C P	2 "	G July 1 64
1141 Penix John	5 "	G May 16 64	17 Riddle Robert	2 "	F April 12 64
1363 Perry Jas	Cav 6 "	L May 25 64	3752 Ritter John	3 "	C July 22 64
1517 Proffett Jas	13 "	C May 31 64	3755 Robbins T	2 "	D July 22 64
1638 Powers H, Sergt	Cav 7 "	A June 5 64	3772 Reeves Geo W	4 "	F July 22 64
2146 Parder E H	11 "	K June 18 64	4086 Robinson A	2 "	B July 27 64
2748 Perry Thomas	13 "	B July 1 64	4254 Renshaw H G	Cav 7 "	C July 29 64
2767 Pursley W B, Sgt	Cav 13 "	C July 2 64	4368 Rainwater A	7 "	F July 31 64
3170 Pankey A J	13 "	B July 11 64	5974 Riter Henry	Cav 7 "	E Aug 17 64
506 Pilot Joseph	2 "	K April 12 64	4616 Roberts Chas	7 "	A Aug 3 64
4592 Piscall J B	13 "	B Aug 3 64	6367 Reeves A	Cav 11 "	B Aug 20 64
4572 Powell A N, Sgt	7 "	K Aug 2 64	6409 Rider W R, Sergt	13 "	C Aug 22 64
8605 Pavies S	Cav 7 "	C Sept 12 64	6837 Rogers A G	Cav 7 "	B Aug 25 64
1 Polivar Martin	2 "	E Mch 12 64	7082 Russell J S	7 "	E Aug 28 64
10 Phillips N	2 "	H April 5 64	7090 Koss John	Cav 7 "	B Aug 28 64
32 Parker Wiley	3 "	B April 25 64	7099 Roach J W	Cav 7 "	K Aug 28 64
4041 Farmer E	7 "	I July 26 64	7190 Riter John	7 "	E Aug 20 64
4380 Palmer D P	Cav 7 "	I July 31 64	7774 Reynolds W	3 "	G Sept 4 64
6190 Parks R T	Cav 7 "	I Aug 19 64	7978 Reagan Geo W	3 "	G Sept 6 64
6335 Prinson E T	7 "	B Aug 21 64	8137 Rose M L	East 2 "	A Sept 8 64
6485 Princes Nelson	15 "	B Aug 22 64	8523 Ramsay W A		Sept 17 64
6600 Phillips T	2 "	G Aug 23 64	9513 Renmeger Jeff	Cav 13 Co E	Sept 22 64
7290 Park Jas	Cav 7 "	E Aug 30 64	10107 Richardson R	Cav 13 "	E Sept 30 64
9020 Penn W H	2 "	E Sept 17 64	10869 Rushing W R	7 "	B Oct 13 64
9121 Paddock D W, Corp	Cav 2 Co I	Sept 17 64	11995 Roberts J G	7 "	I Nov 13 64
9606 Pennington G W, Corp	11	Sept 23 64	12101 Risley J	6 "	E Nov 20 64
10304 Pegram W	7 Co A	Oct 4 64	12753 Robins W	7 "	B Mch 12 65
10318 Powers H M, Corp'l	7 "	A Oct 4 64	8968 Reeder C, Sutler	51	Sept 16 64
10364 Poster N P, Sgt	13 "	E Oct 4 64	298 Stinger A E	2 Co K	April 1 64
10635 Pomeroy John	7 "	K Oct 11 64	319 Sane Joseph	8 "	B April 2 64
10852 Pierce Wm	8 "	A Oct 13 64	374 Sukirk J F	2 "	B April 5 64
10907 Parham W	7 "	K Oct 14 64	390 Smith John	Cav 2 "	I Apr 16 64
11285 Pickering E	Cav 4 "	G Oct 22 64	776 Scott R S	2	April 28 64
11406 Pinkley J	7 "	B Oct 24 64	985 Smithpater Eli	11 Co K	May 9 64
11501 Powers J	Cav 7 "	A Oct 26 64	1140 Seals John	2 "	D May 16 64
11644 Powers R	Cav 7 "	H Feb 13 65	1181 Stepp Preston	2 "	D May 18 64
675 Perry Wesley	2	I April 22 64	1254 Stafford Wm	Cav 13 "	C May 21 64
1978 Pope F	Cav 7 "	D June 15 64	1278 Sisson James	2 "	E May 22 64
2232 Quiller T	Cav 7 "	D June 20 64	1284 Smith T A	2 "	C May 26 64
271 Ragan J	2	B Mch 28 64	1313 Short L H	Cav 7 "	C May 26 64
380 Ronden Wm	2 "	A April 5 64	1358 Smith C	2 "	B May 26 64
382 Reynolds Henry	Cav 11 "	L April 5 64	1408 Slinkins Thomas	9 "	A May 27 64
454 Russell R	2 "	K April 9 64	1475 Smith Joel	2 "	A May 30 64
4614 Roberts John	2 "	F Aug 3 64	1481 Stansberry A	8 "	A May 30 64
5815 Ronser A, Corpl	1 "	A Aug 16 64	1488 Sutton John	2	I May 31 64
2519 Reed John C	7 "	A June 26 64	1526 Stover A	2 "	C May 31 64
523 Robinson Jas M	3 "	A April 13 64	1670 Smith Wm	2 "	D June 6 64
646 Robinson Isaac	3 "	A April 20 64	2280 Stevens R	2	D June 20 64
951 Robinson Wm	1	G May 8 64	2384 Smith J	Cav 13 "	E June 21 64
1438 Rayle F	Art 1 "	C May 28 64	2958 Smith J B	20 "	I July 6 64
1450 Relce James	13 "	C May 29 64	11 Stanton W	4	E April 5 64
1783 Ralph J F	13 "	E June 10 64	12 Sutton Thomas	2 "	I April 8 64
1924 Reed G W	7 "	A June 14 64	39 Sandusky G	2 "	B April 29 64
2905 Ringoland W H	2 "	D June 15 64	56 Stout D D	2	F June 18 64
2006 Rabb G W	13 "	A June 15 64	3035 Scarbrough S N	13 "	E July 8 64
2093 Ryan Wm	3 "	K June 17 64	3276 Shrop J B	East 2 "	E July 14 64
2219 Robinson J C	2 "	B June 20 64	3298 Sells W	East Cav 2 "	D July 14 64
2314 Roberts T	2 "	H June 22 64	332 Swappola O B	4 "	A July 15 64

## Tennessee—(Continued.)

3520 Slaver A	Cav 11 Co C	July 18 64	339 Webb Robert	2 Co B	April 2 64
3863 Smith John M	12 "	M July 24 64	359 Wuas M	2 "	I April 2 64
4038 Sapper S	8 "	H July 26 64	501 Watts C C	2 "	A April 12 64
4170 Snow W	Cav 7 "	M July 28 64	570 Ward Jordan	2 "	A April 15 64
5462 Smith L	13 "	L Aug 13 64	810 White John	2 "	B April 30 64
5625 Sutton Andrew	Cav 13 "	E Aug 14 64	932 William C	7 "	B May 5 64
5859 Swan John	2 "	D Aug 16 64	1052 Ward A	3 "	I May 12 64
5962 Scott John	13 "	B Aug 17 64	1756 Watts J W	7 "	M June 9 64
6343 Sutton D	Cav 1 "	H Aug 23 64	1791 White I	2 "	D June 10 64
7056 Smith J	6 "	M Aug 28 64	1865 Wallace L	East 2 "	C June 12 64
7296 Stewart J W	Cav 13 "	B Aug 30 64	2057 Ward C	2 "	H June 16 64
7314 Smidney E	Cav 1 "	E Aug 30 64	2066 Watts T, Corp	2 "	I June 16 64
7787 Scooby L A H	Cav 13 "	B Sept 2 64	2132 Wray Samuel	13 "	C June 18 64
7923 Sarret Jas D	Tenn St Gd	Sept 5 64	2496 Wilson A	Cav 8	June 26 64
8637 Smith J	Cav 3 Co E	Sept 13 64	2764 Wunningham J	2 Co B	July 2 64
9192 Smith T A	13 "	C Sept 18 64	2810 Wells E	8 "	H July 3 64
9381 Southerland J	Cav 13 "	C Sept 20 64	3021 Watkins J M	4 "	I July 7 64
9395 Stewart E	Cav 13 "	D Sept 20 64	3031 Woodsend T	7 "	K July 8 64
9555 Smith W H	7 "	B Sept 23 64	3139 Webb D	Cav 8	G July 12 64
9719 Swatzell W L	Cav 8 "	E Sept 25 64	21 Winchester J D	Cav 1	E April 15 64
9803 Stratten J L	Cav 7 "	M Sept 25 64	19 Weaver P	2 "	D April 13 64
10409 Stafford S	13 "	A Oct 6 64	4554 West W F	2 "	H Aug 2 64
10454 Shonall John	13 "	C Oct 7 64	4869 Ward John, Citizen		Aug 6 64
11594 Shay D	11 "	E Oct 28 64	22 Whitby R B	2 Co C	April 15 64
12558 Smith H	2 "	E Jan 30 65	33 Weese W	2 "	I April 23 64
12749 Stevens J F	Cav 2 "	E Mch 8 65	3297 Weir I	Cav 1	B July 14 64
12756 Smith J D	4 "	C Mch 12 65	3304 Wilson H	2 "	B July 14 64
12784 Stewart R H	7 "	C Mch 15 65	3319 Wolf A	10 "	C July 14 64
12900 Shook N A	7 "	B Mch 19 65	3453 Williams A	Cav 3	E July 17 64
12886 Smith George	2 "	B April 18 65	3615 Willis James	Tenn St Guards	July 20 64
36 Stiner W H	2 "	E April 28 64	3714 Webbe J	2 Co B	July 21 64
3995 Slorer A W	2 "	C July 26 64	3737 Wilson J	12 "	F July 21 64
211 Tompkins T B	2 "	F Mch 28 64	3932 Wilson S L	2 "	D July 26 64
258 Thompson W D	2 "	F Mch 31 64	4033 Walford W	7 "	A July 26 64
793 Thompson Charles	2 "	April 29 64	4704 Wallace L	2 "	C Aug 4 64
932 Thomas W H	2 Co K	May 7 64	5267 Wright J W	Cav 7	B Aug 10 64
1657 Tomlin A	Cav 7 "	M June 6 64	5572 Withyde S	1 "	A Aug 14 64
1704 Thanton S A	Art 1 "	H June 7 64	6108 Wood P D	3 "	B Aug 19 64
2229 Tice S J	7 "	B June 20 61	6580 Webb Robert	2 "	B Aug 23 64
2718 Tipton W H	2 "	I July 1 64	6608 Wortell H H	Cav 7	I Aug 23 64
3460 Taylor J	13 "	D July 17 64	7618 White R O M	13 "	B Sept 2 64
4123 Tyffe John	Cav 1 "	A June 28 64	8740 Whicks N	7 "	H Sept 14 64
4778 Templeton G W	2 "	C Aug 5 64	7231 Wood J	7 "	C Aug 29 64
5646 Tite W S	13 "	C Aug 14 64	9193 Woolsey J	2 "	F Sept 18 64
7052 Thomas W H	Cav 7 "	A Aug 28 64	9479 Walker John	Cav 13	C Sept 21 64
9203 Tolley D	8 "	H Sept 19 64	9638 Williams C S	Cav 9	B Sept 24 64
9375 Terry D	Cav 9 "	D Sept 20 64	9670 Whittle H W	Cav 7	C Sept 24 64
10780 Thinn R A	Cav 7 "	B Oct 12 64	9730 Webb T	6 "	G Sept 25 64
12694 Tidwell T	13 "	D Feb 22 65	9929 White L S	Cav 11	D Sept 23 64
4825 Tidwell J W	13 "	C Aug 5 64	10357 Wiggins G W	Cav 11	C Oct 4 64
2592 Usley T R	2 "	A June 28 61	10338 White H, Sgt	Cav 7	A Oct 4 64
4518 Undergrate A	2 "	I Aug 2 64	10739 Warrell J W, Corp	Cav 7	Oct 11 64
885 Vaughn I	8 "	H May 5 64	10605 Webb W	3 Co A	Oct 10 64
1203 Vanhorn J	2 "	H May 19 64	11386 Warden J W, Serg't	7 "	E Oct 24 64
2915 Varner T W	Cav 11 "	E July 5 64	13107 Winelag J	7 "	M Nov 21 64
7217 Vanhook J M, Cor	Cav 11 "	H July 29 64	11225 White Wm M	11 "	D Nov 22 64
4530 Vaughry Frederick	2 "	D Aug 1 64	12139 Watson I C	Cav 7	C Nov 23 64
60 Wolfe John	11 "	E Mch 18 64	12576 Walker C H	6 "	H Feb 3 65
259 Woolen I	2 "	A Mch 31 64	12699 Woodruff J	Cav 4	B Feb 24 65

## Tennessee—(Continued.)

12779 Woods Thomas	13 Co B	Mch 15 65	383 Yarbor Wiley	5 Co I	April 564
8190 White J, Serg't	Cav 7 " A	Sept 8 64	878 Young James	2 " D	May 4 64
5669 Wilson Wm A	6 " A	Aug 14 64	1142 Young James	2 " F	May 16 64
4717 Westbrook J H	Cav 6 " A	Aug 4 64	14 Yeront Samuel	3 " E	April 10 64
4793 Wilson J M	Cav 13 " D	Aug 5 64	5682 Yarnell J E	3 " E	Aug 14 64

TOTAL 736.

## VERMONT.

3975 Averill T E	9 Co I	July 25 64	3351 Cole A H	9 Co H	July 15 64
4579 Adams Daniel	Cav 1 " L	Aug 2 64	3317 Crocker D	5 " D	July 23 64
8301 Albee S, Serg't	11 " G	Sept 9 64	3918 Clough John D	11 " A	July 24 64
9960 Atwood A	1 " C	Sept 28 64	4275 Chamberlain—	6 " A	July 29 64
10664 Aldrich L E, Serg't	11 " A	Oct 11 64	4833 Crouse N	5 " C	Aug 6 64
11259 Aldrich H B	Art 1 " A	Oct 21 64	5103 Chester A	11 " K	Aug 9 64
12092 Aiken M A	1 " A	Nov 19 64	5430 Carey Thomas	Art 1	Aug 13 64
12766 Avery B F	3 " C	Mch 13 65	6896 Carmine P	Art 1 Co L	Aug 25 64
2035 Bloomer J	Bat 2	June 15 64	6932 Conner W A, Sgt	4 " A	Aug 26 64
3166 Bailey James	2 Co A	July 11 64	7345 Clark M L	11 " F	Aug 31 64
4076 Brown George	16 " B	July 29 64	7361 Clark John	Art 11 " M	Aug 31 64
4173 Bailey S P	Cav 1 " H	July 28 64	7698 Cunningham J	Cav 1 " F	Sept 3 64
4290 Beadle H H	9 " G	July 29 64	8320 Cook J J, Corp'l	Cav 1 " I	Sept 10 64
4509 Bucker James	1 " M	Aug 1 64	8923 Chase E L	Art 1 " C	Sept 16 64
4637 Boyd A M	Cav 1 " L	Aug 3 64	9724 Crowley D	11 " F	Sept 25 64
4954 Bently M W	6 " A	Aug 7 64	11733 Cross E F	11 " L	Nov 2 64
5671 Bacom A M	8 " G	Aug 14 64	11769 Carter J	11 " A	Nov 3 64
5728 Bliss J H	Cav 1 " L	Aug 15 64	10330 Colborn W	Art 1 " M	Oct 4 64
6334 Burchard C	11 " L	Aug 21 64	3063 Drew F	Cav 1 " F	July 9 64
6349 Benson A	1 " C	Aug 21 64	5927 Donohoe P	Cav 1 " D	Aug 17 64
6416 Bennvills J	4 " D	Aug 22 64	6104 Dunn G E, Corp'l	1 " G	Aug 18 64
6594 Barnes W	Cav 1 " F	Aug 23 64	6333 Doyling F W	Art 1 " F	Aug 21 64
7886 Barton W	11 " K	Sept 5 64	6840 Darcy F	4 " D	Aug 15 64
8029 Beady Wm	9 " I	Sept 6 64	7974 Day Geo	11 " H	Sept 6 64
8086 Barker F	Art 1 " A	Aug 7 64	8271 Davis O F	9 " I	Sept 9 64
8315 Burrows H	11 " F	Sept 10 64	10430 Dunn W W	Cav 1 " G	Oct 6 64
8591 Brainard J B	Cav 1 " L	Aug 12 64	10453 Day J D	Cav 1 " A	Oct 7 64
10305 Brown G	9 " D	Oct 4 64	12375 Dragon N	Cav 1 " G	Jan 1 65
10371 Bowles L H	7 " A	Oct 5 64	6338 Ennison G	11 " A	Aug 21 64
10431 Burton C	4 " A	Oct 6 64	10316 Elliot C	4 " F	Oct 4 64
10745 Barker C	4 " D	Oct 11 64	821 Farmer E L	14 " H	May 1 64
11768 Brown J B	1 " A	Oct 17 64	3464 Freeman C R	9 " H	July 17 64
11225 Batch B F	4 " C	Oct 20 64	4077 Farnsworth M	1 " B	July 26 64
11375 Bohamar J	9 " I	Oct 24 64	5851 Farnham L B	Art 1 " A	Aug 16 64
11469 Baker John	11 " E	Oct 26 64	5914 Foster A	17 " K	Aug 17 64
11747 Bonlon A	2 " B	Nov 2 64	6758 Fuller W	Cav 1 " G	Aug 25 64
11811 Babcock T	1 " K	Nov 5 64	7165 Forrest S	3 " I	Aug 29 64
12055 Barber W H	1 " C	Nov 16 64	8096 Fox W	11 " K	Sept 7 64
12185 Burns J	7 " B	Nov 28 64	8201 Foster H B	11 " L	Sept 8 64
12239 Butler A F	Art 1 " L	Dec 7 64	10784 Feast Geo	Art 1 " K	Oct 12 64
12406 Baxter G	4 " A	Jan 6 65	10969 Fisk W P	4 " K	Oct 15 64
12412 Bishop E	11 " E	Jan 8 65	11314 Farrell J H	4 " D	Oct 22 64
12585 Bailey E	4 " B	Feb 4 65	11351 Flint C B	4 " D	Oct 23 64
1044 Corey C A	Cav 1 " F	May 12 64	11458 Foster H C	Art 1 " D	Oct 25 64
1170 Clifford Jas	4 " F	May 17 64	12317 Ferand A	Art 1 " B	Dec 21 64
1228 Chatfield Wm, Corp'l	10 " F	May 20 64	12322 Ferrett J	1 " K	Dec 23 64
1973 Collit Jas	Cav 1 " H	June 15 64	12065 Fairchild G L	Art 1 " A	Nov 17 64
2675 Caswell F	9 " June	30 64	6264 Farnham L D, Sgt	11 " A	Nov 20 64
2694 Clough B	9 Co A	June 30 64	1730 Gelo A	3 " B	Nov 8 64
2811 Chase M	6 " H	July 3 64	5273 Green E	Bat 2	Aug 10 64

## Vermont—(Continued.)

8572 Gleason C W	Art 1 Co H	Sept 13 64	4300 O'Neil J M	10 Co A	July 30 64
9759 Gillman S A	4 " G	Sept 23 64	3173 Plude John	Bat 2	July 11 64
11598 Graves J	11 " E	Oct 23 64	3213 Poy Jas	17 Co D	July 12 64
12531 Gerry E B, Corp'l	4 " H	Jan 25 65	4081 Preston F	Art 1	Aug 7 64
2176 Hubbard F	Bat 2	June 19 61	5135 Phelps H W	9 Co H	Aug 9 64
3851 Humphrey J	Cav 1 Co A	July 14 64	5505 Poppins Frank	3 " I	Aug 14 64
5218 Hall Benj	11 " A	Aug 10 64	6586 Parmor E	4 " C	Aug 23 64
6145 Hyde E, Corp'l	11 " L	Aug 13 64	7290 Park James	Cav 7 " E	Aug 20 64
6657 Havens E W	9 " H	Aug 24 64	10040 Pillsbury F	Cav 4 " C	Sept 29 64
7394 Hazen W	9 " H	Aug 31 64	10237 Paul John C	Cav 4 " G	Oct 2 64
10824 Hines L	11 " A	Oct 13 64	11041 Page E	4 " I	Oct 17 64
10843 Hart S L	2	Oct 13 64	11307 Powers A	4 " H	Oct 22 64
10910 Hudson J B	11 Co A	Oct 14 64	11992 Packard M G, Cor	Art 1 " A	Nov 13 64
10996 Hudson J M	11 " A	Oct 16 64	12198 Pike N N	4 " I	Nov 30 64
11442 Howard J	Cav 1 " K	Oct 23 64	12721 Perry A B	4 " H	Nov 3 65
11730 Holmes Joseph	Art 1 " K	Nov 2 64	1838 Reed D W	* Cav 1	June 13 64
11814 Howard J	11 " A	Nov 4 64	6099 Ransom Geo W	Art 1 Co L	Aug 24 64
1266 Hall C A	1 " A	Nov 17 64	7697 Roscoe C	11 " H	Sept 3 64
12300 Hodges J	Cav 1 " H	Dec 17 64	8138 Roberts J M	11 " K	Sept 8 64
3309 Jones H L	6 " B	July 14 64	8173 Richards J	Cav 1 " L	Sept 8 64
3838 Joslin H	1 " B	July 24 64	9162 Raynor Louis	Cav 4 " C	Sept 21 64
3883 Jordan A E	17 " A	July 24 64	9894 Ross H E	Bat 11 " K	Sept 27 64
4690 Johnson D W	11 " H	Aug 4 64	11069 Reynolds F	11 " F	Oct 30 64
10188 Johnson John	Art 1 " K	Oct 1 64	11426 Riney A	4 " A	Oct 24 64
4007 Knapp L	1 " G	July 25 64	11691 Rice F W	14 " F	Oct 13 64
6968 Kelsey L C	Art 1 " F	Aug 27 64	12519 Ronncerve E T	9 " D	Jan 25 65
7762 Kingsley S	1 " D	Sept 4 64	648 Spoor W O	Cav 1 " B	April 20 64
8901 Knowles C W	4 " H	Sept 16 64	2943 Smith J C	1 " H	July 6 64
6239 Knight Chas	Art 1 " K	Aug 26 64	3382 St John A	11 " A	July 17 64
4594 La Boney H	1 " M	Aug 3 64	4280 Seward O	5 " C	Aug 2 64
4664 Larraway H	5 " A	Aug 3 64	5707 Skinner F A	4 " H	Aug 15 64
7653 Lapcam A	Cav 1	Sept 3 64	5963 Stone Jas A	Art 1 " H	Aug 17 64
7891 Laddenbush J	17 Co A	Sept 5 64	6640 Simons L	1 " G	Aug 23 64
8353 Leopold C	11 " L	Sept 10 64	7309 Seaton T B	4 " F	Sept 1 64
10180 Lungershaw W C	Cav 1 " F	Oct 1 64	7310 Sweeney Henry	11 " C	Sept 4 64
11074 Lacker H	11 " A	Oct 17 64	7813 Sprout A	17 " F	Sept 4 64
12916 Lumsden C	Cav 4 " D	Feb 8 65	8444 Stockwell A	11 " H	Sept 11 64
1335 Mitchell Jacob	Bat 2	May 24 64	10696 Sanburn H	4 " G	Sept 11 64
1544 Mosey A	Cav 1 Co K	June 1 64	10811 Styles A B, Corp'l	4 " K	Sept 12 64
2088 McIntire John	7 " F	June 17 64	10897 Sheldon H	Cav 1 " M	Sept 14 64
2394 Manian P	9	June 24 64	11232 Sarlett L	1 " M	Oct 22 64
4617 Morse W	1 Co F	Aug 3 64	11476 Swaddle W	4 " G	Oct 26 64
5073 Martin Jas	1 " M	Aug 8 64	11966 Sanborn M L	Art 1 " A	Nov 11 64
5949 Mills Wm	1 " E	Aug 17 64	12366 Scott R O	4 " F	Dec 12 64
7324 Merrill B J	1 " B	Aug 30 64	12514 Shay J	Cav 1 " K	Jan 23 65
8475 Mayhew J	6 " C	Sept 11 64	12552 Sheldon G	1 " K	Jan 29 65
8965 Manchester J M	Cav 1 " I	Sept 16 64	12567 Stewart E W	11 " A	Feb 1 65
9352 McGager J	2 " G	Sept 20 64	5911 Scott Geo W	Cav 1 " C	Aug 17 64
9405 Montgomery O A	10 " A	Sept 21 64	8436 Suppes T E	Cav 1 " K	Sept 11 64
11237 McAllister W B	3 " I	Oct 20 64	3784 Tuttle C S	Cav 1 " F	July 22 64
11733 Martin M	Art 1 " A	Nov 2 64	5833 Tatro Alfred	9 " F	Aug 16 64
12631 Monroe A	Art 11 " L	Feb 10 65	6387 Taylor H C	Art 1 " L	Aug 23 64
9901 Morgan Chas	Art 11 " M	Sept 27 64	6659 Trow H	17 " D	Aug 24 64
4478 McCrillis Edw	Cav 1 " C	Aug 1 64	9374 Tanner H, Corp'l	11 " I	Sept 20 64
7289 Milcher Wm	9 " F	Aug 30 64	9274 Tolman W C, Sgt	11 " F	Sept 23 64
6559 Nownes Geo H	Cav 1 " C	Aug 23 64	11171 Taylor J W	Art 1 " A	Oct 19 64
11067 Nichols H	Art 1 " A	Oct 17 64	11223 Thompson W A	Art 1 " I	Oct 23 64
12283 Nelson S H	Art 4 " I	Dec 13 64	5633 Varnum E G J	11 " F	Aug 15 64
704 O'Brien Wm	1 " H	April 23 64	8177 Weller D A	9 " B	July 11 64

## Vermont—(Continued.)

4376 Whitehall Geo	6 Co B	July 31 64	9264 Woodmance G	11 Co F	Sept 9 64
4425 Wilson A	6 " B	July 31 64	9178 Welles C	11 " H	Sept 18 64
4585 Wilder L F	11 " H	Aug 2 64	10710 White A	11 " A	Oct 8 64
5075 Whitney A	9 " D	Aug 8 64	19711 Webster W A, Serg't	4 " A	Oct 11 64
5337 Warner Geo O	10 " E	Aug 11 64	11339 Wakefield J W	4 " H	Oct 22 64
5751 Woodward S P	Art 1 " H	Aug 15 64	11398 Woods J M	1 " F	Oct 24 64
7063 Wells Geo A	4 " F	Aug 28 64	11783 Wheeler B	11 " K	Nov 3 64
7322 Wright E S	Art 11 " A	Aug 30 64	11840 Warden G	3 " B	Nov 5 64
7689 Witt T	Cav 1 " F	Sept 3 64	11865 Worthers S T	Cav 1 " D	Nov 6 64
7910 Ward Alfred	11 " A	Sept 5 64	12156 Willey J S	Art 1 " A	Nov 25 64
8239 Watkins G C	1 " C	Sept 9 64	4533 Washburn Tru	Cav 1 " D	Aug 2 64

TOTAL 240.

## VIRGINIA.

824 Anderson A	2 Co H	May 1 64	2817 Conrad H	3 Co F	July 8 64
876 Armstrong —, St Mil's	" C	May 4 64	2930 Cunningham J	8 " E	July 5 64
942 Ayers S V	11 " C	May 7 64	3315 Cox T A, Sergt	Cav 3 " A	July 14 64
1268 Armstrong G B	8 " C	June 14 64	4363 Cool J B, Corp'l	Cav 3 " H	July 31 64
2733 Armhalt W H, Corp'l	10 " I	July 1 64	4741 Crook E H, Sergt	7 " I	Aug 5 64
5611 Armstrong J	3 " C	Aug 8 64	5174 Cuppett J	3 " H	Aug 9 64
5341 Arbogast C W	Art 1 " C	Aug 11 64	5384 Covil Wm	3 " I	Aug 12 61
8865 Abercrombie W H	12 " C	Sept 15 64	6674 Clements L	Cav 3 " A	Aug 24 64
11525 Allison G	1 " F	Oct 23 64	6809 Curtin B	Cav 4 " B	Aug 25 64
221 Burns S A, Sergt	8 " C	Mch 29 64	7091 Clark —	7 " E	Aug 28 64
235 Brooks Samuel F	10 " I	Mch 30 64	7179 Cremones D	9 " D	Aug 29 64
448 Boone Jas	Cav 1 " L	April 9 64	8990 Cook J	Cav 7 " I	Sept 17 64
756 Bennett L J	11 " C	April 27 64	9406 Campbell O H	14 " F	Sept 21 64
943 Drake J, Sergt	6 " C	May 7 64	9755 Christian J	15 " C	Sept 25 64
980 Blackburn Geo	10 " I	May 9 64	9762 Catnill L	9 " B	Sept 25 64
1735 Bates T E	11 " F	June 7 64	9967 Cobin J M	14 " B	Sept 23 64
2518 Brown M	14 " E	June 26 64	10598 Childs S P	Cav 1 " C	Oct 10 64
2627 Bowermaster S R	Cav 3 " D	June 23 64	11561 Castle C H	1 " A	Oct 27 64
3407 Bateman D P	2 " B	July 16 64	11830 Cooper A H, Corp'l	Cav 7 " I	Nov 5 64
4127 Barber Jas	Cav 1 " F	July 31 64	12174 Campbell B	12 " I	Nov 26 64
5495 Bishop J C	3 " C	Aug 12 64	24 Deboard H A	5 " G	Mch 8 64
6706 Bearer P	10 " I	Aug 24 64	202 Douglas Geo	8 " C	Mch 28 64
10397 Boutwell O	4 " F	Oct 3 64	347 Dean Samuel	5 " H	April 2 64
7123 Beasley P	9 " G	Aug 23 64	632 Deibaugh W R, Corp'l	Art 1 " G	April 19 64
7909 Bogard Jno R, Corp'l	14 " A	Sept 5 64	647 Davis S	3 " D	April 20 64
8539 Batt M	13 " E	Sept 12 64	843 Duncan J M	5 " D	May 2 64
9796 Butcher Peter	14 " F	Sept 26 64	2081 Daly Jas	Cav 3 " A	June 17 64
19118 Broom J	Cav 1 " B	Oct 2 64	3165 Duckworth W B	14 " A	July 10 64
11090 Blessing P	15 " K	Oct 18 64	3246 Dyer James	10 " I	July 13 64
11237 Bush H H	14 " B	Oct 23 64	5507 Drake Samuel	9 " B	Aug 13 64
11411 Burton W B	Cav 6 " A	Oct 24 64	5588 Dorsey A L	15 " K	Aug 23 64
11669 Barnett J	Cav 6 " K	Oct 30 64	6745 Daner J	10 " I	Aug 24 64
11924 Beach J F	14 " K	Nov 8 64	6936 Darsey M	9 " L	Aug 26 64
12045 Boggs H C, Corp'l	Cav 6 " E	Nov 16 64	6949 Dodd S, Sgt	9 " F	Aug 26 64
12414 Burton N	Cav 3 " B	Jan 8 65	7092 Dunberger Geo	9 " C	Aug 28 64
110 Corbett L B W, Va Mil	" C	Mch 23 64	8348 Divers G	15 " D	Sept 9 64
403 Carr Wm	8 " B	April 6 64	8467 Dant Jno M	Cav 7 " H	Sept 10 64
835 Clendeman C L	Cav 4 " D	May 1 64	8582 Dancy N	Cav 8 " L	Sept 12 64
1032 Caste Jesse	8 " E	May 11 64	9159 Duon I	2 " K	Sept 13 64
1100 Coon Nathan	14 " K	May 14 64	12335 Duncan Wm	Cav 6 " C	Dec 6 64
2013 Carrington Jas	2 " A	June 15 64	12307 Donohue S	9 " C	Mch 21 65
2235 Coffman F	Cav 3 " A	June 20 64	12508 Doty John	Cav 6 " A	Jan 23 65
2363 Cunderson —	8 " D	June 27 64	10975 Estuff Jno	Cav 1 " L	Oct 12 64
2361 Carnes H	10 " E	June 29 64	117 Fuller Irwin	Militia	Mch 23 64



## Virginia—(Continued.)

613 Foster Charles K	9 Co H	April 18 64	589 Ludbning W	2 Co A	April 17 64
975 Fox H C, Corp'l	1 " D	May 8 64	1505 Langstan N H	Cav 1 " A	June 2 64
5765 Fawkes Wm	14 " D	Aug 15 61	1502 Lanham Henry	8 " C	June 3 64
7203 Foster S	8 " A	Aug 29 64	1949 Logger J	Cav 3 " B	June 14 64
7941 Feather J B	14 " B	Sept 5 64	2734 Lyshon Wm	2 " I	July 1 64
8698 Feasley Leu	Art 1	Sept 14 64	2739 Loud Geo	9 " D	July 1 64
8723 Fusner J E	Cav 6 Co D	Sept 14 64	6924 Lansbury W, Serg't	15 " E	Aug 26 64
10306 Freeborn R L, Sgt	14 " B	Oct 2 64	7237 Lough H	Cav 1 " L	Aug 29 64
10709 Furr E	10 " K	Oct 11 64	10564 Liston David	Cav 6 " G	Oct 9 64
11022 Fleming W W	Cav 6 " A	Oct 16 64	10569 Lowe J	9 " C	Oct 9 64
10314 Forth R	8 " D	Sept 3 64	11021 Lowe W G	13 " G	Oct 16 64
2185 Grey P	Va 3 " A	June 25 64	11325 Layman W F	14 " C	Oct 23 64
2649 Greshoe M	11 " C	June 29 61	11624 Laughlin D, Corp'l	9 " E	Oct 28 64
2712 Golden J	Cav 2 " G	July 1 64	11989 Lucas J	9 " D	Nov 13 64
4733 Gordon S	2 " G	Aug 4 64	12362 Loring J	Art 1 " D	Dec 12 64
6348 Gueant A	2 " I	Aug 21 64	41 Maddons W L	Cav 4 " K	May 3 64
10381 Garton Wm, Corp'l	2 " I	Oct 10 64	250 Mason Peter	10 " G	April 1 64
11574 Gluck A E	10 " D	Oct 28 64	337 Magaher J	Cav 3 " A	April 5 64
11864 Gibson A	1 " A	Nov 6 64	422 McNelly Jas	Cav 3 " A	April 7 64
84 Hollingshead S	1 " G	Mch 8 64	582 McCormick R	" F	April 16 64
294 Harrison D	10 " I	April 1 64	736 McConaughy D	11 " F	April 28 64
365 Henry Robert O	8 " C	April 2 64	820 McGitton J	6 " G	May 1 64
398 Hunter G W	8 " A	April 6 64	1068 Morris J M	Cav 3 " E	May 13 64
563 Heller Wm, Corp'l	8 " D	April 15 64	1419 Murphy J	8 " D	May 28 64
839 Halpin Jno	2 " D	May 2 64	1675 Moore M	14 " K	June 6 64
997 Hoffman G W	8 " E	May 10 64	2932 Millum Jas	8 " I	July 5 64
1013 Hess J	11 " C	May 10 64	3935 Mokle R	Cav 7	July 20 64
1421 Hatfield J	1 " B	May 28 64	6930 Miller C W	2 Co C	Aug 27 64
1754 Harkins H	2 " F	June 11 64	7018 Melner H	12 " I	Aug 27 64
2702 Hoover W H	3 " A	June 30 64	9699 Mencar L B	14 " B	Sept 21 64
2902 Howella A	14 " E	July 5 64	9767 Morris G	14 " A	Sept 25 64
2937 Howe S	2 " I	July 5 64	9955 Miller D	14 " C	Sept 28 64
3930 Horant E A	3 " C	July 25 64	10567 Moody R W	Cav 6 " E	Oct 9 64
4739 Hine Wm	2 " A	Aug 5 64	10578 McKinney Wm	Cav 1 " L	Oct 9 64
5061 Hammer S	Cav 3 " G	Aug 8 64	10934 McConkey A, Cor	Cav 6 " B	Oct 14 64
5412 Hartley Isaac	3 " I	Aug 12 64	10970 McLaughlin R	Art 1 " D	Oct 15 64
5649 Hall Henry	10 " F	Aug 14 64	11546 Monsen J F	14 " C	Oct 27 64
6533 Harper W	8 " H	Aug 23 64	12699 Matt Henry	12 " E	Nov 19 64
8061 Hushman W	10 " I	Sept 7 64	12372 McCausland R	1 " G	Dec 12 64
8268 Hardway D B	9 " G	Sept 9 64	9488 McGregor P	1 " E	Sept 21 64
8341 Harden G W	Cav 6 " A	Sept 10 64	12068 McWilson J	14 " F	Nov 17 64
8344 Hutson J	14 " A	Sept 10 64	2837 Norman H	2 " I	July 4 64
9166 Hanslan B	Cav 6	Sept 18 64	3395 Newman A	Cav 1 " B	July 16 64
9537 Hudgins J	14 Co B	Sept 22 64	6442 Nichols L D	9 " F	Aug 21 64
9794 Handland H	1 " H	Sept 26 64	12472 Nicholson J	Cav 3 " B	Jan 17 65
10990 Hollinbeck W H, Crp	Cav 1 " B	Oct 14 64	211 Oxley Robert	14 " C	Mch 30 64
11316 Hubert W C	12 " G	Oct 22 64	1767 Osborne Thos	5 " H	June 9 64
11396 Hendershot F F	7 " E	Oct 24 64	39 Packard Myron C	Cav 2 " I	Mch 13 64
11739 Hurn R	8 " E	Nov 2 64	1707 Peterfield Jno	4 " F	June 7 64
12314 Hartzel S	1 " D	Nov 15 64	2433 Porrellson C D	10 " I	June 24 64
12153 Hickman E	11 " B	Nov 24 64	2545 Patncy J	8 " G	June 29 64
312 Johns E K	Mil 8 " C	April 2 64	2737 Painter C, Sgt	9 " F	July 1 64
2345 Jake A R	8 " I	July 8 64	3055 Pettit J, Corp'l	Cav 1 " L	July 9 64
2979 Jackson S E	2 " E	July 25 64	4707 Palmer M, Corp'l	8 " F	Aug 3 64
6398 Jones G	Cav 2 " D	Aug 18 64	5004 Pugh L	3 " I	Aug 8 64
7631 Johnston I A	Cav 1 " D	Sept 3 64	5213 Pollard Jno	10 " I	Aug 10 64
7671 Jenkins W	Art 1 " D	Sept 10 64	6904 Polcy J	8 " C	Aug 17 64
333 Kane J	Cav 4 " L	April 2 64	6196 Perkins James A	12 " K	Aug 19 64
5322 Kimball Jno	14 " K	Aug 16 64	11267 Palmer Jno, Sgt	Cav 1 " L	Oct 21 64

## Virginia—(Continued.)

349 Reakes Wm	Militia S Co C	April 2 64	8164 Scritchfield W	6 Co F	Sept 18 64
521 Rice A	Cav "	G April 13 64	8399 Stuck H M	14 " B	Sept 10 64
560 Randall Jas A	9 "	K April 15 64	8516 Smith B	9 " H	Sept 2 64
959 Rinker F A	Cav 3 "	A May 8 64	8616 Sturgiss W T, Drum	14 " B	Sept 12 64
1040 Robb M	2 "	A May 12 64	9217 Smith G H	Cav 7 "	G Sept 19 64
1916 Richards G L	14 "	D June 14 64	9714 Sullivan E	2 " A	Sept 25 64
3439 Rummer L	5 "	A July 17 64	9786 Snyder J V, Serg't	3 " D	Sept 25 64
3465 Read J	12 "	B July 17 64	9872 Semeir G S	Cav 4 "	Sept 27 64
3641 Redden J	9 "	F July 20 64	9906 Sands G W	1	Sept 28 64
4163 Ronsey Wm	9 "	C July 29 64	10151 Smith J	14 Co B	Oct 1 64
7257 Rutroff Jacob	7 "	H July 30 64	11576 Smith J A	9 " B	Oct 22 64
8032 Reush Jas	7 "	B Sept 7 64	11635 Slee R, Serg't	Cav 1 "	D Oct 25 64
10327 Reed J M, Corpl	12 "	B Oct 7 64	11824 Spaulding F	Cav 1 "	A Nov 5 64
11518 Rock J H	12 "	C Oct 26 64	11856 Stockwell C H	3 " B	Nov 5 64
11794 Raleigh S	Cav 1 "	I Nov 4 64	7201 Saylor C M	9 " B	Aug 30 64
7005 Richardson W	14 "	K Aug 27 64	1108 Thatcher J P	2 " A	April 15 64
273 Sayre Michael	14 "	I Mch 31 64	3404 Trobridge S	6 " B	July 16 64
680 Sprague Geo	11 "	F April 23 64	5136 Tyom T	8 " H	Aug 8 64
927 Stickleford S	Cav 3 "	A May 7 64	6379 Thurston C C	1 " I	Aug 21 64
1510 Scott Z, Sergt	8 "	D May 31 64	8563 Taylor J	8 " G	Sept 13 64
2226 Steward C	Cav 2 "	I June 20 64	12332 Thorpe S S	3 " I	Dec 26 64
2359 Stagg Wm	10 "	I June 23 64	3346 Tomlinson S, Serg't	3 " I	July 21 64
2437 Stutter J N	Cav 3 "	B June 25 64	8119 Tatro L	11 " B	Sept 8 64
2931 Skillington G	Cav 4 "	D July 5 64	244 Vincent Jas	8 " C	Mch 30 64
3321 Stephenson A	Cav 1 "	B July 16 64	814 Very W	Cav 1 "	C April 30 64
3588 Shilber C A	3 " A	July 19 64	1149 Vanscoy A, Corp	Cav 3 "	E May 16 64
3747 Shaub F	2 " E	July 23 64	1322 Virts R	Cav 3 "	A May 23 64
3895 Simons C E	8 " C	July 24 64	945 Wilson Walter	11 " F	May 7 64
3865 Stewart Wm A	14 "	I July 25 64	1757 Weaver M	Cav 1 "	C June 7 64
4463 Steele A	Cav 2 "	C Aug 1 64	2854 Warp J	3 " F	July 6 64
4812 Snider S	3 " K	Aug 5 64	3723 Wich J	Cav 1 "	L July 21 64
4935 Sturn E E	12 "	F Aug 7 64	3925 Whitney W A	8 " F	July 25 64
5130 Smith —	2 " F	Aug 8 64	3096 Whit A	5 " F	July 25 64
5237 Simmons E	8 " C	Aug 10 64	7542 Wilson J	3 " B	Sept 2 64
5727 Sprouse A	11 "	F Aug 15 64	7832 Warwicke E	2 " D	Sept 4 64
5975 Smith J W	8 " G	Aug 17 64	8598 Wells E	7 " F	Sept 12 64
6473 Sprouse W	11 "	F Aug 22 64	9626 Wolfe C	14 " B	Sept 24 64
6510 Squares Samuel	Cav 6 "	D Aug 23 64	10854 White J N	Cav 6 "	C Oct 13 64
7091 Stratton B B	Art 1 "	F Aug 23 64	148 Young A	8 " C	Mch 23 64
7944 Stoker S	Cav 3 "	C Sept 5 64	456 Young A B	8 " C	April 9 64
8011 Sands Wm	10 "	F Sept 6 64	694 Young Ed	8 " C	April 23 64

TOTAL 288.

## WISCONSIN.

2113 Allwise J R	24 Co E	June 17 64	2451 Broomer B F, Corp'l	10 Co I	June 25 64
4477 Austin Isaac	25 "	G Aug 1 64	2681 Brown O	15 " G	June 30 64
5241 Abbott A, Sgt	21 "	D Aug 10 64	3273 Brown J	4 " H	July 13 64
5453 Allen C P	2 "	G Aug 12 64	3673 Bruce H	24 " H	July 20 64
8692 Adams A F	36 "	F Sept 14 64	4870 Brumsted G, Sergt	15 " A	Aug 6 64
10830 Adams P	10 " A	Oct 13 64	5026 Briggs H	Cav 1 "	L Aug 8 64
11492 Aultin E V, Corp'l	13 " E	Oct 26 64	5100 Budson John	Cav 1 "	L Aug 9 64
12728 Antone C	31 " D	Mch 4 65	5164 Bemis H	10 " C	Aug 9 64
1341 Bower H	1 " A	May 24 64	5322 Briggs E	Cav 1 "	Aug 11 64
1838 Burk O	15 " B	June 11 64	5564 Bailey W, Corp'l	25 Co E	Aug 13 64
2009 Bawgarder B	2 " K	June 15 64	6234 Banick S	17 " I	Aug 19 64
2035 Ball A	7 " A	June 16 64	7295 Bailey J	36 " I	Aug 30 64
2128 Bowhan H A, Sgt	10 " F	June 18 64	7323 Burk J	Cav 10 "	E Aug 30 64
2334 Brooks E	Cav 1 "	H June 22 64	7755 Borden E, Corp'l	21 " K	Sept 3 64

## Wisconsin—(Continued.)

7759 Boyle P	25 Co D	Sept 4 64	3164 Guth H	1 Co D	July 11 64
8576 Batchelder J	1 " I	Sept 12 64	3390 Greenman D	21 " K	July 16 64
8641 Bushell C C	2 " B	Sept 13 64	5537 Greenwall M	Cav 1 " C	Aug 16 64
9607 Brinkman J	2 " A	Sept 23 64	7335 Grunds L	15 " I	Aug 31 64
10686 Britton H, Sergt	15 " I	Oct 11 64	8326 Groupe D	4 " F	Sept 10 64
10919 Bohnsen N	15 " I	Oct 14 64	10691 Gunduson H	15 " I	Oct 11 64
11754 Butler M	10 " K	Nov 2 64	6614 Goon Jno E	36	Aug 23 64
12032 Blakeley R	7 " F	Nov 15 64	303 Helt Carl	26 Co E	April 1 64
11610 Batterson L	10 " K	Oct 28 64	710 Hale A C	21 " I	April 24 64
2360 Church A	7 " H	June 23 64	1002 Haskins J	1 " E	May 10 64
2663 Chapman J	2 " G	June 29 64	1655 Hoffman —, 1 Sgt	15 " K	June 5 64
2969 Cowles D	10 " B	July 6 64	1673 Harvey D M	1 " I	June 6 64
3192 Cummings S	21 " A	July 14 64	2384 Hanson J	15 " K	June 23 64
3828 Crane R, Drummer	7 " D	July 23 64	2536 Hough B J	10 " K	June 27 64
4390 Chapel C	1 " E	July 31 64	3720 Henderson O	15 " F	July 24 64
5102 Cavanaugh John	Cav 1 " H	Aug 9 64	4542 Hewick Nelson	10 " B	Aug 2 64
8105 Chase F M, Corpl	1 " A	Sept 7 64	4570 Halts S	26 " C	Aug 2 64
9418 Currier C C	21 " F	Aug 22 64	5312 Howard F B	10 " K	Aug 11 64
9169 Carlintyre G	23	Sept 18 64	5628 Holenback A	25	D Aug 14 64
10732 Castle C	Cav 1 Co C	Oct 12 64	6468 Hall A W	21 " I	Aug 22 64
11020 Cofam W	10 " A	Oct 16 64	7081 Hanley T	Art 3 " D	Aug 28 64
11088 Chusterson F	15 " E	Oct 18 64	7149 Hutchings B	Cav 1 " E	Aug 29 64
11535 Chamberlain J	21 " I	Oct 27 64	7649 Hanson L	15 " B	Sept 3 64
11744 Clark W C	10 " E	Nov 2 64	7791 Harding W F	21 " C	Sept 4 64
10346 Crommings H	7 " C	Oct 5 64	8584 High M	25 " E	Sept 12 64
1591 Duffey E	1 " L	June 3 64	9333 Halter D	22 " D	Sept 20 64
2522 Damhocker E	26 " I	June 26 64	10427 Hans P	10 " D	Oct 6 64
3244 Daggo John	Cav 1 " L	July 13 64	11443 Holenbeck C	13 " A	Oct 25 64
5830 Destler Fred	26 " G	July 16 64	11927 Hanson —	1 " B	Nov 8 64
6967 Dick Benjamin	36 " G	Aug 27 64	12167 Harris N	12 " D	Nov 26 64
7455 Davis J	86 " B	Sept 1 64	12586 Hardy E L	6 " E	Jan 4 65
8530 Decker G, Sergt	Bat " F	Sept 12 64	12848 Hanson R L	1 " F	April 28 65
8587 Depas A	21 " A	Sept 12 64	12468 Hand G	10 " D	Jan 16 65
8990 Doryson W	7 " C	Sept 15 64	8614 Ingham J	10 " K	Sept 13 64
9739 Dacy G	12 " I	Sept 25 64	9803 Irwin A	25 " C	Sept 26 64
10771 Davis John	1 " B	Oct 12 64	2003 Jacobson O	15 " D	June 15 64
12750 David D P	25 " B	Mch 8 65	3281 Jackson T	4 " H	July 13 64
2419 Enger J	15 " K	June 24 64	3478 Jillett J	7 " H	July 17 64
5247 Egan John	7 " A		3338 Jennings J R	45 " G	Aug 5 64
6160 Erickson C	15 " B	Aug 19 64	11284 Johnson W H	6 " H	Oct 22 64
8601 Ellwood S, Sergt	10 " C	Aug 13 64	1165 Kemmett J	1 " H	May 17 64
9337 Erricsen S	50 " D	Sept 20 64	2498 Kundson J	15 " E	June 26 64
11687 Ellenger P	21 " K	Oct 31 64	4133 Kellett Jno B	21 " B	July 27 64
12286 Enkhart H	36 " G	Dec 14 64	4405 Kull L	24 " C	July 31 64
36 Fordway G W	7 " E	Mch 12 64	4614 Klepps C H	Cav 1 " E	Aug 3 64
1250 Fuller C W, Corpl	7 " E	May 21 64	8592 Kendall W	32	Sept 12 64
2233 Fountain W F	10 " A	June 20 64	9063 Keeroger Wm	26 Co G	Sept 17 64
5007 Forslay W K	8 " K	Aug 8 64	10536 Kane F	26 " E	Oct 8 64
5759 Flenis Oscar	Cav 1 " H	Aug 15 64	10692 Knowles H	21 " D	Oct 11 64
5311 Fisk J B, Sgt	Cav 1 " H	Aug 16 64	8299 Kinds M O	21 " A	Sept 9 64
6097 Fischnor D, Sgt	36 " H	Aug 18 64	3009 Lack Peter	7 " A	July 7 64
6236 Fanon Wm	1 " A	Aug 20 64	5397 Livingston J H	Art 3 " E	Aug 12 64
8460 Farnham M B	4 " K	Sept 11 64	6642 Lansing G	10 " A	Aug 23 64
9664 Ferguson I	15 " G	Sept 21 64	7235 Lowe F	16 " G	Aug 29 64
10234 Fagan M	15 " G	Oct 2 64	7322 Lawson M	15 " B	Sept 1 64
13618 Frost A	7 " B	Feb 2 65	8944 Laich F	26 " K	Sept 16 64
12653 Ferguson W R	24 " D	Feb 14 65	9997 Latgen E	15 " A	Sept 29 64
1529 Gilbert I	16 " K	May 31 64	8977 Laich F	26 " K	Sept 17 64
2392 Grush Fred	15 " I	June 24 64	1752 Manger Jas	24 " H	J ne 9 64

## Wisconsin — (Continued.)

1896 Malligan J	1 Co I	June 1864	3583 Sutton J	10 Co B	July 1864
2782 McMana W	Batt 3	July 1864	4318 Szary J W	2 " G	July 30 64
2851 McDermock E	Caval 10 L	Aug 1864	4378 Smith W F	10 " B	Aug 31 64
2881 McKenzie J	1 " F	July 1864	4436 Shan J	24 " H	July 31 64
3625 McLanlin C	36 " I	July 20 64	47 " S Scott E G	41 " D	Aug 3 64
4225 Macdonson E N	2 " E	Aug 1864	4882 Stangerland Jno	Cav 1 " B	Aug 1864
5043 Mang J	24 " D	Aug 3 64	6943 Starr E	16 " F	Aug 26 64
5163 McFadden H	Cav 1 " F	Aug 4 64	7614 Seaman M	41 " D	Sept 2 64
5688 Mortes B	10 " D	Aug 13 64	8108 Smith L	Cav 4 " K	Sept 3 64
5739 Mann Henry	30 " F	Aug 13 64	8638 Snyder M	26 " E	Sept 14 64
5835 McClary A	10 " I	Aug 30 64	10087 Smith S M	21 " F	Oct 17 64
6077 Messer F	5 " B	Aug 18 64	10947 Sales A D	4 " K	Oct 17 64
10389 Myers S	15 " G	Oct 4 64	1148 Tung S W	21 " D	June 18 64
12496 Mulasky E	21 " B	Nov 1 64	1385 Tay S	1 " K	June 24 64
4239 Nelson R	15 " K	July 30 64	3588 Tomlinson Robert	6 " B	June 28 64
4980 Northam S R	10 " C	Aug 7 64	3120 Thompson D D	36 " B	June 10 64
6090 Nichols Wm	20 " I	Aug 18 64	3375 Tyler J	10 " A	July 18 64
10369 Nef Wm	33 " I	Oct 1 64	3661 Tucker C F	1 " I	July 20 64
3162 Olson O	25 " B	July 11 64	4467 Taylor A L	25 " E	Aug 1 64
15645 Oebler F	26 " E	Oct 17 64	4558 Taylor I	6 " E	Aug 26 64
11881 Olston M	15 " B	Nov 7 64	7269 Thorn P C	Cav 1 " L	Aug 29 64
704 Palmer Jno	7 " C	April 18 64	8300 Troutman A	2	Sept 12 64
2525 Plum A	Cav 4 " K	June 26 64	12236 Thurber D	36 Co G	Oct 21 64
2847 Peterson A	15 " K	July 4 64	14420 Tyler E P	10 " F	Oct 24 64
3511 Pickett T B	1 " F	July 18 64	14475 Thorson P	24 " G	Oct 26 64
4340 Purdy M	10 " E	July 30 64	12374 Thompson O	15 " K	Jan 1 65
6406 Pirsis J	17 " F	Aug 22 64	2309 Updell J S	15 " B	June 22 64
7530 Purdee J	10 " I	Sept 1 64	2954 Vehoss O H	1 " L	July 6 64
7893 Peterson S	15 " F	Sept 5 64	3076 Vitter J	6 " F	July 9 64
8518 Pillsbury A J	Cav 1 " H	Sept 12 64	3359 Vancester H	Cav 1 " C	Sept 10 64
8654 Patterson J	21 " A	Sept 13 64	4227 Vanderbilt J	36 " D	Sept 12 64
9014 Painter H	10 " F	Sept 17 64	12390 Voclee F	10 " E	Oct 21 64
9902 Patterson S	15 " I	Sept 27 64	929 Webster A C	7 " E	May 7 64
9461 Peterson C	15 " I	Sept 21 64	884 Winleis P	1 " M	May 5 61
2028 Roach A	21 " F	June 15 61	1007 Wilder Jno	Cav 1 " F	May 10 64
3624 Renseier H	2 " G	July 20 64	1520 Welcome E D	Cav 1 " L	May 31 64
3665 Reynolders F S	10 " K	July 20 64	1683 Walter S P	21 " G	June 7 64
4297 Reed G	1 " K	Aug 7 64	1909 Walton M S	Cav 1 " L	June 13 64
5792 Rasmussen A	Cav 1 " L	Aug 15 64	2591 Winchester Geo	21 " I	June 28 64
6088 Robinson Wm	10 " C	Aug 18 64	2894 Weaver H	10 " F	July 1 64
9860 Rice J	7 " C	Aug 27 64	3378 Wens Chas	7 " B	July 26 64
11812 Randles J	25 " D	Nov 4 64	4796 Wakefield D	25 " K	Aug 4 64
12233 Richmond B	Cav 1 " L	Dec 6 64	4484 Woodward W B	1	Sept 21 64
12242 Randeil P D	Cav 1 " K	Dec 7 64	4938 Wick J	Cav 1 Co H	Sept 28 64
68 Schiesssen J J	7 " F	Mich 19 64	10113 Willis E	7 " E	Oct 2 64
440 Shrigley H	10 " G	April 18 64	10395 Winchell S	1 " D	Oct 6 64
2614 Sniffus E	15 " F	July 3 64	12104 Whalen W	12 " B	Oct 21 64
3078 Sirbirth F	24 " E	July 9 64	12363 Ward A	Cav 1 " C	Dec 31 64
2293 Shoap W	1 " G	July 18 64	12626 Yessen A	24 " A	Feb 10 65

TOTAL 341

## UNITED STATES ARMY.

1798 Anderson A	16 Co C	June 10 64	15328 Annis Chas, (colored)	3 Co I	Oct 26 64
3666 Atwell Thos	Cav 6 " M	July 30 64	9250 Alick A H	Cav 2 " D	Sept 19 64
4349 Allen Chas	18 " H	July 31 64	102 Blossom Chas	Cav 6 " E	Mich 22 64
4537 Aschley D B	16 " C	Aug 2 64	1222 Boughton M	15 " E	May 15 64
6277 Arnold H	13 " H	Aug 13 64	1158 Bailey Andrew	16 " K	May 16 64
6049 Adams G	14 " C	Aug 18 64	1249 Britner A	16 " K	May 18 64
8069 Angus Jno	Cav 4 " K	Sept 7 64	1201 Banks E E	17 " C	May 19 64

# APPENDIX.

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## United States Army—(Continued.)

1266 Burton Geo, Col'd	8 Co I	May 21 64	10357 Clark R W	SS 2	Oct 9 64
1397 Bardon Chas S	15 " E	May 26 64	11176 Casey Jno	19 Co A	Oct 19 64
1442 Beal H	15 " C	May 28 64	11201 Childs G	16 " B	Oct 20 64
1461 Becker L	2 " B	May 29 64	11633 Cramer A	19 " C	Oct 28 64
1762 Brown C	16 " D	June 9 64	914 Dunn Jno	6 " A	May 6 64
2122 Bates E L	Cav 5 " E	June 17 64	910 Dangler W G	5 " M	May 5 64
2434 Brannagan J	18 " D	June 24 64	1255 Doney J W	Cav 6 " D	May 21 64
2436 Bigler N M	Cav 2 " B	June 25 64	1653 Dunn Wm	19 " F	June 5 64
2749 Bradshaw H	Marine Corps	July 1 64	2374 Dunn Jno	18 " H	June 20 64
3370 Bush W	15 Co E	July 15 64	2495 Donaldan M	Cav 2 " L	June 26 64
4861 Baldwin G	19 " A	Aug 6 64	3125 Deyer H	18 " D	July 7 64
4969 Baker F, Signal Corps		Aug 7 64	4377 Darwin W W	SS 2 " B	July 31 64
5657 Boyd S	4 Co C	Aug 14 64	4490 Dinslow B F	12 " G	Aug 1 64
5774 Breen A	2 " F	Aug 15 64	4626 Delaney Jacob	Art 5 " F	Aug 3 64
6126 Boyd John B	4 " K	Aug 19 64	5348 Doll R	14 " C	Aug 11 64
6623 Bradman A M	Cav 6 " M	Aug 23 64	5459 Dolan P	19 " F	Aug 12 64
6652 Burd W H	6 " E	Aug 23 64	5756 Davis G	19 " A	Aug 15 64
6937 Bowers J	4 " K	Aug 26 64	6025 Decker Jas	10	Aug 18 64
7717 Burk Jas	1 " K	Sept 3 64	6210 Davis J W	15 Co E	Aug 19 64
7911 Brossessault M	Art 2 " M	Sept 5 64	6297 Doran J M	19 " E	Aug 20 64
8909 Banvall J	4 " F	Sept 16 64	6770 Doughty D B	Art 3 " C	Aug 25 64
9477 Bartlett E K	SS 2 " D	Sept 21 64	6805 Davidson J H	15 " C	Aug 25 64
9631 Barstow J	18 " D	Sept 24 64	6935 Delaney E	19 " F	Aug 26 64
9848 Barrett J	18 " D	Sept 27 64	7049 Davis G	15 " F	Aug 27 64
10621 Britzer L B	15 " C	Oct 10 64	7241 Delaney J	2 " F	Aug 29 64
11577 Brown J	12 " H	Oct 23 64	7792 Dean Samuel	Cav 4 " B	Sept 3 64
11706 Brickley H	1 " K	Nov 1 64	8214 Downing M	10 " D	Sept 8 64
12077 Ball W	12 " C	Nov 18 64	8832 Donle J	10 " D	Sept 15 64
12112 Boyer J	Cav 1 " K	Nov 21 64	10235 Davis Clarke	Bat 1 " K	Oct 2 64
12564 Bromley J	18 " G	Jan 31 65	10833 Draper L	14 " F	Oct 14 64
760 Chisholm J M	M Corps	April 27 64	11554 Davy H	18 " G	Oct 27 64
1947 Clemens D	6 Co L	June 14 64	11613 Diller O M	Cav 5 " I	Oct 28 64
2174 Clemburg J	16 " D	June 19 64	12140 Drummond J	18 " F	Nov 23 64
2216 Cassman A	M Corps	June 20 64	12591 Dunn C	15 " C	Feb 4 65
2726 Carter Thos	15 Co H	July 1 64	5648 Evans T	14 " F	Aug 14 64
3126 Cavanaugh P	16 " A	July 10 64	6313 Edwards Wm, (negro)	8 " A	Aug 25 64
3500 Conden H	12 " A	July 18 64	7576 Erick J	2 " K	Sept 2 64
3911 Crookey S	15 " H	July 24 64	7616 Ellerton N	16 " D	Sept 2 64
4346 Chase V	16 " C	July 30 64	12689 Emmich S S	5 " C	Feb 22 65
4930 Campbell S L	15 " C	Aug 7 64	42 Ferguson J	Cav 6 " E	Mch 15 64
5107 Croy J	18 " B	Aug 9 64	1243 Fitzgibbons Thos	2 " C	May 20 64
5156 Cassey Jas	15 " A	Aug 9 64	1509 Ferrell J	12 " A	May 31 64
5234 Casey J	15 " A	Aug 10 64	2355 Fifley H	18 " E	May 23 64
5436 Champney P A	Sig Corps	Aug 12 64	2388 French Geo, 1st Lieut	37	July 3 64
6420 Cammell J	12 Co H	Aug 22 64	3007 Feed G	Cav 6 Co D	July 7 64
7532 Coolidge M	17 " B	Sept 1 64	3256 Frenchy D	2 " F	July 13 64
7722 Connor H	15 " H	Sept 3 64	3543 Fielding A	18 " E	July 18 64
7906 Corst Jas	14 " D	Sept 5 64	5497 Fillestine S	16 " C	Aug 13 64
8161 Connell J	14 " D	Sept 8 64	6804 Feips Daniel, negro	8 " H	Aug 25 64
8243 Chamberlain C	17 " B	Sept 9 64	7167 Flanigan M	2 " I	Aug 29 64
8570 Collins M	Cav 4 " H	Sept 12 64	8586 Faunton H	14 " F	Sept 12 64
8767 Carter C A	1 " B	Sept 14 64	9154 Flanery M	Cav 1 " H	Sept 18 64
9034 Clifford J	Cav 6 " B	Sept 17 64	9725 Frum E	Cav 3 " C	Sept 25 64
9113 Chase L	10 " C	Sept 18 64	9983 Flarety O	16	Sept 29 64
9186 Carroll L	Cav 2 " G	Sept 18 64	10655 Fenall J	14 Co G	Oct 11 64
9295 Congreve E	5 " A	Sept 19 64	10839 Flanagan P	Cav 14 " D	Oct 13 64
9482 Cuyler W	16 " B	Sept 21 64	11402 Fritz A	19 " A	Oct 24 64
9814 Crocker Chas	2 " A	Sept 26 64	12312 Foster J	" H	Dec 19 64
10210 Corgill C	12 " F	Oct 2 64	272 Gilligan Mat	1 " I	Mch 31 64



## United States Army—(Continued.)

1639 Gardener C	Sig Corps	June 5 64	6764 King I	7 Co K	Aug 25 64
2801 Gutterman S	16 Co D	July 2 64	7405 Kinney G W	Bat 1 " D	Sept 1 64
4977 Gray Wm	18 " C	Aug 7 64	8261 Klinty H	Art 1 " K	Sept 9 64
6182 Gale Walter	11 " F	Aug 19 64	8490 Kricks F	14 " C	Sept 11 64
7220 Gulvere David	4 " C	Aug 29 64	8527 Kripp J	16 " D	Sept 12 64
8057 Griffith S	11 " F	Sept 7 64	9082 Knapp C	11 " A	Sept 18 64
8671 Gunter Jno	Cav 4	Sept 13 64	11268 Kain Pat	15 " A	Oct 21 64
8857 Grace Thos	1 Co B	Sept 15 64	11767 Kelly J S	2 " D	Nov 3 64
9851 Gilbert A	5 " K	Sept 27 64	11919 Kennedy J	12 " A	Nov 10 64
12666 Getts F	19 " E	Nov 16 64	12205 Kahl Chas	Art 2 " M	Dec 1 64
7335 Golton R	76 " B	Aug 30 64	12532 Kemp J W	2 " K	Jan 27 65
397 Hatch T C	11 " A	April 6 64	55 Lore Wm	6 " F	Mch 17 64
533 Halbert F	2 " H	April 13 64	2282 Larrey G	16 " D	June 20 64
1547 Halpin P	Art 5 " H	June 1 64	2774 Little J	19 " E	July 21 64
1585 Haney H	16 " D	June 3 64	3999 Lackey J	16 " B	July 26 64
1608 Hurman J H	Cav 4 " E	June 4 64	4453 Langstaff R	10 " F	Aug 1 64
2096 Hendricks J	16 " D	June 17 64	5711 Lake Horace	Cav 4 " K	Aug 15 64
2209 Hogan M	16 " A	June 20 64	5891 Lynch B	18 " E	Aug 16 64
2706 Henry Wm	2 " B	June 30 64	6116 Lattin E	12 " A	Aug 19 64
2730 Harley D, Marine Corps		July 1 64	6300 Lawrence C	11 " E	Aug 20 64
2987 Hulit Wm	16 Co D	July 7 64	6352 Lyons E, Signal Corps		Aug 21 64
3753 Hill Geo	17 " H	July 22 64	6561 Little R	19 Co F	Aug 23 64
3893 Hopkins W, (negro)	17 " C	July 24 64	9732 Lardell Wm	14 " A	Sept 25 64
4429 Hill D S, (negro)	16 " C	July 31 64	10317 Louby O	Cav 4 " H	Oct 3 64
7228 Heddington W	15 " F	Aug 29 64	10379 Lockewood H, negro	8 " D	Oct 5 64
7405 Horsham J R	15 " G	Aug 31 64	11038 Lyons R	Cav 1 " E	Oct 17 64
8004 Halley J	13 " B	Sept 6 64	11543 Lyman O S	18 " A	Oct 27 64
9104 Hook H	19 " F	Sept 18 64	11973 Lewis Wm P	8 " B	Nov 12 64
9155 Heir J	14 " A	Sept 18 64	180 McCoy Augustus	6 " M	Mch 26 64
9665 Hildreth Jas	12	Sept 24 64	267 McClellan J	Cav 6 " D	Mch 31 64
9918 Haney J	12 Co C	Sept 28 64	828 Mason C H	12 " I	May 1 64
19054 Hasler C	13 " M	Sept 30 64	948 Murphy D	12 " B	May 8 64
10439 Hirschfield G	M Corps	Oct 7 64	1012 McEvers T L	13 " C	May 10 64
10857 Harman J	15 Co E	Oct 14 64	1043 McGuire J	3 " C	May 12 64
11136 Hamilton S	SS 2 " D	Oct 19 64	1332 Murray Thos	Art 1 " I	May 24 64
12369 Hill M A	2 " G	Jan 1 65	1471 Mulhall Peter	M Corps	May 30 64
12601 Holt E (negro)	35 " H	Feb 6 65	1823 Marze Jas	12 Co D	June 10 64
16322 Hamman W H	15 " F	Oct 3 64	1946 McLaughlin J	2 " H	June 11 64
5532 Imhoff I	15 " E	Aug 13 64	1965 McConaghy P, M Corps		June 14 64
7647 Ireland Geo	14 " E	Sept 3 64	2444 Meadow Jno	Cav 6 Co E	June 25 64
10742 Ireson I	Cav 4 " A	Oct 11 64	3054 Muller J	M Corps	June 30 64
8125 Johnson P	Bat 2	Sept 8 64	2920 Miller C H	Cav 6 Co E	July 5 64
8356 Jones W	Art 1 Co K	Sept 10 64	3054 McKinney J	M Corps	July 9 64
10319 Jones C B	Cav 1 " H	Oct 3 64	3083 Maloney B	19 " B	July 9 64
11923 Jerald W H	18 " F	Nov 8 64	3950 Merkill Peter	14 " H	July 25 64
495 Kingeney J	1 " K	April 12 64	4712 Murch Wm	11 " C	Aug 4 64
912 Kelly Jno	16 " C	May 5 64	4823 McClintock J S	18 " H	Aug 5 64
1662 Kain P F	15 " A	June 6 64	4863 Martin M	Mar Corps	Aug 6 64
3256 Kenley D	2 " F	July 13 64	5308 Martin J	Cav 1 Co K	Aug 11 64
3341 Kerkney F	18 " F	July 15 64	5364 McCann B	12 " B	Aug 11 64
3685 Kilbride J	15 " F	July 21 64	5456 Michols R	Cav 1 " K	Aug 12 64
4245 Kane Wm	18 " H	July 29 64	5581 McLean P	17 " C	Aug 14 64
4266 Kalkrath C	3 " I	July 29 64	5769 McCoslin Robt	Art 1 " B	Aug 15 64
4271 Kelly D	4 " H	July 29 64	6073 McDonald	Cav 4 " E	Aug 13 64
4694 Kester J	15 " F	Aug 4 64	6081 McClair R	11 " G	Aug 13 64
5640 Kay Robert	4 " F	Aug 14 64	6313 Munson C	12 " D	Aug 20 64
5643 Kelly J	M Corps	Aug 14 64	6407 Mulhern C	Cav 4 " C	Aug 23 64
6271 Kochel J	19 Co G	Aug 23 64	6515 Mantle J M	15 " F	Aug 22 64
6577 Kelly Wm	9 " I	Aug 23 64	6851 Marston B	SS 51 " G	Aug 25 64



## United States Army — (Continued.)

6973 McKinley E W, Mar Cor	Aug 27 64	7131 Richards Theo	Cav 2 Co D	Aug 29 64
7341 McGuire J	12 Co D Aug 30 64	8438 Rogers Wm	18 " G	Sept 11 64
8293 Munn W	18 " H Sept 9 64	9263 Reynolds D	Cav 4 " C	Sept 19 64
8473 McGinnis A	Art 4 " E Sept 11 64	10792 Reilly J	3 " B	Oct 2 64
9110 Montgomery C	13 " G Sept 13 64	2701 Rawson J	16 " K	June 30 64
9231 McCoy J M, M Brigade	Sept 19 64	333 Striff Jno	2 " F	April 2 64
9368 Miller H	Art 2 Sept 20 64	1236 Shelton C	8 " F	May 20 64
9472 Morris G J	18 Co I Sept 21 64	1233 Spalding Wm	Cav 3 " B	May 21 64
9330 McDermott H	18 " E Sept 26 64	1295 Scripter C E	Cav 5 " D	May 23 64
10135 Manning J	15 " A Oct 1 64	1647 Sweltzer M	19 " H	June 5 64
10321 McCoy J	4 " F Oct 3 64	1714 Smith H W	15 " C	June 7 64
10457 Mills A	15 " G Oct 7 64	2073 Stoltz —	16 " C	June 17 64
10554 McCord G	14 " E Oct 9 64	2082 Smith Jas	16 " D	June 17 64
10855 McGee P	2 Oct 13 64	2238 Styles J N	13 " A	June 22 64
11068 Murray Jas	17 Co G Oct 16 64	2550 Sumner J	19 " G	June 27 64
12148 Milzner W	1 Sig Cor " K Nov 24 64	3110 Spaulding Jas	13 " B	July 10 64
12151 Moran J	4 " F Nov 24 64	3114 Skinner L	13 " C	July 10 64
7341 McGuire J	12 " D Aug 31 64	3338 Smartkash C	15 " C	July 23 64
12364 McCorren J	17 " C Dec 31 64	3978 Somers P	Cav 4 " C	July 26 64
2376 Northrup H E	4 " H July 3 64	4238 Seybert J S	SS 1 " H	July 29 64
6383 Newcombe Jno	18 " G Aug 20 64	4370 Smith Allen	4 " H	July 30 64
6954 Nichols H	12 " A Aug 26 64	4666 Stripper M	18 " D	Aug 4 64
10240 North Jacob	15 " A Oct 3 64	5022 Sutgen F	15 " C	Aug 8 64
12386 Neise J	6 " F Jan 2 65	5305 Surg A	Art 1 " M	Aug 11 64
12883 Naff —, Bugler,	Art 1 " B April 16 65	5303 Swagger H	Cav 4 " D	Aug 12 64
12790 Newell L	18 " G Mch 17 65	5891 Slason J	4 " D	Aug 16 64
2368 O'Reilly Theodore	3 " K June 23 64	6620 Slaughterback B	15 " H	Aug 23 64
7036 Ott Jno	10 " A Aug 27 64	6333 Sutgen F	16 " C	Aug 25 64
11846 Osrans J	Cav 4 " I Nov 5 64	7377 Smith F	14 " E	Aug 31 64
492 Partridge J W	Signal Corps April 12 64	7696 Starr Darius	SS 2 " F	Sept 2 64
1607 Pace J F	18 Co C June 4 64	7874 Snider J	11 " B	Sept 5 64
1593 Pulliam Wm	Cav 1 June 13 64	8339 Scott Jas H	Cav 2 " B	Sept 15 64
3219 Pigot J	M Corps July 12 64	9215 Stansbury E, Mar Corps	Sept 19 64	
3569 Ponter —	Art 1 Co I July 18 64	9314 Souls J H	15 Co F	Sept 22 64
4631 Pearson S C	40 " C Aug 3 64	10214 Sullivan T	11 " C	Oct 2 64
5309 Pratt C E	Art 1 " M Aug 11 64	11144 Schroder F	15 " C	Oct 19 64
5729 Pike Wm	Cav 5 " G Aug 15 64	11301 Smith J	8 " D	Oct 22 64
5731 Poulton Henry	19 " A Aug 15 64	11333 Stanton R	14 " K	Oct 23 64
6392 Page J E	13 " B Aug 21 64	11654 Spencer J H	2 " D	Oct 30 64
7008 Phillips C	14 " D Aug 27 64	11690 Shortman J	14 " E	Oct 31 64
7267 Bruet Jas M	19 " A Aug 30 64	12136 Streeter J	16 " B	Nov 28 64
7311 Plummer G	SS 2 " D Aug 30 64	12311 Stanton C	2 " I	Dec 2 64
2611 Preston Jno, Marine Cor	June 23 64	92 Tooley Michael	13 " G	Mch 21 64
7732 Pratt J	3 Co B Sept 3 64	489 Taylor Amos	17 " H	April 12 64
9571 Post A	Art 1 " F Sept 23 64	2613 Thompson Wm	13 " G	June 23 64
10951 Palmer Wm E	15 " F Oct 14 64	2332 Truman J	Cav 5 " D	June 29 64
11170 Patten J S	11 " F Oct 19 64	3166 T, son E S	14 " B	July 17 64
12142 Puck C	15 " G Nov 24 64	4716 Tredridge A, Musician	13	Aug 4 64
4022 Quinback J	18 " G July 26 64	7366 Taylor M D	13 Co E	Aug 31 64
11 Ross —	19 " A Mch 5 64	7801 Turk H	18 " H	Sept 4 64
194 Rooney Mark	14 " F Mch 27 64	8238 Thomas J	Cav 1 " D	Sept 9 64
404 Reardon D	13 " G April 6 64	8359 Trainer M	6 " F	Sept 9 64
702 Reynolds Edwd	M Cor April 23 64	8379 Thomas L, negro	8 " D	Sept 9 64
3355 Roney F J	13 Co E July 15 64	9115 Taylor E	13 " I	Sept 18 64
3320 Ritzer Geo A	Cav 5 " H July 23 64	11393 Topper J	11 " B	Oct 21 64
4276 Robison W R	Cav 6 " H July 30 64	7829 Unmuch C	Art 1 " K	Sept 4 64
4957 Rhodes A	18 " B Aug 7 64	8657 Volmore J	3 " K	July 13 64
5210 Rinkle Geo	Cav 2 " G Aug 10 64	7042 Vancotten Wm	16 " D	Aug 27 64
5984 Ronke J	10 " D Aug 17 64	7133 Vickery Wm	1 " H	Aug 28 64

## United States Army—(Continued.)

12041 Van Buren W H	16 Co B	Nov 1864	9854 Walter I	17 Co B	Sept 27 64
1270 Walker Wm	6 " D	May 21 64	10355 Wigley E	17 " C	Oct 5 64
1299 Worster Chas B	Cav 5	May 23 64	10374 Waters—	8 " C	Oct 5 64
2752 White Thos	1 Co D	July 1 64	10756 Waldo J M	Art 1 " K	Oct 12 64
4023 Williams D	18 " D	July 26 64	11137 Williams C	Art 1 " K	Oct 19 64
4248 Warner S	16 " E	July 29 64	11395 Wizmaker G	2 " M	Oct 21 64
4306 Williams Jno	4 " D	July 30 64	12009 Wilson C W	13 " A	Nov 14 64
5425 Walnor —	10 " D	Aug 12 64	13027 Wise G B	6 " F	Nov 15 64
6125 Wickham G H	16 " B	Aug 19 64	6496 Yarger A	18	Aug 22 64
6637 Willis S	15 " E	Aug 23 64	7101 Young Kobt	Cav 1 Co K	Aug 28 64
7048 Wright C S	12 " C	Aug 27 64	10754 Young F B	Art 2 " M	Oct 12 64
7109 Wadsworth B H	12 " C	Aug 28 64	11273 Young J C	19 " A	Oct 23 64
7254 Warner H	2 " D	Aug 30 64	7793 Zimmerman J	17 " D	Sept 4 64
9105 Whitney J W	Cav 4 " K	Sept 18 64	10428 Zing P	19 " C	Oct 6 64
9131 White Samuel	8 " F	Sept 18 64	10450 Zimmerman M	14 " I	Oct 7 64
9677 Walker John, negro	8 " F	Sept 24 64	TOTAL 399.		

## UNITED STATES NAVY.

2619 Atkinson A, Nepia,	June 27 64	7375 Lodi Jno,	Aug 31 64
4698 Anker Geo, Norman,	Aug 4 64	2813 Lindersmith E, Montgomery,	July 3 64
8071 Anderson Chas, Southfield,	Sept 7 64	4291 Lawton Jas, Ladona,	July 20 64
2919 Bradley Jno, Southfield,	July 3 64	235 Mays A II, Mate, Norman,	Mch 29 64
5175 Broderick W,	July 17 64	2452 McDonald Jno,	June 25 64
5073 Bowers W II, Water Witch,	Aug 8 64	2581 Moore A, Anna,	June 27 64
12747 Boucher W, Shawsheen,	Nov 16 64	3128 Malaby P, Montgomery,	July 10 64
1914 Carnes Wm,	June 13 64	3348 Murphy M J,	July 15 64
2149 Conant G S, Southfield,	June 18 64	3529 McDonald Jno,	July 17 64
2580 Carter W J, Montgomery,	June 27 64	3894 Matthews J, Underwriter,	July 22 64
6201 Collins Thos, Southfield,	Aug 19 64	4208 McHenry Daniel, Southfield,	July 29 64
7144 Corbet E,	Aug 29 64	4324 McCarty T, Housatonic,	July 30 64
7508 Connor J,	Sept 1 64	4396 McVey K,	July 31 64
9544 Culbert J,	Sept 23 64	4679 McTier J,	Aug 4 64
164 Dillingham J N, Housatonic,	Mch 23 64	4800 McLaughlin E,	Aug 5 64
6437 Duffney J,	Aug 22 64	5485 Meldon J,	Aug 13 64
3086 Ellis J II, Columbine,	July 9 64	6335 Marshall N B, Leipzig,	Aug 21 64
4134 Evans Jno, Shawsheen,	July 23 64	6571 McDermott P, Montgomery,	Aug 23 64
4403 Earl Jas II, Paymaster Steward,	Aug 1 64	6325 Mathews W C,	Aug 25 64
5419 Foley Daniel, Southfield,	Aug 12 64	6917 McLaughlin B,	Aug 26 64
4605 Green G C, Southfield,	Aug 3 64	7251 McGowan J, Powhattan,	Aug 30 64
8871 Goundy Thos,	Sept 15 64	11863 Maston J, Ratler,	Nov 6 64
1087 Heald W, Canandaigua,	April 14 64	7824 Noe M,	Sept 4 64
1469 Hunter Jno, Seaman,	May 30 64	2227 O'Brien Wm,	June 20 64
2215 Hilton Jno, Johana,	June 20 64	3208 Ottinger M, Water Witch,	July 12 64
3448 Hodges L, Norman,	July 17 64	3133 Page Lyman,	July 11 64
3793 Hughes Benj, Wabash,	July 22 64	5325 Parkham Jas C, Shawsheen,	Aug 11 64
5875 Heald H H, Merchantman,	Aug 16 64	9024 Peterson J,	Sept 17 64
9284 Holas Thos, Water Witch,	Sept 19 64	2460 Quinlan N,	June 25 64
1432 Jones Wm, Underwriter,	May 23 64	7867 Quade M,	Sept 5 64
2178 Jones Theo, Underwriter,	June 19 64	2227 Ragan John, T Ward,	June 20 64
2206 Journeay Jno, Fireman,	June 19 64	4651 Raymond W, T Ward,	Aug 3 64
6417 Jackson J, Shawsheen	Aug 22 64	5108 Roland Jno, Underwriter,	Aug 9 64
8291 Johnson G P,	Sept 9 64	7003 Reynolds T J,	Aug 27 64
8858 James F A,	Sept 15 64	169 Stark John,	Mch 26 64
9202 Johnson M,	Sept 20 64	2010 Sullivan J, Underwriter,	June 15 64
10218 Joseph F,	Oct 2 64	2833 Smith Jno W, Southfield	July 3 64
602 Keefe Jno, Housatonic,	April 18 64	3261 Sampson J R, Nav Dattalion	July 13 64
638 Kuliz A T, Ward,	April 23 64	4611 Smith B N, Mendota,	Aug 3 64
1546 Kelley Jas, Underwriter,	June 1 64	6592 Stanley Wm, Southfield,	Aug 23 64
3850 Kinney J, Water Witch,	July 24 64	11299 Smith Wm, Water Witch,	Oct 22 64

## APPENDIX.

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## United States Navy — (Continued.)

1713 Thomas Samuel, Southfield,	June 7 64	4118 Willis M, Southfield,	July 28 64
1851 Thomas John, Southfield,	June 11 64	4198 Williams C, Arles	July 29 64
3757 Turner Wm,	July 1 64	5820 Wordell G K,	Aug 16 64
4159 Trymer James, Southfield,	July 28 64	5990 Warren W H,	Aug 17 64
7445 Tobin Michael,	Sept 1 64	6458 Wooley M,	Aug 22 64
8302 Ta B F, Southfield,	Sept 10 64	7503 Walsh Jas,	Sept 1 64
1646 Willis J P,	June 5 64	8104 Welch V, Southfield,	Sept 7 64
3004 Wilson A, Southfield,	July 7 64	10565 West Jno, Southfield,	Oct 9 64
3878 Williams M W,	July 24 64	TOTAL 99.	

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1460 Addley A, Citizen,	Oct 25 64	5609 Fox Henry, Cit Teamster,	Aug 14 64
887 Amos J, Ringold Bat F,	May 4 64	7648 Ford P, Teamster,	Sept 3 64
2977 Augar A,	July 7 64	9084 Foucks H C, Keyes' Ind't Cav,	Sept 18 64
282 Bane S, Ringold Bat A,	April 1 64	11815 Ferrall M C, Teamster,	Oct 23 64
2072 Beatty D, Ringold Bat F,	June 17 64	2 29 Gildea D, Cit,	July 1 64
4327 Baker Jno, Teamster,	July 3 64	4115 Grogan D,	July 28 64
4904 Belmar L,	Aug 6 64	4747 Glshart J,	Aug 5 64
5747 Batterfield Jas, Citizen,	Aug 15 64	6139 Graham E, Citizen,	Aug 19 64
61 00 Blair II, Citizen,	Aug 18 64	7854 Gorb S,	Sept 5 64
6366 Bidwell C, Citizen Teamster,	Aug 21 64	9747 Goodman J O,	Sept 25 64
8102 Burkhead W, Prunell's Legion,	Sept 7 64	10672 Gillman John,	Oct 11 64
9344 Blood G P,	Sept 20 64	11862 Goodyear F, Citizen,	Nov 6 64
9591 Brogdon D C,	Sept 23 64	10717 Graves Wm E,	Oct 11 64
10500 Burk C, Citizen,	Oct 8 64	219 Heartless S,	Mch 29 64
10692 Bishop J, Citizen Teamster,	Oct 10 64	264 Hammond S, Teamster,	Mch 31 64
10963 Brown Geo, Bridge's Bat	Oct 15 64	606 Hoffman Chas, Cit Teamster,	April 13 64
12342 Boland Jas, Prunell's Cavalry	Dec 26 64	1274 Harkins John, Teamster,	May 22 64
177 Cannon Wm, Teamster,	Mch 25 64	2370 Hammond J, Cit Teamster,	June 23 64
389 Campbell D, Ringold Bat E,	April 6 64	3222 Hudson G W, Cit Teamster	July 12 64
431 Childers C H,	April 8 64	4244 Hughes P,	July 29 64
1195 Cobb J, Citizen Teamster,	May 13 64	6070 Hanmay D, Cit Teamster,	Aug 18 64
1881 Clark M, Citizen Teamster,	June 12 64	8055 Herring J, Teamster,	Sept 7 64
3399 Cable C, Citizen,	July 16 64	8753 Harkins D S, M M B,	Sept 14 64
3972 Cregger J F, Musician,	July 25 64	9006 Hyatt J,	Sept 17 64
6315 Crowley Pat,	Aug 20 64	9051 Hulbert J H S,	Sept 17 64
9245 Carroll C, Teamster, 19 Art Cor,	Sept 19 64	9297 Hall M, A A S,	Sept 19 64
10485 Corbit J,	Oct 7 64	9425 Hart Isaac, Cit Teamster,	Sept 21 64
10872 Carey Thos,	Oct 13 64	10562 Hines Daniel,	Oct 3 64
11726 Collins, Cit Teamster,	Nov 1 64	10331 Hopkins John,	Oct 4 64
12449 Carroll J, Cit Teamster,	Jan 13 65	11934 Heckinbridge —	Nov 9 64
752 Deems P, Ringold Bat E	April 26 64	12456 Harrington J,	Jan 15 65
2620 Delp Geo, Cit Teamster,	June 28 64	8722 Imbagg —	Sept 14 64
4334 Davis J, Citizen,	July 30 64	4791 Jones Chas, Citizen Teamster,	Aug 5 64
5866 Danfirth Geo A,	Aug 16 64	6854 Jacobs W C, Citizen,	Aug 25 64
8202 Delmore W, Cit,	Sept 8 64	12714 Johnson J, Cit, Canada,	Mch 1 65
11084 Dublin M, Cit Teamster,	Oct 13 64	2203 Klingland W H, Cit,	June 20 64
11248 Delhanta Wm, Cit,	Oct 21 64	3515 Kerr E, Cit Teamster,	June 18 64
132 England E,	Mch 27 64	6273 Kins W H, Cit Teamster,	Aug 20 64
3923 Evans M, Cit,	July 25 64	7864 Knight J B, Cit Teamster,	Sept 5 64
Everett T S, Cit, Md,	Aug 30 64	9467 Kellogg E L, Cit, S'g field	Sept 21 64
157 Freeman Jno,	Mch 25 64	546 Lee Jas, Cit Teamster,	April 14 64
453 Fenley R, Cit,	April 9 64	1772 Lafferty Wm, Ring Bat,	June 5 64
1116 Fannon A, Cit,	May 15 64	3689 Lummo Rob't, Citizen,	July 21 64
2332 FASTER W, Tel Operator	June 22 64	10353 Linton E, Ringold Bat,	Oct 5 64
2435 Farrell M, Cit,	June 25 64	76 Morton J B, Ringold Cav A,	Mch 20 64
10478 Flickison J,	Oct 7 64	203 McMahon Pat,	Mch 28 64
4808 Fitzgerald —	Aug 5 64	270 Morrison F, Cit Teamster,	Mch 29 64
5078 Frank F M, Wilder's Bat,	Aug 8 64	865 Mower W, Cit,	May 3 64

*Miscellaneous — (Continued.)*

2285 McAte M, Teamster,	June 21 64	11131 Relen R, Citizen,	Oct 18 64
2432 Manning B F, Cit Teamster,	June 21 64	11703 Richardson J C, 1 M M B,	Oct 30 64
2373 McInshon Peter,	June 23 64	449 Scott Blair, Citizen	April 9 64
3450 Meyer J,	July 17 64	2131 Smith P, M M B,	June 24 64
4017 Messenger H M, Cit,	July 26 64	2440 St Clair Benj, Cit Teamster,	June 25 64
5387 Morland J S, Cit Teamster,	Aug 12 64	2572 Slater Chas, Cit Teamster,	June 27 64
5996 McGee J,	Aug 17 64	2959 Spicer W, Cit Teamster,	July 6 64
6380 McKenna F,	Aug 21 64	3000 Stout Chas, Citizen,	July 7 64
8039 McGuire J, Cit,	Sept 6 64	3772 Shunk J, Citizen,	July 20 64
9135 Myers Jno,	Sept 18 64	4008 Smith H, Bridge's Bat,	July 26 64
9217 McDonald J,	Sept 19 64	4343 Sawyer J D,	Aug 6 64
9616 Munch Christian, Top Eng,	Sept 23 64	9729 Stanton J, Citizen,	Sept 25 64
12335 McDonald H H, Cit, Ohio,	Jan 27 65	10315 Smays David,	Oct 12 64
6666 Montcith M, Cit Teamster,	Aug 24 64	126 Thompson Jno, Teamster,	Mch 24 64
184 Newton Wm, Teamster,	Mch 27 64	1531 Tullis L B G, Citizen,	June 1 64
7074 Norton E, Citizen,	Aug 28 64	2693 Thompson Geo,	June 30 64
8510 Nichols J, Teamster, 15 Art C,	Sept 12 64	3409 Thomas J H, Cit Teamster,	July 16 64
4400 Osborne J, Citizen,	July 23 64	8396 Taylor J W, Citizen,	July 24 64
5414 Oliver W W,	Aug 12 64	12337 Tucer B, Citizen, Indiana,	Dec 26 64
719 Pringle Wm, Cit Teamster	April 25 64	9097 Ulmgender G, M M B, C,	Sept 21 64
1855 Podzas L, Cit Teamster,	June 12 64	9497 Vankirk W, Ringold Bat,	Sept 21 64
5920 Poole C,	Aug 17 64	9683 Vandler W M, Cit, Phila, Pa,	Sept 24 64
8893 Powers G, Citizen,	Sept 16 64	739 Wilkins A, Ringold Bat,	April 29 64
9010 Potter S D,	Sept 17 64	1092 Welsh G L, Citizen Teamster,	May 14 64
9306 Phillips B B, Teamster,	Sept 20 64	1121 White George, Citizen,	May 15 64
12354 Parker Jas, Cit Teamster,	Dec 29 64	2784 Wilson D E, Ringold Bat,	July 2 64
10100 Parkhurst W L, 1 M M B,	Sept 30 64	10953 Weir —, Cit Teamster,	Oct 14 64
853 Quinn Jas, Citizen,	May 3 64	11636 Woods R C, Knapp's Bat,	Oct 23 64
5394 Quinlan P, Cit Teamster,	Aug 12 64	4730 Wright Chas, Cit Teamster,	Aug 4 64
5768 Quinn —, Citizen,	Aug 15 64	4899 Ward John, Cit Teamster,	Aug 6 64
3542 Reed A R, Independent,	July 18 64	9043 Williams F G,	Sept 17 64
3779 Rand J, Cit Teamster,	July 22 64	12073 Wentgel Thos,	Sept 30 64
5986 Ronley J,	Aug 17 64	4127 Young Henry, Cit Teamster,	July 28 64
10111 Rendig C H, Citizen,	Oct 1 64	12246 Young D, Citizen Teamster,	Nov 8 64
10453 Ryan John, Citizen,	Oct 7 64	TOTAL 165,	

**Men that were Hung.**

1 Sarsfield Jno, 144 N Y,	July 11 64	4 Delaney Pat, 83 Pa E,	July 11 64
2 Collins Wm, 88 Pa D	July 11 64	5 Mun A, U S Navy,	July 11 64
3 Curtis Chas, 5 R I Art A,	July 11 64	6 Rickson W R, U S Navy,	July 11 64

Colonel Moore, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in his report to the Quartermaster-general, says of the graveyard at Andersonville:—

"United States soldiers while prisoners at Andersonville had been detailed to inter their companions; and by a simple stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number corresponding with a similarly numbered name upon the Andersonville Hospital Record, I was enabled to identify and mark with a neat tablet, similar to those in the cemeteries at Washington, the number, name, rank, regiment, company, and date of death of twelve thousand, four hundred and sixty-one (12,461) graves, there being but four hundred and fifty-one (451) that bore the sad inscription 'Unknown U. S. Soldier.'"

## RECAPITULATION OF DEATHS BY STATES.

ALABAMA . . . . .	15	NEW JERSEY . . . . .	170
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	315	NEW YORK . . . . .	2572
DELAWARE . . . . .	45	NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	17
DIST. OF COLUMBIA . . . . .	14	OHIO . . . . .	1030
ILLINOIS . . . . .	850	PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	1811
INDIANA . . . . .	594	RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	74
IOWA . . . . .	174	TENNESSEE . . . . .	738
KANSAS . . . . .	5	VERMONT . . . . .	212
KENTUCKY . . . . .	436	VIRGINIA . . . . .	288
LOUISIANA . . . . .	1	WISCONSIN . . . . .	214
MAINE . . . . .	233	U. S. ARMY . . . . .	399
MARYLAND . . . . .	194	U. S. NAVY . . . . .	100
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	768	Citizens, Teamsters, &c. . . . .	166
MINNESOTA . . . . .	79	Men that were Hung by the	
MICHIGAN . . . . .	630	Prisoners . . . . .	6
MISSOURI . . . . .	97	Unknown U. S. Soldiers . . . . .	443
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	124	Died in Small Pox Hospital . . . . .	68
TOTAL . . . . .			12,912.

The following exhibit, as collated from the Hospital Register and Prison Records, will be found to be as correct as any yet published:

*Total number of Prisoners on hand at end of*

APRIL, 1864 . . . . .	10,427	NOVEMBER, 1864 . . . . .	1,359
MAY, 1864 . . . . .	18,454	DECEMBER, 1864 . . . . .	4,706
JUNE, 1864 . . . . .	26,367	JANUARY, 1865 . . . . .	5,046
JULY, 1864 . . . . .	31,678	FEBRUARY, 1865 . . . . .	5,851
AUGUST, 1864 . . . . .	31,693	MARCH, 1865 . . . . .	3,319
SEPTEMBER, 1864 . . . . .	8,218	APRIL, 1865 . . . . .	51
OCTOBER, 1864 . . . . .	4,208		

*Deaths in Stockade and Hospital during the Existence of the Prison.*

MARCH, 1864 . . . . .	283	OCTOBER, 1864 . . . . .	4590
APRIL, 1864 . . . . .	576	NOVEMBER, 1864 . . . . .	492
MAY, 1864 . . . . .	703	DECEMBER, 1864 . . . . .	160
JUNE, 1864 . . . . .	1201	JANUARY, 1865 . . . . .	100
JULY, 1864 . . . . .	1817	FEBRUARY, 1865 . . . . .	139
AUGUST, 1864 . . . . .	3076	MARCH, 1865 . . . . .	192
SEPTEMBER, 1864* . . . . .	2794	APRIL, 1865 . . . . .	32
TOTAL . . . . .			12,912.

\*The greater number of deaths in September and October, in proportion to the number in prison, will be explained by the fact that all the well men were removed from Andersonville in these months, and none were left except the sick and wounded.

Day and date of greatest number of Prisoners at Andersonville—33,114—August 8th, 1864.

Day and date of greatest number of deaths, August 23d, 1864, 127.

Number of Prisoners received during its occupation, 45,613.

Daily average of deaths during its occupation, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Ratio of mortality per 1000 of mean strength, 24 per cent.

Mortality of 18,000 registered patients, 75 per cent.

*The Diseases of which the Prisoners died will be found in the following classification:*

Anasarca . . . . .	377	Hydrocele . . . . .	1
Asphyxia . . . . .	7	Hemorrhoids . . . . .	1
Ascites . . . . .	24	Jaundice . . . . .	9
Asthma . . . . .	3	Laryngitis . . . . .	4
Bronchitis . . . . .	93	Nostalgia . . . . .	7
Catarrh . . . . .	55	Nephritis . . . . .	4
Constipation . . . . .	5	Phthisis . . . . .	137
Diarrhœa, Chronic . . . . .	4000	Pleuritis . . . . .	54
"    Acute . . . . .	817	Pneumonia . . . . .	321
Debilitas . . . . .	198	Paralysis . . . . .	1
Diphtheria . . . . .	3	Rheumatism . . . . .	83
Dyspepsia . . . . .	2	Scurvy . . . . .	3574
Diabetes . . . . .	1	Syphilis . . . . .	7
Dysentery . . . . .	1384	Scrofula . . . . .	3
Erysipelas . . . . .	11	Stricture . . . . .	1
Febris Typhoides . . . . .	229	Sunstroke . . . . .	52
Fistula . . . . .	2	Small Pox . . . . .	68
Fracture . . . . .	1	Vaccine Ulcers . . . . .	4
Febris Remittens . . . . .	177	Gunshot Wounds . . . . .	155
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	3	Unknown . . . . .	443
Gangrene . . . . .	678	Hung in Stockade . . . . .	6
TOTAL . . . . .		12,912.	



## B

I would not consider my work complete, without a list of the names of the Federal officers that were confined at Camp Asylum, Columbia, S. C., and who were more or less the recipients of the kind consideration of General John H. Winder, in his efforts, through Mr. J. G. Gibbes, to alleviate their sufferings whilst in prison at that place. The generosity displayed by him to those men, in permitting them to buy Confederate currency with which to procure extra rations, ought forever to silence all clamors that have been made against him of inhumanity to Federal prisoners of war. That there were men amongst these Federal officers possessed with the instincts of gratitude, and those better feelings that tend to ennoble our race, I do not deny. Notwithstanding all this, none of them, it seems, have had the kindness to come forward and denounce those wicked slanders and revengeful anathemas that have been from time to time heaped upon those who had charge of the captives.

### A LIST OF OFFICERS IMPRISONED AT CAMP ASYLUM, COLUMBIA, S. C.

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Aldrich C S	Cap	85th N Y Vol	Canandaigua N Y
Austin J W	Lieut	5th Iowa Cav	Lansing Iowa
Alters J B	Cap	75th O Vol	Spring Dale O
Albaugh Wm	"	51st Pa Vol	Morristown Pa
Alger A B	Lieut	22d O Bat	Mansfield O
Avery W B	Cap	132d N Y Vol	
Allender W F	Lieut	7th Tenn Cav	Memphis Tenn
Adair W A	"	51st Ind Vol	North Salem Ind
Albro S A	"	80th Ill Vol	Upper Alton Ill
Adams J	"	" "	Nashville Ill
Allstaedt C L	Adjut	54th N Y Vol	Newark N J

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Ahern M	Lieut	10th W Va Vol	
Ahlert T H	"	45th N Y Vol	New York City
Adams C A	Cap	1st Vt Cav	Wallingford Vt
Alban H H	"	21st O Vol	
Andrews H B	"	17th Mich Vol	
Apple H	Lieut	1st Md Cav	
Anderson C S	"	3d Iowa Vol	
Allee A	"	16th Ill Cav	Lincoln Ill
Abernathy H C	A Adjt	" "	Paris Mo
Acker G D	Lieut	123d O Vol	Fostoria O
Adkins P	"	2d Tenn Vol	
Aigan John	Cap	5th R I Art	Pawtucket R I
Adams J G B	Lieut	19th Mass Vol	Groveland Mass
Alexander E P	"	26th Mich Vol	Detroit Mich
Anderson H M	"	3d Me Vol	
Anderson J F	"	2d Pa Art	Philadelphia Pa
Anderson R W	"	122d O Vol	Columbus O
Andrus W R	"	16th Conn Vol	East Berlin Conn
Abbey A L	"	8th Mich Cav	Armada Mich
Arthur J A	Cap	8th Ky Cav	
Arthurs S C	"	67th Pa Vol	Brookville Pa
Allen S	"	85th N Y Vet Vol	Black Creek N Y
Adams S B	"	" " "	Lenox O
Andrews S T	Lieut	" " "	Black Creek N Y
Albright J	Cap	87th Pa. Vol	York Pa
Abbott A O	Lieut	1st N Y Drag	Portageville N Y
Armstrong T S	"	122d O Vol	Gratiot O
Airey W	Cap	15th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Appleget A S	Lieut	2d N J Cav	Hightstown N J
Allen Robert	"	2d N J Drag	
Auer M	Cap	15th N Y Cav	Syracuse N Y
Anshutz H T	Lieut	12th W Va Vol	Moundville W Va
Adams H W	"	89th O Vol	Frankfort Ill
Austin G A	R Q M	14 & 15 Ill V Bat	Woodstock Ill
Albin H S	Lieut	79th Ill Vol	Tuscola Ill
Andrews E E	"	23d Mich Vol	Milford Mich
Alden G C	R Q M	112th Ill Vol	Annawan Ill
Ashworth J H	Col	1st Ga U Vol	
Adams W C	Lieut	2d Ky Cav	Star Furnace Ky
Amory C B	Cap	A A Gen	Jamaica Plains Mass
Affleck E T	Adjt	170th O Nat Gds	Bridgeport O
Alexander A H	Cap	103d Pa Vol	Callensburg Pa
Abbott E A	Lieut	23d O Vet Vol	Olmsted Falls O
Belger James	Cap	1st R I Art	
Baker S S	Lieut	6th Mo Vol	
Butler C P	"	29th Ind Vol	Peru Ill
Baird, J F	"	1st W Va Vol	Wheeling W V
Bricker W H	"	3d Pa Vol	Newville Pa
Bick W C	Cap	62d Pa Vol	
Braiday Count S	Lieut	2d N J Cav	Vienna, Austria
Bulon A	"	3d N J Cav	
Burdick C H	Cap	1st Tenn Cav	

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Bartram D S	Lieut	17th Conn Vol	Redding Conn
Brown J A	Cap	85th N Y Vet Vol	Wellsville N Y
Bradley A B	R Q M	" " "	Friendship N Y
Butts L A	Lieut	" " "	Cuba N Y
Bowers G W	Cap	101st Pa Vol	Pittsburg Pa
Benner H S	"	" " "	Gettysturg Pa
Bowers G A	Lieut	16th Conn Vol	Hartford Conn
Blakeslee B F	"	" " "	New Britain Conn
Bruns H	"	" " "	Bridgeport Conn
Bryson R R	"	103d Pa Vol	Butler Pa
Burns S D	"	" " "	Circleville Pa
Bierbower W	"	87th Pa Vol	York Pa
Beegle D F	"	101st Pa Vol	Ramsburg Pa
Bryan J H	"	184th Pa Vol	Harrisburg Pa
Berry A	Cap	3d Md Cav	Baltimore Md
Bunting G	Lieut	5th Md Cav	Baltimore Md
Bascomb R	"	50th N Y Vol	Rome N Y
Baldwin M R	Cap	2d Wis Vol	
Blake	Lieut	3d Me Vol	
Brown W H	"	93d O Vol	Dayton O
Beard J V	"	89th O Vol	
Byron C	Cap	3d O Vol	
Banks B V	"	13th Ky Cav	New England O
Burch J	"	42d Ill Vol	Winslow Ind
Bailey G W	Lieut	3d O Vol	Columbus O
Brownell F G	"	51st Ind Vol	Dayton O
Booker A H	"	73d Ind Vol	Westville Ind
Brown J L	"	" " "	
Barlow J W	"	51st Ind Vol	London Ind
Bath W	"	133d N Y Vol	
Bending H R	Cap	61st O Vol	Circleville O
Bush J G	"	16th Ill Cav	
Blinn L B	"	100th O Vol	
Baldwin C W	Lieut	2d N J Vol	New York City
Bartley R	"	U S A Sig Corps	
Bradley G	Cap	2d N J Vol	
Brandt C W	Lieut	1st N Y Vet Cav	Belmont N Y
Bontin C W	Cap	4th Vt Vol	Chester Vt
Barrett D W	"	89th O Vol	Ramesboro O
Brandt O B	Lieut	17th O Vol	Lancaster O
Byers S H M	Adjt	5th Iowa Vol	Newton Iowa
Barker H P	Lieut	1st R I Cav	
Boone S G	"	88th Pa Vol	Reading Pa
Bisbee L C	"	16th Me Vol	Canton Mills Me
Bisbee G D	"	" " "	" " "
Button G W	"	22d Mich Vol	Farmington Mich
Barker H E	"	22d N Y Cav	
Butler T H	Col	5th Ind Cav	Clifty Ind
Bowen C D	Cap	18th Conn Vol	
Bennett B	"	22d N Y Cav	Hammondsport N Y
Brush Z T	Lieut	100th O Vol	Clyde O
Bigley C H	"	82d N Y Vol	

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Burns M	Lieut	13th N Y Cav	New York City
Bassett M M	"	53d Ill Vol	
Bortwick N	Cap	20th O Vol	
Brown C A	Lieut	1st N Y Art	
Benson J F	Cap	120th Ill Vol	Vienna Ill
Bosford W R	Lieut	1st N Y Vol	
Burns J	"	57th Pa Vol	Clark's Port Pa
Barton J L	"	49th Pa Vol	
Beebee B C	Cap	13th Ind Vol	Seneca Falls N Y
Buchanan W	Lieut	76th N Y Vol	Cohoes N Y
Benson A N	Cap	1st D C Cav	
Barkley C	Lieut	149th Pa Vol	
Blane W	"	43d N Y Vol	Albany N Y
Bristol J H	"	1st Conn Cav	Derby Conn
Burpee E A	Cap	19th Me Vol	Rockland Me
Bryant J W	"	5th N Y Cav	
Biebel H	"	6th Conn Vol	Bridgeport Conn
Bixby H L	Lieut	9th Me Vol	Norridgewock Me
Byrns J M	Cap	2d Pa R C Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Barrett J A	"	7th Pa R C Vol	" "
Burkholder D W	Lieut	" " "	Shippensburg Pa
Beal E	Cap	8th Tenn Vol	
Rayard G A	"	143th Pa Vol	
Brun S	Lieut	81st Ill Vol	
Brady W H	"	2d D C Vol	Wilmington Del
Breon J	"	143th Pa Vol	Potter's Mills Pa
Bischoff P	"	6th U S Art	St Louis Mo
Barnett G M	"	4th Ind Cav	Terre Haute Ind
Blair B F	Adj't	123d O Vol	Norwalk O
Boyce T W	Lieut	" "	
Beckenridge F A	"	" "	Monroeville O
Boyd W J	"	5th Mich Cav	
Brown W L	"	17th Tenn Vol	
Burrows S W	"	1st N Y Vet Cav	
Brown S	A M Mte	U S Navy	
Beman W M	Cap	1st Vt Cav	
Boaz E P	"	20th Ill Vol	Lockport Ill
Bryan G	Adj't	18th Pa Cav	Vincenntown N Y
Bath H	Lieut	45th N Y Vol	New York City
Beadle M	"	123d N Y Vol	South Easton N Y
Bigelow A J	Cap	79th Ill Vol	Kansas Ill
Borchess L T	"	67th Pa Vol	Dyberry Pa
Brown G L	Lieut	101st Pa Vol	Milton Pa
Blanchard Geo A	Cap	85th Ill Vol	Havana Ill
Bradford John	Lieut	4th N J Vol	Hoboken N J
Borchess T F	"	67th Pa Vol	Honesdale Pa
Burns O P	"	3d O Vol	Barnesville O
Bremen S	Cap	3d Mich Vol	Georgetown Mich
Brickenhoff M	Lieut	42d N Y Vol	New York City
Barse J R	"	5th Mich Cav	
Bliss A T	Cap	10th N Y Cav	Peterboro N Y
Buckley H	Lieut	4th N H Vol	New York City

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Bader H	Lieut	29th Mo Vol	Cape Girardeau Mo
Blae J G	"	3d O Vol	Cardington O
Boughton S H	"	71st Pa Vol	
Barnes A T	"	14th Ill Vet Batt	
Beasley J L	"	81st Ill Vol	Fredonia Ill
Baker H D	Capt	120th Ill Vol	Golconda Ill
Burke T F	"	16th Conn Vol	Hartford Conn
Barnes W J	"		
Bennett W F	"	39th Iowa Vol	Osceola Iowa
Bassett W H	Lieut	79th Ill Vol	Arcola Ill
Botts W O	"	10th Wis Vol	
Biggs J	"	123d Ill Vol	
Bennett F J	"	18th U S Inf	
Brown J C	"	15th " "	Dayton O
Bryant M C	"	42d Ill Vol	Kankakee City Ill
Butler W O	"	10th Wis Vol	
Brooks E P	Adj't		
Barringer A	Lieut	44th N Y Vol	Nassau N Y
Ballard S H	"	6th Mich Cav	Grand Rapids Mich
Brown J H	Cap	17th Iowa Vol	Des Moines Iowa
Byron S	Lieut	2d U S Inf	
Blaire Geo E	"	17th O Vol	Lancaster O
Bishop F P	"	4th Tenn Cav	
Bowen C T	"	4th R I Vol	Wickford R I
Bateman Wm	"	9th Mich Cav	Ypsilanti Mich
Baird Wm	"	23d U S C T	China Mich
Barnum S D	Cap	" "	North Rome Pa
Biller J N	Lieut	2d Pa Art	Martinsburg W Va
Baker W F	Cap	87th Pa Vol	Gettysburg Pa
Bowley F S	Lieut	30th U S C T	Worcester Mass
Boettger C	"	2d Md Vol	Baltimore Md
Bogle A	Major	35th U S C T	Boston Mass
Barnard W A	Lieut	20th Mich Vol	Lansing Mich
Blasse Wm	"	43d N Y Vol	Albany N Y
Buffum M P	Lt Col	4th R I Vol	Providence R I
Brown C O	Lieut	31st Me Vol	Moro Me
Beecham R K	"	23d U S C T	Sun Prairie Mo
Briscoe A M	"	Cole's Md Cav	Baltimore Md
Burbank H H	Cap	32d Me Vol	Limerick Me
Bearce H M	Lieut	" " "	West Minot Me
Bittenger C L	"	76th Pa Vol	
Bartlett O E	Cap	31st Me Vol	Skowhegan Me
Braidey A J	Lieut	54th Pa Vol	
Bell C A	L&ADC		
Burton R	"	9th N Y Art	
Beebe H E	"	22d N Y Cav	
Coleman S S	Lieut	12th Ky Cav	
Chalfant J T	Cap	11th Pa Vol	Pittsburg Pa
Call C H	"	29th Ill Vol	Inkster Mich
Caswell H	Lieut	95th Ill Vol	
Carpenter E D	"	18th Conn Vol	Putnam Conn
Caldwell C	"	1st Wis Cav	Lind Wis

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Cook A A	Lieut	9th O Cav	Springfield O
Casdorph C H	"	7th W Va Cav	Kanawha W Va
Casler B G	Cap	154th N Y Vol	East Randolph N Y
Cook A L	Lieut	2d Pa Vol	
Cusac J	Cap	21st O Vol	McComb Ohio
Canfield S S	"	" "	
Catin M	"	" "	
Coffin V L	Lieut	31st Me Vol	Harrington Me
Chandler G A	"	5th Me Vol	
Coren J H	"	1st W Va Cav	
Culver F B	"	123d O Vol	
Carothers J J	"	" "	
Claghorn A C	"	21st O Vol	
Carey S E	"	13th Mass Vol	Boston Mass
Campbell L A	"	152d N Y Vol	Cherry Valley N Y
Carnes W C	Cap	2d Tenn Vol	
Center A P	"	" " "	
Carroll E	Lieut	11th Tenn Vol	
Carr C W	"	4th Vt Vol	
Cunningham J	"	7th Pa R C Vol	Leesport Pa
Coslett C	"	115th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Cooper R	"	7th N J Vol	Jersey City N J
Crawford C H	"	183d Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Cromack S O	"	77th N Y Vol	Bennington Vt
Correll H	"	2d Vt Vol	New Haven Vt
Cornell C H	"	95th N Y Vol	New York City
Cutter C H	"	" " "	Boston Mass
Creasey G W	"	35th Mass Vol	Newburyport Mass
Chute R H	"	59th " "	Chelsea Mass
Cross H M	"	" " "	Newburyport Mass
Chapin H A	"	95th N Y Vol	
Clyde J D	Cap	76th " "	Cherry Valley N Y
Cahill W	Lieut	" " "	Solon N Y
Casler J L	"	" " "	Otsego N Y
Chisman H	"	7th Ind Vol	Cincinnati O
Cooper A	"	12th N Y Cav	Oswego N Y
Cribben H	"	140th N Y Vol	Rochester N Y
Curtis G M	"	" " "	" "
Caldwell J S	"	16th Ill Cav	Chicago Ill
Caslin C S	"	151st N Y Vol	
Crossley S	"	118th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Chauncey C R	Cap	34th Mass Vol	Westfield Mass
Carlisle S B	Lieut	145th Pa Vol	Luthersburg Pa
Conover S D	Cap	125th Ill Vol	Squaw Villgae N J
Cole O L	Lieut	50th Ill Vol	Elgin Ill
Cain J H	"	104th N Y Vol	Albany N Y
Cassell E F	"	11th Iowa Vol	Illinois City Ill
Chambers J H	"	103d Pa Vol	Apollo Pa
Cottingham E	"	35th Pa Vol	
Coddington J P	Vet Sur	8th Iowa Cav	Dubuque Iowa
Cole A F	Cap	59th N Y Vol	Lowville N Y
Curtiss W H	Adj	19th Mass Vol	Randolph Mass



NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Clark J W	Lieut	59th N Y Vol	Butler O
Clark J H	"	1st Mass Art	Boston Mass
Case D L Jr	Adj't	102d N Y Vol	Lansing Mich
Cope J D	Lieut	116th Pa Vol	Uniontown Pa
Cove J W	"	6th W Va Cav	
Coulter W J	"	15th Mass Vol	Clinton Mass
Cubbetson W M	"	30th Ind Vol	
Casey J	"	45th N Y Vol	Tuckahoe N Y
Carter W H	"	5th Pa R C Vol	Elmsport Pa
Chittenden J L	"	5th Ind Cav	Knoxville Ill
Conney W H	"	69th N Y Vol	New York City
Cameron P	"	16th N Y Cav	
Campbell W F	"	51st Pa Vol	Slifer Pa
Cameron J F	"	5th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Carr J P	Cap	93d Ind Vol	Austin Ind
Clegg M	Lieut	5th Ind Cav	
Curtice H A	"	157th N Y Vol	Courtland N Y
Coffin J A	"	" "	
Collins W A	Cap	10th Wis Vol	Milwaukee Wis
Carlisle J B	Lieut	2d W Va Cav	Ironton O
Christopher W	"	" "	Willow Grove Pa
Chandler G W	"	1st W Va Cav	Birmingham O
Chatburn J	"	150th Pa Vol	Germantown Pa
Childs J W	"	16th Me Vol	Farmington Me
Chase H R	"	1st Vt H Art	Guilford Centre Vt
Conover W H	"	22d N Y Cav	Norwich N Y
Clark J A	Cap	7th Mich Cav	
Cook W B	Lieut	140th Pa Vol	Candor Pa
Califf B F	"	2d W S S S	Salem Mass
Cook E F	Major	2d N Y Cav	
Cooke H P	A A G		Deckerstown N J
Crocker H	Lieut	1st N J Cav	Port Jervis N Y
Camp T B C	Cap	52d Pa Vol	Camptown Pa
Clark L S	"	62d N Y Vol	Saratoga Springs N Y
Chapin H C	"	4th Vt Vol	Elmira N Y
Conyngham J B	Lt Col	52d Pa Vol	
Christopher J	Cap	16th U S Inf	
Cochrane M A	"	" "	Oswego N Y
Causten M C	Lieut	19th U S Inf	Washington D C
Chubbuck D B	"	19th Mass Vol	
Carpenter S D	"	3d O Vol	Springfield O
Carley A A	Cap	73d Ind Vol	
Connelly R J	Lieut	73d Ill Vol	
Cartwright A G	Cap	85th N Y Vet Vol	Philip's Creek N Y
Clark M L	"	101st Pa Vol	Mansfield Pa
Compher A	"	" "	Rainsburg Pa
Clapp J B	Adj't	16th Conn Vol	Weathersfield Conn
Case A G	Lieut	" "	Simsburg Conn
Cratty E G	Cap	103d Pa Vol	Butler Pa
Coats H A	"	85th N Y Vet Vol	Wellsville N Y
Crooks S J	Col	22d N Y Cav	Rochester N Y
Case S F	Cap	2d O Cav	Wellington O

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Cutler J	Cap	34th O Vol	
Coglin T	"	14th N Y H Art	
Cord T A	Lieut	19th U S Inf	Danville Ind
Cloadt J	Cap	119th N Y Vol	
Calkins W W	Lieut	104th Ill Vol	Ottawa Ill
Craig J	Cap	1st W Va Vol	Wheeling W Va
Colville J W	"	5th Mich Vol	E Saginaw Mich
Crosby T J	"	157th Pa Vol	Titusville Pa
Cohen M	"	4th Ky Vol	Louisville Ky
Copeland J R	"	7th O Vol	Locust Grove O
Creps F A M	Lieut	77th Pa Vol	
Curtis R	"	4th Ky Vol	Louisville Ky
Clements J	"	15th Ky Vol	Hewalton Ind
Caldwell D B	"	75th O Vol	
Cubbison J C	"	101st Pa Vol	Irish Ripple Pa
Crawford H P	Cap	2d Ill Cav	
Chase E E	"	1st R I Cav	
Coffin G A	Adj	29th Ind Vol	
Cockran T G	Lieut	77th Pa Vol	Chambersburg Pa
Conrad W F	Cap	25th Iowa Vol	
Carperts L M	"	18th Wis Vol	
Cox J L	Lieut	21st Ill Vol	Hutsonville Ill
Cunningham M	"	42d N Y Vol	Norwich Conn
Charters A M	"	17th Iowa Vol	Leavenworth Kan
Carpenter J Q	"	150th Pa Vol	Germantown Pa
Campbell B F	Cap		
Clark H L	Lieut	2d Mass Art	Springfield Mass
Copeland W A	"	10th Mich Vol	
Cuniffe H	"	13th Ill Vol	
Carpenter E N	Cap	6th Pa Cav	Germantown Pa
Clemmons T	Lieut	13th Ill Vol	
Crocker Geo A	A A G		New York City
Cook W C	Adj	9th Mich Cav	Tecumseh Mich
Cowles H F	Lieut	18th Conn Vol	Norwich Conn
Cramer C P	"	21st N Y Cav	West Troy N Y
Clancey C W	Lt Col	52d O Vol	Smithfield O
Coram Geo	R Q M	2d Ky Cav	Greenupsburg Ky
Case M B	Lieut	23d U S C T	Owattona Minn
Cline D G	"	75th O V M I	Logan Hocking O
Conn C G	"	1st M S S	Elkhart Mich
Cook J L	"	6th Iowa Vol	St Louis Mo
Cunningham M	"	1st Vt H Art	
Copeland C D	"	58th Mass Vol	Fall River Mass
Chamberlain V B	Cap	7th Conn Vol	
Catlin J E	Lieut	45th Pa Vol	Wellsboro' Pa
Cashell C P	"	12th Pa Cav	
Clark M W	Cap	11th Iowa Cav	Columbus City Iowa
Channel J R	Lieut	1st Ill Art	Ottawa Ill
Day J W	"	17th Mass Vol	Arevill Mass
Damrell W S	"	13th Mass Vol	Boston Mass
Dearing G A	"	16th Me Vol	
Duferr T J	"	5th Mich Cav	

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Dickerson A A	Lieut	16th Conn Vol	Hartford Conn
Donaghy J	Cap	103d Pa Vol	Alleghany City Pa
Davis W G	Lieut	27th Mass Vol	
Day A P	"	15th Conn Vol	New Haven Conn
Deweese J H	Major	13th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Daniels E S	Cap	35th U S C T	Old Cambridge Mass
Dietz Henry	"	45th N Y Vol	New York City
Dodge C C	"	20th Mich Vol	Marshall Mich
Dieffenbach A C	Lieut	73d Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Deweese T B	"	2d U S Cav	
Dooley A T	"	51st Ind Vol	New Winchester Ind
Downing O J	Cap	2d N Y Cav	Rochester N Y
Denny W N	"	57th Ind Vol	Vincennes Ind
Delano J A	Lieut	51st Ind Vol	Marietta Ind
Davis Q R	"	123d O Vol	Marcellus O
Derrickson J G	Cap	66th N Y Vol	New York City
Dean S V	Lieut	145th Pa Vol	West Springfield Pa
Daily W A	Cap	8th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Davis C G	Lieut	1st Mass Cav	
Doruschke B	Cap	26th Wis Vol	
Dennis J B	"	7th Conn Vol	
Davis L R	"	7th O Vol	
Drake L	Lieut	22d Mich Vol	Pontiac Mich
Dutton W G	"	67th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Dillon C D	"	7th Iowa Cav	Marengo Iowa
Drennan J S	"	1st Vt H Art	Morrisville Vt
Deane T J	"	5th Mich Cav	Wayne Mich
Dunn J	"	64th N Y Vol	New York City
Dunning A J	"	7th N Y Art	
Davenport T F	Cap	75th O Vol	
Davis H C	"	18th Conn Vol	Canterbury Conn
Davis T C	Lieut	38th Ill Vol	
Dirlan C L	Cap	72d O Vol	Clyde O
Doughton O G	Lieut	111th O Vol	Stryker O
Day J R	Cap	3d Me Vol	Waterville Me
Donovan J	Lieut	2d N J Vol	Elizabeth N J
Durbrow W	Cap	40th N Y Vol	New York City
Dyre E B	Lieut	1st Conn Cav	Derby Conn
Dinsmore A	Cap	5th Pa Cav	
Duzenburgh A	"	35th N Y Vol	
Dorris W C	Lieut	111th Ill Vol	
Dodge H G	"	2d Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Dixon A	Cap	104th N Y Vol	
Dunn M	Major	19th Mass Vol	
Doane E B	Cap	8th Iowa Cav	Salem Iowa
Davidson J	Lieut	6th N Y Art	Haverstraw N Y
Drake J W	"	136th N Y Vol	Dansville N Y
Downs C	"	33d N J Vol	Paterson N J
Davis J W	"	115th N Y Vol	
Duven J	"	5th N H Vol	Keene N H
Dushane J M	Cap	143d Pa Vol	Connellsville Pa
Davis W H	"	4th Md Vol	Baltimore Md

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Dircks C S F	Cap	1s Md Tenn Vol	
Devine J S	Lieut	71st Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Diemer M	"	10th Mo Vol	Palmyra Mo
Dingley F	"	7th R I Vol	
Durfee W H	"	5th R I Vol	Newport R I
Durboyne G	"	66th N Y Vol	
Donohy G B	Cap	7th Pa Res	
Dieffenbach W H	Lieut	" " "	Huntingdon Pa
De Lay R	"	3d Iowa Cav	Centreville Iowa
Demmick O W	"	11th N H Vol	Strafford Vt
Drake C H	"	142d Pa Vol	Stroudsburg Pa
Dygest K S	Cap	16th Mich Vol	
Dick L	Lieut	72d O Vol	Fremont O
Davis L B	Cap	93d Ind Vol	Patriot Ind
Dillon F W	"	1st Ky Cav	
Dahl O R	Lieut	15th Wis Vol	Chippewa Falls Wis
Dickey M V	"	94th O Vol	Franklin O
Davis Byron	"	71st Pa Vol	
Day E	Cap	89th O Vol	Bainbridge O
Dalton G A	Lieut	22d Mich Vol	
Dickerson E	"	44th Wis Vol	
Durnam T J	"	16th U S Inf	
Dunn H C	"	10th Ky Vol	
Driscoll D	"	24th Mo Vol	Cannonsburg Mich
Davis E J	"	44th Ill Vol	Rocktown Ill
Dugan J	"	35th Ind Vol	Richmond Ind
Dorr H G	A Q M	4th Mass Cav	Boston Mass
Drake J M	Lieut	9th N J Vol	Trenton N J
Dicey E C	Cap	1st Mich S S	Detroit Mich
Downing H A	Lieut	31st U S C T	Poughkeepsie N Y
Dibeler J B	Cap	45th Pa Vol	Bainbridge Pa
Davidson J W	Lieut	95th O Vol	Big Plains O
Dehny W N	Major	51st Ind Vol	Vincennes Ind
Drew G H	Lieut	9th N H Vol	Milford N H
Everett Chas	"	70th O Vol	Cleveland O
Eastman F R	"	2d Pa Cav	Mount Clemens Mich
Elkin J L F	Adj't	1st N J Vol	New Brunswick N J
Eastmond O	Cap	1st N C U Vol	New York City
Evans T E	Lieut	52d Pa Vol	Hyde Park Pa
Egertone J W	"	13th Ind Vol	Washington Iowa
Ellinwood W B	"	10th Wis Vol	Oshkosh Wis
Edwards D C	"	2d Md Vol	
English D	Major	11th Ky Cav	Owenton Ky
Elder S S	Cap	1st U S Art	
Eckings T K	Lieut	3d N J Vol	
Evans B W	Cap	4th O Cav	Kirkersville O
Errickson J H	Lieut	57th N Y Vol	Brooklyn N Y
Eberheart H H	Cap	120th O Vol	Wooster O
Eagan M	"	15th W Va Vol	
Evans N C	"	184th Pa Vol	Rainsburg Pa
Eglin A R	"	45th O Vol	Kenton O
Ewen M	"	21st Wis Vol	Fond du Lac Wis

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Eagan John	Lieut	1st U S Art	
Elder John	"	8th Ind Vol	
Edwards T D	Asst Eng	U S Navy	
Edminston S	Lieut	89th O Vol	
Evans H F			
Eans M	Cap	15th N Y Cav	
Elheny J L F	Adj	1st N J Vol	New Brunswick N J
Flick M	Lieut	67th Pa Vol	Rainsburg Pa
Fritz J	"	11th Tenn Vol	
Fay S A	"	85th N Y Vet Vol	Olean N Y
Frost C W	"	" " "	Rochester N Y
Freeman D W D	Cap	101st Pa Vol	Irish Ripple Pa
Fiske J E	"	2d Mass Art	Grantville Mass
Fish O M	Lieut	" "	Boston Mass
Fluke A L	"	103d Pa Vol	Kittanning Pa
Fahs J	Cap	87th Pa Vol	York Pa
Foot M C	Lieut	93d N Y Vol	Cooperstown N Y
Fontaine J	"	73d Pa Vol	Washington D C
Fairbanks J	"	72d O Vol	Rollersville O
Follett W H	"	2d Mass Art	Quincy Mass
Fry Alfred	"	73d Ind Vol	Crown Point Ind
Fish G W		3d O Cav	Hamilton O
Frasier J	Col	140th Pa Vol	
Fleming C K	Major	11th Vt Vol	Bellows Falls Vt
Foster J W	Cap	42d Ill Vol	Belvidere Ill
Fales J M	Lieut	1st R I Cav	
Finney G E	Adj	19th Ind Vol	Elizabethtown Ind
Fowler J H	Lieut	100th O Vol	
Fox G B	Major	75th O Vol	Cincinnati O
Farr W V	Cap	106th Pa Vol	
Forbes W H	Major	2d Mass Cav	
Ford E W	Cap	9th Minn Vol	Austin Minn
Ferris J M	Lieut	3d Mich Vol	
Fairchild H	"	10th Wis Vol	Platteville Wis
Funk J W	Cap	39th N Y Vol	New York City
Faye E M	Lieut	42d N Y Vol	" "
Furgerson J	"	1st N J Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Flannery D	"	4th N J Vol	Trenton N J
Fowler H M	"	15th N J Vol	Newark N J
Fisk W M	Cap	73d N Y Vol	New York City
Fleeger G W	Lieut	11th Pa R C Vol	Butler Pa
Fagan C A	"	" " "	Ebensburg Pa
French H	"	3d Vt Vol	Hartford Vt
Francis J L	Cap	135th O Vol	
Field A	Lieut	94th N Y Vol	Weedsport N Y
Fritch A W	"	26th Mo Vol	St Louis Mo
Fortescue L R	"	Signal C U S A	Middleborne W Va
Fellows M	"	149th Pa Vol	
Fisher R	"	17th Mo Vol	St Louis Mo
Fenner W	"	2d R I Vol	Providence R I
Fox J D	"	16th Ill Cav	Aurora Ill
Fritze C	"	24th Ill Vol	Chicago Ill

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND	RESIDENCE.
Fisher L W	Lieut	4th Vt Vol	Danville Vt
Fatzer S	"	108th N Y Vol	Rochester N Y
Fontaine E	"	7th Pa R C Vol	
Flamsburgh D	Cap	4th Ind Bat	
Forney D	Lieut	30th O Vol	Coshocton O
Fisher S	"	93d Ind Vol	
Fiedler J	Cap	Eng C U S A	
Finney D S	Lieut	14&15 Ill Vet Bat	Beardstown Ill
Fairfield O B	"	89th O Vol	
Fitzpatrick L	"	146th N Y Vol	Brooklyn N Y
Fales L D C	"		
Freeman H B	"	18th U S Inf	
Foster H C	"	23d Ind Vol	Jeffersonville Ind
Foley John	"	59th Mass Vol	Boston Mass
Faass Louis	"	14th N Y Art	Utica N Y
Frost R J	"	9th Mich Cav	Albion Mich
Fall J P	Cap	32d Me Vol	South Berwick Me
Filler J H	Major	55th Pa Vol	Bedford Pa
Fay W W	Cap	56th Mass Vol	
George G J	Lieut	40th Ill Vol	
Gillespie J B	Cap	120th Ill Vol	Vienna Ill
Gunn T M	Lieut	21st Ky Vol	Shelbyville Ky
Gilbert E C	Cap	152d N Y Vol	Butternut N Y
Gill A W H	"	14th N Y Vol	Brooklyn N Y
Greble C E	"	8th Mich Cav	Battle Creek Mich
Green J H	Lieut	100th O Vol	Fremont O
Gotshall J	Adjt	55th Pa Vol	
Godwin J M	Lieut	12th Ind Vol	Fort Wayne Ind
Grover J E	"	6th Ind Cav	
Gayer H	"	133d W Va Mil	Rock Case W Va
Gatch O C	Cap	89th O Vol	Milford O
Gross J M	"	18th Ky Vol	
Galbraith H E	"	22d Mich Vol	Lexington Mich
Goetz J	"	" "	Mount Clemens Mich
Gray W L	"	151st Pa Vol	
Gross C M	Lieut	110th O Vol	Covington O
Grant G W	"	88th Pa Vol	Reading Pa
Grant H D	"	117th N Y Vol	
Gray R H	"	15th U S Inf	Cleveland O
Gariss A J	Adjt	1st Md Cav	Baltimore Md
Gates A L	Lieut	10th Wis Vol	Hustisford Wis
Goodwin J A	"	1st Mass Cav	Medford Mass
Gamble G H	Adjt	8th Ill Cav	
Gates R C	Lieut	18th U S Inf	
Gilmore J A	"	79th N Y Vol	
Gamble H	"	73d Ind Vol	Monroeville O
Grant E	Cap	1st Vt Cav	
Granger C M	Lieut	88th N Y Vol	
Goodrich J O	Adjt	85th N Y Vet Vol	Scottsville N Y
Glazeer W W	Lieut	2d N Y Cav	Fowler N Y
Goodin A	"	82d O Vol	
Gordon C O	"	1st Me Cav	Phillips Me



NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Green E H	Cap	107th Pa Vol	Maytown Pa
Gimber H W	"	150th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Gilman —	Lieut	3d Me Vol	
Gottland C	"	134th N Y Vol	
Getman D	Cap	10th N Y Cav	Mayfield N Y
Griffin H G	Lieut	112th Ill Vol	Cambridge Ill
Gordon E	"	81st Ind Vol	
Geasland S A	"	11th Tenn Cav	Kingston Tenn
Grey F C	"	11th Pa Vol	Donegal Pa
Green C W	"	44th Ind Vol	
Goss J W	"	1st Mass Art	Ipswich Mass
Grafton B	Cap	64th O Vol	Marion O
Gates J	"	33d O Vol	
Grant A	"	19th Wis Vol	
Green G W	"	19th Ind Vol	Muncie Ind
Goodrich A L	"	8th N Y Cav	Churchville N Y
Gamble N P	Lieut	63d Pa Vol	Pittsburg Pa
Garbet D	"	77th Pa Vol	Hyde Park Pa
Good T G	"	1st Md Cav	
Gordon H M	"	143d Pa Vol	Shickshinny Pa
Gray P	"	77th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Gallagher J	"	4th O Vt Vol	Brookfield Vt
Galloway J L	C'pAAG		Pensacola Fla
Green E A	Lieut	81st Ill Vol	
Green J L	A A G	U S A	Monroe Mich
Gove W A	Lieut	3d Mass Cav	East Boston Mass
Grant S	"	6th Mich Art	Schoolcraft Mich
Griffin T	Adj't	55th U S C T	Pulaski Ill
Gore J B	Lieut	115th Ill Vol	Taylorville Ill
Gross T	"	21st Ill Vol	Bement Ill
Gordon G C	Cap	24th Mich Vol	Detroit Mich
Gerhardt H	Lieut	24th Ill Vol	
Gageby J H	"	19th U S Inf	Johnstown Pa
Gutjahr C	Cap	16th Ill Vol	
Galloway —	Lieut	15th U S Inf	
Grayham P	Cap	54th Pa Vol	Johnstown Pa
Godley M L	Lieut	17th Iowa Vol	Ashland Iowa
Gould D	Cap	33d W Va Vol	
Grey W H	Lieut	14th Ill Cav	Vandalia Ill
Gude A	Cap	51st Ind Vol	Bruceville Ind
Glenn S A	"	89th O Vol	Hillsboro O
Grey Philip	Lieut	72d Pa Vol	
Huey Pennoek	Col	8th Pa Cav	Westchester Pa
Hetsler J W	Cap	9th O Cav	Culina O
Hicks D W	Lieut		
Halsey T J	Major	11th N J Vol	Dover N J
Hutchinson J	Lieut	2d W Va Mt Inf	Pittsburg Pa
Huffman J W	"	5th Iowa Vol	Birmingham Iowa
Hinds H H	"	57th Pa Vol	Montrose Pa
Hagler J S	Cap	5th Tenn Vol	
Helms M B	Lieut	1st W Va Vol	Rossby's Rock W Va
Hall C B	Cap	" " "	

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Hallenburg G	Lieut	1st O Vol	Louisville Ky
Hall A M	"	9th Minn Vol	
Haveley T	Cap	79th Ill Vol	Marshall Ill
Hubbard H R	Lieut	119th Ill Vol	
Heffley A	Cap	142d Pa Vol	Berlin Pa
Hays A H	"	7th Tenn Cav	Lovington Tenn
Hare T H	Lieut	5th O Cav	
Helm J B	"	101st Pa Vol	Shellsburg Pa
Heffley C P	"	142d Pa Vol	Berlin Pa
Hubbell F A	"	67th Pa Cav	Honesdale Pa
Heffner W	"	" "	Pottsville Pa
Harrington B F	"	18th Pa Cav	Waynesburg Pa
Hart E R	"	1st Vt Art	Hartford Vt
Hanson J B	"	1st Mass Art	Danvers Mass
Hodge W E	"	5th Md Vol	Baltimore Md
Hawkins S W	"	7th Tenn Cav	Huntingdon Tenn
Henry C D	"	4th O Cav	Tiffin City O
Hays W W	"	34th O Vol	
Hodge J F	"	55th Pa Vol	
Hall R F	"	75th O Vol	Cincinnati O
Haight J T	"	8th Iowa Cav	Tipton Iowa
Hastings T J	"	15th Mass Vol	Wooster Mass
Hock A	Cap	63d N Y Vol	
Hill G W	Lieut	7th Mich Cav	Detroit Mich
Heslit J	"	3d Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Hazel E J	"	6th Pa Cav	Baltimore Md
Hanon J	"	115th Ill Vol	Taylorsville Ill
Herrick L C	"	1st N Y Cav	Syracuse N Y
Hine J J	"	100th O Vol	
Herbert R	"	50th Pa Vol	Lebanon Pa
Harris S	"	5th Mich Cav	
Heppard T H	"	101st Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Hamilton W	"	2d Mass Art	West Amesbury Mass
Hastings G L	"	24th N Y Bat	Oswego N Y
Horton S H	"	101st Pa Vol	
Huff H B	Cap	184th Pa Vol	Altoona Pa
Hampton C G	Lieut	15th N Y Cav	Brockport N Y
Hard W B	"	17th Mich Cav	Jackson Mich
Heil J	Cap	45th N Y Cav	New York City
Hauf N	Lieut	" "	" "
Hitt W R	Cap	113th Ill Cav	Urbana O
Harris W	"	24th Mo Cav	Mt Vernon Mo
Hobbie C A	"	17th Conn Cav	Stamford Conn
Holden E	Lieut	1st Vt Cav	Barre Vt
Hedges S P	Adj't	112th N Y Vol	Jamestown N Y
Hinds H C	Lieut	102d N Y Vol	Richfield Springs N Y
Hall W P	Major	6th N Y Cav	Brooklyn L I
Hart R K	Cap	19th U S Inf	
Hodge A	"	80th Ill Vol	Fosterburg Ill
Harvey W H	Lieut	51st Ind Vol	
Hay D	Cap	80th Ill Vol	
Harmer R J	Lieut	" "	

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Hart C M	Lieut	45th Pa Vol	Wellsboro Pa
Hopper J	"	2d N Y Cav	
Hand G T	"	51st Pa Vol	Shelbyville Ind
Hartzog R H O	Cap	1st N Y Cav	New York City
Hagler J S	"	5th Tenn Vol	
Hintz H	"	16th Conn Vol	Hartford Conn
Hunt C O	Lieut	5th Me Bat	
Halpin G	"	116th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Hagenback J C	"	67th Pa Vol	
Hagan P A	"	7th Md Vol	
Holland W R	"	5th Md Cav	
Hawkins H E	Cap	78th Ill Vol	Coastburg Ill
Heer T A	"	28th O Vol	Tell City Ind
Hart G D	"	5th Pa Cav	
Hull G W	Lieut	135th O Vol	
Hoyt H B	Cap	40th N Y Vol	Rochester N Y
Hamilton H E	Lieut	" "	" "
Hezelton D W	"	22d N Y Cav	Peterboro N Y
Hovey H	"	78th Ill Vol	
Hame D J	Cap	19th Mass Vol	Boston Mass
Holahan C P	Lieut	19th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Hamilton H N	"	59th N Y Vol	Belleville O
Hoppin H P	"	2d Mass Art	Cambridge Mass
Huntington E S	"	11th U S Inf	
Hutchison R C	Cap	8th Mich Vol	
Hoyt W H	Lieut	16th Iowa Vol	Comanche Iowa
Hart P H	"	19th Ind Vol	Edensburg Ind
Hughes R M	"	14th Ill Cav	Vandalia Ill
Henckly L D	"	10th Wis Vol	Wanpan Wis
Harkness R	Major	" "	Elkhorn Wis
Hewitt J	Lieut	105th Pa Vol	
Hastings C W	Cap	12th Mass Vol	
Heston J	Lieut	4th N J Vol	Taylorsville Pa
Hayes E	Cap	95th N Y Vol	Sing Sing N Y
Heffelfinger J	Lieut	7th P R V Corps	Mechanicsburg Pa
Harvey J L	"	2d Pa Art	Philadelphia Pa
Hobart M C	Cap	7th Wis Vol	Fall River Wis
Hock R B	"	12th N Y Cav	New York City
Holman W C	Lieut	9th Vt Vol	West Braintree Vt
Hadley H V	"	7th Ind Vol	Indianapolis Ind
Hall C	"	13th Wis Cav	
Hayden J A	Cap	11th P R V Corps	Uniontown Pa
Hill J B	Lieut	17th Mass Vol	Averill Mass
Hallett M V B	"	2d Pa Cav	Osceola Pa
Hodge W L	Cap	120th Ill Vol	Golconda Ill
Henry A J	Lieut	" "	
Hamlin S G	Cap	134 N Y Vol	Glennville N Y
Holladay V G	Lieut	2d Ind Cav	Winterset Ind
Havens D	"	85th Ill Vol	Manito Ill
Hays C A	"	111th Pa Vol	Eagle Pa
Hastings J L	Adjt	7th Pa R V Corps	Salona Pa
Haines H A	Cap	184th Pa Vol	

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Hunter A W	Lieut	2d U S (C'd) Art	New Hudson Mich
Harris J W	"	2d Ind Cav	Terre Haute Ind
Heltemus J B	Cap	18th Ky Vol	
Herzberg F	Lieut	66th N Y Vol	New York City
Henry J M	"	154th N Y Vol	Olean N Y
Harris G	"	79th Ind Vol	
Holt W C	Cap	6th Tenn Vol	Trenton Tenn
Harrison C E	Lieut	89th O Vol	Higginsport O
Huey R	"	2d E Tenn Vol	
Henderson J H	"	14 & 15 Ill Vt Bat	Greenfield Ill
Higley E H	"	1st Vt Cav	Castleton Vt
Hendryks W H	"	11th Mich Bat'n	
Hull G W	"	135th O Vol	Brownsville O
Hamilton W B	"	22d Mich Vol	Romeo Mich
Hendrick F	Cap	1st N Y Cav	New York City
Huston J	Lieut	95th O Vol	Claylick O
Henderson R	"	1st Mass Art	Lawrence Mass
Howe C H	"	21st Ill Vol	
Haldeman J	"	129th Ill Vol	
Hymer S	Cap	115th Ill Vol	Rushville Ill
Hieurod P	"	105th O Vol	Waterford Pa
Hackett A N	Lieut	110th O Vol	Massillon O
Huntley C C	"	16th Ill Cav	Huntley Ill
Hand S P	"	43d U S C T	Binghampton N Y
Hurst T B	"	7th Pa Res V C	Dillsburg Pa
Hale G W	"	101st O Vol	Upper Sandusky O
Hopf Geo	"	2d Md Vol	Baltimore Md
Hescock H	Cap	1st Mo Art	St Louis Mo
Hill O M	Lieut	23d U S C T	Orleans Co N Y
Hall C T	"	13th Mich Vol	Battle Creek Mich
Heck F W	Cap	2d Md Vol	Baltimore Md
Hill V H	A Q M		
Hogeland D B	Cap	76th Pa Vol	Mercer Pa
Hood John	Lieut	80th Ill Vol	
Hogue J B	"	4th Pa Cav	
Holmes A J	Cap	37th Wis Vol	
Haywood L E	Lieut	58th Mass Vol	
Irwin C L	"	78th Ill Vol	Columbus Ill
Irwin S E	"	3d Iowa Vol	
Irwin W H	Adj't	103d Pa Vol	Alleghany City Pa
Imbric J M	Cap	3d O Vol	Wellsville O
Isett J H	Major	8th Ind Cav	Wappello Iowa
Irsch F	Cap	45th N Y Vol	New York City
Isham A B	Lieut	7th Mich Cav	Detroit Mich
Ingleden L	Cap		Janesville Wis
Jackson R W	Lieut	21st Wis Vol	Oshkosh Wis
Jenkins J H	Adj't	" "	" "
Johnson H A	Lieut	3d Me Vol	
James H H	"	6th Ind Vol	Montezuma Ind
Jones S F	Cap	80th Ill Vol	Jones Creek Ill
Johnson G	Lieut	16th Conn Vol	Hartford Conn
Judd J H	"	27th Mass Vol	East Hampton Mass

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Jacobs J W	Cap	4th Ky Vol	
John E P	Lieut	135th O Vol	
Johnson J C	Cap	149th Pa Vol	Conder's Point Pa
Jobe B A	"	11th Pa R V C	Salem Cross Roads Pa
Johnson V W	Lieut	10th N Y Cav	Wolcott N Y
Jones J A	"	21st Ill Vol	Olney Ill
Johnson C K	"	1st Me Cav	Carmel Me
Jennings J T	Cap	75th O Vol	Kenton O
Jones D	"	14th N Y Art	Utica N Y
Judson S C	"	106th N Y Vol	Ogdensburg N Y
Jenkins H	"	40th Mass Vol	
Jackson C G	"	84th Pa Vol	Berwick Pa
Jones J P	Lieut	55th O Vol	Norwalk O
Jenkins G W	"	9th W Va Vol	Portland O
Jones C W	"	16th Pa Cav	Duncannon Pa
Justus J C	"	2d Pa R V C	Philadelphia Pa
Jackson J	"	4th Ind Cav	Oshkosh Wis
Jackson J S	"	22d Ill Vol	Salem Ill
Jones S E	"	7th N Y Art	
Jones H	"	5th U S Cav	
Jones W	"	38th O Vol	Charles O
Jones M J	Cap	115th Ill Vol	Rushville Ill
Johnson R	"	6th N Y Cav	Ogdensburg N Y
Johnson J W	Lieut	1st Mass Art	Methuen Mass
Johnson W N	Correspt		
Jones Alfred	R Q M	50th Pa Vet Vol	Reading Pa
Johnson J D	Cap	10th N J Vol	Hainesport N J
Jordan E C	Lieut	7th Conn Vol	Bridgeport Conn
Jacks J	"	15th W Va Vol	
Kelley D O	"	100th O Vol	Kelly's Island O
Krohn P	"	5th N Y Cav	Oswego N Y
Keeler A M	Cap	22d Mich Vol	Disco Mich
Kendal T	Lieut	15th U S Inf	Brooklyn N Y
Keniston J	"	100th Ill Vol	Joliet Ill
Keith C E	"	19th Ill Vol	Chicago Ill
Knowles E M	"	42d Ind Vol	
Kreuger W	"	2d Mo Vol	
Kreps F A M	"	77th Pa Vol	
Kane S	"	38th Ind Vol	
Kelly D A	Cap	1st Ky Vol	
Kendrick E	Adj't	10th N J Vol	New York City
Kerr S C	Lieut	126th O Vol	Salineville O
Kendall H T	Adj't	50th Pa Vol	Reading Pa
Kelly A	Lieut	126th O Vol	Barnesville O
Keen J	"	7th Pa V R C	Bar't Pa
Kuchin A	"	5th Md Vol	
Kees G W	"	18th Conn Vol	
Kreiger A	"	67th Pa Vol	Broadheadville Pa
Knowles R A	"	116th O Vol	
Knapp F H	"	9th O Cav	
Kennaly J D	"	8th O Cav	Piqua O
Kempton J F	"	75th O Vol	Trimble Athens O

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Kline D J	Lieut	75th O Vol	
Kennedy J W	"	134th N Y Vol	
Kankel E	"	45th N Y Vol	New York City
Kandler H	"	" " "	Baltimore Md
Kidd J H	"	1st Md Art	Port Deposit Md
Kendrick R H	"	25th Wis Vol	Potosi Wis
Kenyon G C	"	17th Ill Vol	Danton Ill
Kidder G C	"	113th Pa Vol	
Kelly H K	Cap	118th Pa Vol	
Knox G	Lieut	109th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Kelly J M	"	4th Tenn Vol	Athens Tenn
Kessler J G	Cap	2d Ind Cav	
Kirby W M	Lieut	3d N Y Art	
King T	R Q M	101st Pa Vol	Bradford Pa
Keister W H H	Lieut	103d Pa Vol	Hillsville Pa
Kirk J B	"	101st Pa Vol	" "
Krause J	Cap	3d Pa Art	Fort Monroe Va
Kempton F H	Lieut	58th Mass Art	
Kennits H	"	2d Mass Vol	
Kauts J D	"	1st Ky Cav	Dent O
Kellogg H	"	6th Mich Cav	
Kronmeyer C	Cap	52d N Y Vol	Williamsburg N Y
King M D	Lieut	3d O Vol	Barnesville O
Kendal J	Cap	43d Ind Vol	
King G E	"	103d Ill Vol	Middleport Ill
Knight H B	Lieut	20th Mich Vol	
Kelly J B	"	1st Pa Cav	Patterson Pa
Kirkpatrick G W	"	15th Iowa Vol	Smyrna Iowa
Knox J C	"	4th Ind Cav	Ladoga Ind
Kepheart J S	"	5th Ind Vol	Franklin Ind
Kerin J	"	6th U S Cav	Washington D C
Kenyon P D	Cap	14 and 15 Ill V Bat	Mt Carroll Ind
King Abe	Lieut	12th O V Inf	Xenia O
King John	"	15th Ill Cav	Geneva Ill
Kissam Edgar	Cap	9th N J Vol	Jersey City N J
Kepheart J	Lieut	13th O Vol	Russell Station O
Kelton J	"	2d Pa Art	Honesdale Pa
Kibby G L	"	4th R I Vol	Providence R I
Kendale W M	Major	73d Ind Vol	Plymouth Ind
Kost R	Lieut	6th Conn Vol	Bridgeport Conn
Kenfield F	Cap	17th Vt Vol	Morristown Vt
King John	Lieut	6th Conn Vol	New Haven Conn
Kings S B	Cap	12th Pa Cav	
Lindemeyer L	"	45th N Y Vol	New York City
Lemson A T	Lieut	104th N Y Vol	Genesee N Y
Litchfield J B	Cap	4th Me Vol	
Lombard H G	Adjt	4th Mich Vol	
Logan W S	Cap	17th Mich Vol	Richland Mich
Love J E	"	8th Kan Vol	St Louis Mo
Lucas John	"	5th Ky Vol	
Lovett L T	"	" " "	
Lodge G R	Lieut	53d Ill Vol	Ottawa Ill



NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Lucas W D	Cap	5th N Y Cav	East Gainesville N Y
Little J S	"	143d Pa Vol	Nicholson Pa
Lewis C E	Lieut	1st N Y Drag	Nunda N Y
Laycock J B	"	7th Pa R V C	
Lyman H H	"	147th N Y Vol	Pulaski N Y
Larrabee W H	"	7th Me Vol	Portland Me
Launing A	Serg'nt	24th Mich Vol	Nankin Mich
Leigh S J	A D C		
Lee A	Lieut	152d N Y Vol	Utica N Y
Lynch C M	Major	145th Pa Vol	Erie Pa
Lynn J L	Lieut	" "	West Greenville Pa
Lyttle C W	Cap	" "	Nicholson Pa
Loud E J C	Lieut	2d Pa Art	Philadelphia Pa
Ludney M S	"	53d Pa Vol	
Lewry D W	"	2d Pa Art	Philadelphia Pa
Longnecker J H	Adj't	101st Pa Vol	Woodbury Pa
Landen H	Lieut	16th Conn Vol	
Laughlin J M	"	103d Pa Vol	Callensburg Pa
Langworthy D A	Cap	85th N Y Vol	New York City
Lafler J A	Lieut	" "	Penn Yan N Y
Lyman J	"	27th Mass Vol	East Hampton Mass
Laird J O	"	35th U S Inf	
Litchfield A C	Lt Col	7th Mich Cav	Grand Rapids Mich
Lym W C	Lieut	23d O Vol	Leeville O
Lintz W J	"	8th Tenn Vol	
Leslee J L	"	18th Pa Cav	Titusville Pa
Leonard A	"	71st N Y Vol	
Laird M	"	16th Iowa Vol	Desmoine Town Iowa
Luther J C	"	1st Pa V R C	Ridgeway Pa
Lemon M W	"	14th N Y Art	Canton N Y
Lane L M	"	9th Minn Vol	
Lamson T D	"	3d Ind Cav	Venny Ind
Loomis A W	"	18th Conn Vol	Tolland Conn
Locke W H	"	" "	Willimantic Conn
Lindsay A H	"	" "	Greenville Conn
Leith S	"	132d N Y Vol	
Long C H	"	1st Md Vol	Frederick City Md
Lewis D B	"	12th Pa Cav	Waterbury Vt
Livingston C H	"	1st W Va Cav	Union Town Pa
Law G	Cap	6th W Va Cav	Ellenboro W Va
Loyd J K	"	17th Mass Vol	Boston Mass
Leeds M A	Lt Col	153d O Vol	Bantam O
Lock D R	Lieut	8th Ky Cav	Newport Ky
Limbard A	"	M'Laughlin's Squ	Delphos O
Lloyd T S C	"	6th Ind Cav	Terre Haute Ind
Lawrence G H	"	2d N Y M'd Rifles	Buffalo N Y
Laud J R	Cap	66th Ind Vol	Leavenworth Ind
Lee E N	"	5th Mich Cav	
Larkin F A	Lieut	18th Ind Vol	
Locklin A W	"	94th N Y Vol	Great Bend N Y
Lang C H	"	50th Mass Vol	Reading Mass
Latimer E C	Cap	27th U S C T	Canton O

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Lenter A P	Cap	2d Tenn Inf	
Myers T	Lieut	107th Pa Vol	Chambersburg Pa
Mooney J	"	"	Dushore Pa
Mussel O	Cap	68th N Y Vol	
Millis V	Lieut	"	
Mosely H H	"	25th O Vol	Summerfield O
Makepeace A J	Cap	19th Ind Vol	Anderson Ind
McDade A	Lieut	154th N Y Vol	Westfield N Y
Murphy F	Cap	97th N Y Vol	Salisbury Centre N Y
Moran F	Lieut	73d N Y Vol	New York City
Mendenhall J A	"	75th N Y Vol	Ringgold O
Mell J R	"	61st N Y Vol	Deerfield O
Morres W J	"	5th Md Vol	Baltimore Md
Metta J S	"	"	
Merwin S T C	"	18th Conn Vol	Norwich Conn
Madera W B	"	6th W Va Vol	Morgantown W Va
Meany D B	Cap	13th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Matherson E J	Lieut	18th Conn Vol	Dison Conn
McKeag F	"	"	Norwich Conn
Morningstar H	"	87th Pa Vol	Hanover Pa
Manning J S	"	116th O Vol	
Mash P	Cap	67th Pa Vol	Scranton Pa
McNeal D	Lieut	13th Pa Cav	
Matson C C	Lt Col	6th Ind Cav	Greencastle Ind
McCarty W W	Cap	18th O Cav	McConnellsville O
Morgan C H	Lieut	21st Wis Cav	Oshkosh Wis
McGruder W H	"	"	
McDowal J S	Cap	77th Pa Cav	Fort Little Pa
Moses H	Lieut	4th Ky Cav	
Morrison M V B	"	33d O Cav	Chilicothe O
McKinison A H	"	10th Wis Cav	Pine Hill Wis
Mead L C	"	22d Mich Cav	Ann Arbor Mich
McKercher D	Col	10th Wis Cav	New Lisbon Wis
Mathews A S	Adjt	22d Mich Vol	Pontiac Mich
McGowan E	Lieut	29th Ind Vol	
Murphy J	"	16th U S Inf	Newark N J
Mitchell J	"	79th Ill Vol	
McCune A W	"	2d O Vet Vol	
Muhlemon J R	Maj &c		Woodburn Ill
McNeil S	Lieut	51st O Vol	Spring Mountain O
Metcalf C W	Cap	42d Ind Vol	Dale Ind
Messick J M	Lieut	42d Ind Vol	Evansville Ind
Mackey J T	"	16th U S Inf	Dallas City Ill
Mahoney J S	"	21st O Vol	Prairie Depot O
Mead W H	"	6th Ky Cav	
Moore M	Cap	29th Ind Vol	
Moore G W	"	7th Tenn Vol	Lovington Tenn
McConalee W J	Lieut	14th Iowa Cav	Winterset Iowa
Morton J W	Cap	4th Mass Cav	
Malambre J M	Lieut	75th O Vol	Dayton O
Morse E	"	78th Ill Vol	Macomb Ill
Marshall W S	Major	5th Iowa Vol	

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
McGovern J	Lieut	75th Pa Vol	
McKinley J	"	98th O Vol	
McNiece A	"	73d Pa Vol	
Mann G	"	80th O Vol	
Moore F	"	73d Pa Vol	
Mooney A H	Cap	16th N Y Cav	Plattsburg N Y
McHugh J	"	69th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
McFadden W M	"	59th N Y Vol	
Monaghan J	Lieut	62d Pa Vol	
McIntosh J C	"	145th Pa Vol	Erie Pa
Mather F W	"	7th N Y Art	Albany N Y
McCray H	Cap	115th Pa Vol	
Mockrie P B	Lieut	7th N Y Art	Albany N Y
May J	Cap	15th Mass Vol	
Moore N H	"	7th N Y Art	Albany N Y
McCutcheon E F	Lieut	64th N Y Vol	Gowanda N Y
McWain E J	"	1st N Y V Art	Rochester Vt
McCreary D B	Lt Col	145th Pa Vol	Erie Pa
Murry S F	Cap	2d U S S S	Candia N H
McKage J	"	184th Pa Vol	Hollidaysburg Pa
Muffley S F	Adj't	" "	Howard Pa
Mangus H F	Lieut	53d Pa Vol	Winfield Pa
McLaughlin J	"	" "	James's Creek Pa
McGinnes W A	"	19th Mass Vol	Boston Mass
Mathews A R	"	1st Vt Art	Bennington Vt
Morse A	"	" "	Fayetteville Vt
Maish L	Cap	87th Pa Vol	York Pa
McQuiddy —	"	5th Tenn Cav	
Marshall W S	Adj't	51st Ind Vol	Indianapolis Ind
McDill H	Lieut	80th Ill Vol	
Maxwell C A	"	3d O Vol	Springfield O
Mall D H	Cap	73d Ind Vol	
Munday J W	Lieut	" "	Laporte Ind
Murdock H S	"	" "	Logansport Ind
McHolland D A	Cap	" "	Adrian Ind
Morey H	Lieut	10th N Y Cav	
McColgin J	"	7th O Cav	Georgetown O
Morris J H	"	4th Ky Vol	
McLernan P	Major	22d N Y Cav	Memphis N Y
Mattock C P	"	17th Me Vol	
Myers W H	Lieut	76th N Y Vol	Cortland N Y
McGeehan J	"	146th N Y Vol	Brooklyn N Y
Miller F C	Col	147th N Y Vol	Oswego N Y
Mitchell H W	Lieut	14th N Y Vol	
Maltison A C	Cap	12th N J Vol	
Morrisy G H	A Q M	12th Iowa	
McKay D S	Lieut	18th Pa Cav	Meadville Pa
Mayer L	"	12th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Merritt H A D	"	5th N Y Cav	Hoboken N J
Metzger J	Cap	55th Pa Vol	
Moore Le Roy	"	72d O Vol	Fremont O
McCain J C	Lieut	9th Minn Vol	Logansport Ind

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
McKee T H	Cap	1st W Va Vol	Logansport Ind
McGuire T	"	7th Ill Vol	St Charles Ill
Miller J W	Lieut	14th Ill Cav	Lincoln Ill
Murphy J	"	69th N Y Vol	Newark N J
Mallison J	"	94th N Y Vol	Brandon Wis
Moulton O	LieutCol	25th Mass Vol	
Morgan S M	Cap		Lindy N Y
McGraylis M	"	93d Ind Vol	
Morgan Ben B	LieutCol	75th O Vol	Franklin O
Mulligan J A	Lieut	4th Mass Cav	Biddeford Me
Mead S	Cap	111th N Y Vol	Moravia N Y
McCall O	Lieut	103d Pa Vol	Remersburg Pa
Mullin D W	Cap	101st Pa Vol	Bedford Pa
Morrow J M	Lieut	" "	
McHenry C	"	85th N Y Vet Vol	East Bloomfield N Y
Miller W G	"	16th Conn Vol	
Mackey J F	Cap	103d Pa Vol	Clarion Pa
Morrow J J	"	" "	Plumville Pa
Mathews W F	Lieut	1st Md Vol	Martinsburg W Va
Merrill H P	Cap	4th Ky Vol	
Menier N J	Lieut	93d Ind Vol	Leopold Ind
McDonald H J	Cap	11th Conn Vol	Kingston N J
Moodey J E	Lieut	59th Mass Vol	Newburyport Mass
Martin J C	Cap	1st Tenn Cav	
Melkorn M	"	135th O Vol	Ada O
Moon R A	Lieut	6th Mich Cav	B' Rapids Mich
Moore M M	"	" "	
Manley J A	Cap	64th N Y Vol	
Miller H	Lieut	17th Mich Vol	Detroit Mich
McMannus P W	Adj't	27th Mass Vol	Davenport Iowa
Moses C C	Cap	58th Pa Vol	Alleghany Bridge Pa
Mudgett A G	"	11th Me Vol	Newburgh Me
McMahon E	Lieut	72d O Vol	
McKinstry J	"	16th Ill Cav	Mattoon Ill
McEvoy W	Adj't	3d Ill Vol	
McBeth N	Lieut	45th O Vol	Zanesfield O
Merry W A	"	106th N Y Vol	Ogdensburg N Y
Marney A	Cap	2d Tenn Vol	Kingston Tenn
Moore D T	Lieut	" "	Clinton Tenn
Morton G C	"	4th Pa Cav	
McKay R G	"	5th Mich Cav	
Molton H	"	1st U S Cav	
Montgomery R H	"	5th U S Cav	
Marrow H C	Ass Egr	U S N	Baltimore Md
Morgan J T	Cap	17th Mich Vol	Ypsilanti Mich
Manning G A	"	2d Mass Cav	Oldtown Me
Mather E	Lieut	1st Vt Cav	Fair Haven Vt
McDonald C	"	2d Ill Art	Tamaroa Ill
Moore W Q	"	2d Md Cav	Wilmington Del
McCafferty N J	"	4th U S Art	Pittsburg Pa
Millis J	"	66th Ind Vol	Paoli Ind
McClure T W	"	6th U S Art	Wabash Ind

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
McNitt R J	Cap	1st Pa Cav	Milroy Pa
Mason J	Lieut	13th Pa Cav	
Main C A	Cap	5th Ill Cav	
McDonald J	Lieut	2d E Tenn Vol	
Morse C W	"	16th Conn Vol	New Hartford Conn
Miller C	Adj't	14th Ill Cav	Chicago Ill
McAdams J	Lieut	10th W Va Vol	
Mayer G W	"	37th Ind Vol	Lawrenceburg Ind
Mure C	"	15th Mo Vol	St Louis Mo
McIntyre —	Cap	15th Wis Vol	
McCormick J	Lieut	21st N Y Cav	Troy N Y
Moore L	Cap	72d O Vol	Fremont O
McKay R G	Lieut	1st Mich Cav	Detroit Mich
Marshland A J	"	2d Pa Art	Nicetown Pa
Millard R J	Cap	" "	Fowlersville Pa
Mix W H	Lieut	19th U S Cav	Warsaw N Y
Munger T J	"	37th Wis Vol	Madison Wis
McNure A	"	73d Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Mitchell H G	"	32d Me Vol	Portland Me
Marshall J D	"	57th O Vol	Wapakonetta O
McLane —	"	9th Minn Vol	
Morris W M	"	93d Ill Vol	Rock Island Ill
Norris A W	"	107th Pa Vol	
Norcross J C	"	2d Mass Cav	Farmington Me
Niedenhoffen C	"	9th Minn Vol	Winona Minn
Nyce W	"	2d N Y Cav	Hainesville N J
Nelson W H	"	13th U S Inf	
Nutting J H	Cap	27th Mass Vol	
Norris O P	Lieut	111th O Vol	
Nelson P	Major	66th N Y Vol	Westchester N Y
Nelson A	Lieut	" "	Westchester N Y
Nolan L	Cap	2d Del Vol	
Needham J B	Lieut	4th Vt Vol	Shrewsbury Vt
Noggle C L	"	2d U S Inf	Janesville Wis
Nichols C H	Cap	6th Conn Vol	
Newbrant J F	Lieut	4th Mo Cav	Cincinnati O
Norwood J	"	76th N Y Vol	Slatersville N Y
Norton E E	Cap	24th Mich Vol	Detroit Mich
Nealy O H	Lieut	11th U S Inf	Ft Ind Boston Mass
Netlerville W McM	"	12th U S Inf	Albany N Y
Nash W H	Cap	1st U S S S	New York City
Neher W	Lieut	7th Pa R V Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Newsome E	Cap	81st Ill Vol	Carbondale Ill
Neal A	Lieut	5th Ind Cav	
Nuhfer A	Cap	72d O Vol	Woodville O
Nolan H J	"	14th N Y Cav	
Niswander D M	Lieut	2d Pa Art	Welch Run Pa
Niemayer B H	"	11th Ky Cav	
Newlin C	Cap	7th Pa Cav	
Nyman H J	Lieut	19th Mich Vol	
Nulland W R	"	5th Ind Cav	Lafayette Ind
Norris J	Cap	2d Pa Art	Washington D C

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Noyes C S	Cap	31st Me Vol	Mt Desert Me
Outcolt R V	Lieut	135th O Vol	
O'Harre J	"	7th N Y Art	Cohoes N Y
Osborne F	"	19th Mass Vol	Byfield Mass
Ong O C	"	2d Va Cav	Meigsville O
Ottinger W	Cap	8th Tenn Vol	
Oliphant D	Lieut	35th N J Vol	
O'Connor W	"	13th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
O'Brien E	Cap	29th Mo Vol	Cape Girardeau Mo
O'Shea E	Lieut	13th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Olcott D W	Cap	134th N Y Vol	New York City
O'Kain J	Lieut	7th Ill Cav	Polo Ind
Oats J G	"	3d O Vol	Greenwich O
O'Connell P	"	55th Pa Vol	Johnstown Pa
Owens W N	Major	1st Ky Cav	Somerset Ky
Ogden J	Lieut	1st Wis Cav	Winona Minn
Ogan H W	Cap	14th O Vol	
O'Sullivan F J	Lieut	67th O Vol	Toledo O
Olden G C	"	112th Ill Vol	
Pickenpaugh A C	"	6th W Va Vol	Morgantown W Va
Picquet H	"	32d Ill Vol	Olney Ill
Parker J T	"	13th Iowa Vol	Sigourney Iowa
Phinney A	"	90th Ill Vol	Rockford Ill
Provine W M	"	84th Ill Vol	Vermont Ill
Purcell T	"	16th Iowa Vol	Muscatine Iowa
Powell W H	"	2d Ill L Art	
Parker G M	"	45th Ill Vol	Carmi Ill
Purveance J S	"	130th Ind Vol	Huntington Ind
Pratt J E	"	4th Vt Vol	Bennington Vt
Pemberton H V	Cap	14th N Y Art	New York City
Piffard D H	Lieut	" "	New York City
Price C A	"	5th Mich Vol	Maple Rapids Mich
Parker E B	"	1st Vt Art	
Pumphry J B	"	123d O Vol	Marseilles O
Paxton W N	"	140th Pa Vol	
Porter E	Cap	154th N Y Vol	Olean N Y
Poole S V	"	" "	Springville N Y
Potts G P	Lieut	151st Pa Vol	Pottsville Pa
Potts J H	"	75th O Vol	
Powers J L	"	157th N Y Vol	Hamilton N Y
Pettijohn	"	2d U S S S	Fort Snelling Minn
Parsons W L	Major	2d Wis Vol	
Parker J	Cap	1st N J Vol	Trenton N J
Powell J P	"	143th N Y Vol	Clinton N Y
Paine L B	"	121st N Y Vol	Garrottsville N Y
Partridge W H	Lieut	67th N Y Vol	Brooklyn N Y
Pierce H H	"	7th Conn Vol	Unionville Conn
Pasco H S	Major	16th Conn Vol	Hartford Conn
Pitt G W	Lieut	85th N Y Vet	Short Tract N Y
Peake L S	"	" "	Hinsdale N Y
Pierson E C	"	" "	Waterloo N Y
Piggott J T Jr	Cap	8th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa



NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Phelps L D	Lieut	8th Pa Cav	Colchester Conn
Plase W B	Cap	87th U S Inf	Dayton O
Pentzell D	Lieut	4th N Y Cav	
Peetrey J G	"	95th O Vol	London O
Powers D H	Cap	6th Mich Cav	
Parmalee J A	"	7th Ind Vol	Valparaiso Ind
Penfield J A	Major	5th N Y Cav	Crown Point N Y
Potter E D	Lieut	6th Mich Cav	Jeddo
Purlier H	"	2d O Vol	
Powell O	"	42d Ill Vol	
Patterson J B	"	21st O Vol	
Perley J P	"	13th Mich Vol	New York City
Pierce G S	Cap	19th U S Inf	Dubuque Iowa
Perry F W	"	10th Wis Vol	Menasha Wis
Pulliam M D	Lieut	11th Ky Cav	
Prather Z R	"	116th Ill Vol	
Pierson M P	"	100th N Y Vol	LeRoy N Y
Pilsbury S H	Cap	5th Me Vol	Biddeford Me
Phares W	Lieut	46th W Va Vol	Seneca W Va
Paul A C	A A G		Newport Ky
Pettit G	Cap	120th N Y Vol	Lexington N Y
Preston A L	Lieut	8th Mich Cav	Mount Clemens Mich
Pendleton D B	Cap	5th Mich Cav	Detroit Mich
Porter D M	"	120th Ill Vol	
Pennybacker E J	"	18th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Patterson F A	"	3d W Va Cav	Washington D C
Potter H C	Lieut	18th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Paul J S	"	122d O Vol	
Phillipp F	"	5th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Pierce S C	Cap	3d N Y Cav	Rochester N Y
Protsman C N	Lieut	7th Wis Vol	Plainfield Wis
Potter G A	"	2d Ky Vol	Cincinnati O
Peters G	"	9th N J Vol	Elizabeth N J
Pitt J H	"	118th N Y Vol	Canton N Y
Post James	"	149th Pa Vol	Shickshinny Pa
Page J E	Cap	5th Iowa Vol	Iowa City Iowa
Pace N C	"	80th Ill Vol	Mt Vernon Ill
Piper S B	Adj't	3d O Vol	Barnesville O
Phelps J D	Cap	73d Ind Vol	Michigan City Ind
Palmer E L	Lieut	57th N Y Vol	Martville Conn
Poston J L	Cap	13th Tenn Vol	Cageville Tenn
Patree L B	Lieut	126th O Vol	
Poole J F	"	1st W Va Cav	Martinsburg W Va
Peterson C J A	"	1st R I Cav	
Peck M D	"	2d N Y Cav	Syracuse N Y
Pelton E W	"	2d Md Vol	Cumberland Md
Patterson G W	"	135th O Vol	Alexandria O
Price J C	"	75. h O Vol	
Pain H C	"	20th Ill Vol	
Porter B B	Cap	10th N Y Art	Taylor N Y
Perrin Z	Lieut	72d O Vol	Clyde O
Platt L H	"	34th Mass Vol	Pittsfield Mass

NAME	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Porter L G	Lieut	87th Ill	Tamaroa Ill
Paine J A	Cap	2d Ind Cav	Bridgetown Ind
Phelps L A	Major	5th W Va Vol	Ceredo W Va
Palmer J H	Lieut	12th O Vol	Ripley O
Peckeville W F	Cap	5th Iowa Vol	
Pope W A	Lieut	18th Wis Vol	
Pyne D B	"	3d Mo Vol	Alden Iowa
Ping T	Cap	17th Iowa Vol	Ashland Iowa
Park A	Lieut	" "	Germanville Iowa
Perrin J	Adjt	6th U S Cav	
Pierce W	Lieut	17th Vt Vol	Woodstock Vt
Phillips W B	"	2d Pa Art	Hyde Park Pa
Poindexter C O	"	31st Me Vol	Bridgeton Me
Pierson A P	"	9th Mich Cav	Lapier Mich
Phillips W E	"	7th Conn Vol	Woodstock Conn
Payne L S	Cap	100th N Y Vol	Tonawanda N Y
Price Chas A	Lieut	3d Mich Vol	Maple Rapids Mich
Quigg D	Major	14th Ill Cav	Bloomington Ill
Rees M	Lieut	72d O Vol	Rollersville O
Robinson J L	"	7th Tenn Cav	Huntington Pa
Robbins H	Cap	2d Wis Vol	
Rockwell W O	Lieut	134th N Y Vol	Esperance N Y
Robbins N A	"	4th Me Vol	Union Me
Russell J H	"	12th Mass Vol	Tonawanda N Y
Rockwell J O	"	97th N Y Vol	Booneville N Y
Richardson H	"	19th Ind Vol	
Robinson G L	"	80th O Vol	
Robertson G W	"	22d Mich Vol	Mount Clemens Mich
Roach S	"	100th Ill Vol	
Riggs B T	Cap	18th Ky Vol	
Rice J A	"	73d Ill Vol	Harrisburg Ill
Retilley W L	Lieut	51st O Vol	Roscoe O
Ray T J	"	49th O Vol	
Reynolds H	"	42d Ill Vol	
Rose W B	"	106th Pa Cav	
Rourke J	Cap	1st Ill Art	Milwaukee Wis
Reynolds W H	Major	14th N Y Art	Utica N Y
Ruger J M	Lieut	57th Pa Vol	
Richards L S	"	1st Vt Art	West Concord Vt
Ronnels J R	"	145th Pa Vol	
Rieneckar G	"	5th Pa Cav	
Rahn O	"	184th Pa Vol	Duncannon Pa
Ritter H	Cap	52d N Y Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Reynolds W J	"	75th O Vol	
Reynolds E P	Lieut	5th Tenn Cav	McMinnville Tenn
Robbinson J F	"	67th Pa Vol	Scott Pa
Ruff J	"	" "	Philadelphia Pa
Randolph J F	Cap	123d O Vol	
Robbins A	"	" "	Upper Sandusky O
Rosenbaum O H	"	" "	Sandusky City O
Rossman W C	"	3d O Vol	Hamilton O
Russel M	"	51st Ind Vol	

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Randall W	Lieut	80th Ill Vol	
Richley J A	Cap	73d Ind Vol	
Roach A C	Lieut	51st Ind Vol	Indianapolis Ind
Rosencranz A C	Cap	4th Ind Cav	Evansville Ind
Rowley G A	Lieut	2d U S Inf	
Reid J A	"	2d N C Vol	Whitestown Pa
Robinson B E	"	95th O Vol	Reynoldsburg O
Ryder S B	Cap	5th N Y Cav	Arbane N Y
Robinson W A	"	77th Pa Vol	Pittsburg Pa
Roach W E	Lieut	49th N Y Vol	Rochester N Y
Rogers A	Cap	4th Ky Cav	Louisville Ky
Raymond H W	Lieut	8th N Y Art	Elba N Y
Ross C W	"	1st Ky Vol	
Rose J E	"	120th Ill Vol	Vienna Ill
Roberts E R	"	7th Ill Vol	
Reed J H	"	120th Ill Vol	
Richard J M	"	1st W Va Vol	Wheeling W Va
Rings G	Adj't	100th O Vol	
Rothe H	Lieut	15th N Y Art	Alexandria Va
Robb W J	Cap	1st W Va Vol	Wheeling W Va
Ramsey E K	Lieut	1st N J Vol	Phoenixville Pa
Riley L H	"	7th Pa R V Cps	
Ruby S V	"	" "	
Ross C H	Adj't	13th Ind Vol	Zanesville O
Risedon I	Lieut	11th Tenn Vol	Huntsville Tenn
Robb E W	"	1st Tenn Vol	
Ring A	"	12th O Vol	
Richardson J A	"	2d N Y Cav	Stoneham Mass
Romaine L	"	2d N J Vol	
Roberts G	"	7th N H Vol	Dover N H
Ross G	"	7th Vt Vol	Vergennes Vt
Rathbone T W	"	153d O Vol	
Rugg C L	"	6th Ind Cav	Newport Ky
Roger J R	"	157th Pa Vol	Lancaster Pa
Reed —	Cap	107th N Y Vol	
Roney J C	Lieut	3d O Vol	Newark O
Robinson T B	Cap	16th Conn Vol	Bristol Conn
Richards J S	Lieut		
Russell J A	Cap	93d Ill Vol	Neponsett Ill
Rice J S	Lieut	13th Ind Vol	Washington Iowa
Reade J	"	57th Mass Vol	Milford Mass
Richards R C	Cap	45th Pa Vol	Cherry Flats Pa
Raynor A J	Lieut	19th U S Cav	Ontario N Y
Rainear L	"	2d N J Cav	Freehold N J
Reynolds W J	Cap	4th R I Vol	Wickford R I
Robeson J S	Lieut	7th Tenn Cav	Huntington Tenn
Riley W S	"	21st N Y Cav	Brighton N Y
Randall W H	"	1st Mich S S	Ypsilanti Mich
Reir Geo W	Cap	107th N Y Vol	Staten Island N Y
Robinson C	"	31st U S Cav	
Rorick D	A D C	31st Iowa Vol	London Iowa
Reynolds B J	Cap	143d N Y Vol	Neversink N Y

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Sturgeon W B	Lieut	107th Pa Vol	Shippensburg Pa
Stover M H	"	184th "	
Sweetland A A	"	2d Pa Cav	
Snyder J	Cap	14th N Y Vol	Havelton N Y
Smith E B	Lieut	1st Vt Art	Newport Vt
Stoughton H R	LieutCol	2d U S S S	
Steele J	Major	2d Pa Cav	Pittsburg Pa
Smart G F C	Cap	145th Pa Vol	West Greenville Pa
Schurr C	Lieut	7th N Y Art	
Shafer W H	"	5th Pa Cav	
Standeford S A	"	42d N Y Vol	Trenton N J
Smith H I	Cap	53d Pa Vol	Huntington Pa
Sargeant M G	Lieut	1st Vt Art	Newport Vt
Schooley D	Cap	2d Pa "	Pittston Pa
Stallman C H	Lieut	87th Pa Vol	York Pa
Socks J	"	5th Md Art	
Swadner J	"	"	Liberty Md
Stewart T H	"	"	Philadelphia Pa
Stroman C P	"	87th Pa Art	York Pa
Sibley H L	"	116th O "	Racine O
Smith M H	"	123d " "	Monroeville O
Schuyler J F	"	" " "	Attica O
Simpson G W	"	67th Pa "	Mauch Chunk Pa
Schroeder E	"	5th Md "	York "
Smith J	"	67th Pa "	Latrobe "
Schortz D	Cap	12th Pa Cav	Easton "
Sheppard E A	"	110th O Vol	Arcanum O
Smith O J	Major	6th Ind Cav	Terre Haute Ind
Sanders A H	LieutCol	16th Iowa Vol	Davenport Iowa
Shedd W	Col	30th Ill Vol	Aledo Ill
Strang H W	Cap	"	Collins Station Ill
Smith J H	"	16th Iowa Vol	Lyons Iowa
Skilton A S	"	57th O Vol	
Shultz W	"	37th O Vol	Toledo O
Smythe S S	Lieut	1st Ill Art	Elkhorn Ill
Smith A B	Cap	48th Ill Vol	
Scott Geo	Lieut	10th Ind Vol	Lebanon Ind
Swift E	"	74th Ill Vol	Pecatonica Ill
Sutherland G W	Adjt	126th O Vol	Smithfield O
Starkweather W L	Cap	35th N Y Vol	Olean N Y
Shaefer James	"	101st Pa Vol	Carlisle Pa
Strong E E	Lieut	16th Conn Vol	N Manchester Conn
Sampson I B	Cap	2d Mass H Art	Springfield Mass
Sinclair R B	Lieut	" "	Worcester "
Spence D M	"	103d Pa Vol	Pittsburg Pa
Stoke G W	"	"	Orrsville "
Smullin F	Cap	"	Oakland "
Stewart A Jr	"	"	Uniontown "
Sweeny J	Ass Egr	U S N	
Starr G H	Cap	104th N Y Vol	Rochester N Y
Schell G L	"	88th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Seely H B	Adjt	86th N Y Vol	S Troupsburg N Y

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Schroeders E	Lieut	74th Pa Vol	Somerville N Y
Sears D C	"	94th N Y Vol	
Smith J A	"	154th N Y Vol	
Schuld G	"	45th N Y Vol	N Bridgewater Mass
Sampson J B	"	12th Mass Vol	
Spring W	Cap	45th N Y Vol	
Schroeder C H	Lieut	12th Ill Vol	Chicago Ill
Stevens C G	"	154th Ill Vol	Machias N Y
Swift R R	Cap	12th Mass Vol	Springfield Mass
Skinner J L	Lieut	" "	Amherst Mass
Stone D	Cap	118th N Y Vol	Warrensburg N Y
Spindler J	Lieut	73d Ill Vol	Lancaster Pa
Spencer S A	Cap	82d Ind Vol	
Spafford A C	Lieut	41st O Vol	
Schwade J C	Cap	77th Pa Vol	Port Huron Mich
Singer G P	"	33d O Vol	
Spaulding E G	Lieut	23d Mich Vol	
Snythe W H	"	16th U S Inf	Chicago Ill
Schummerhone J	Cap	42d Ind Vol	
Schwainfortk F	Lieut	24th Ill Vol	
Sanger A W	"	21st Ill Vol	Xenia Ill
Spencer F	"	17th O Vol	Wilmington O
Simpson J D	"	10th Ind Vol	North Lebanon Me
Stover J C	Cap	3d Tenn Vol	
Stevens J H	Lieut	5th Me Vol	
Stevens F	"	190th Pa Vol	Newburg N Y
Stuart C	"	24th N Y Vol	
Shanan M	"	140th N Y Vol	
Stevens J R	Cap	40th N Y Vol	Brooklyn N Y
Speece L B	Major	7th Pa R V C	Wilkesbarre Pa
Shelton W H	Lieut	1st N Y Art	Bloomfield N Y
Smith M S	"	16th Me Vol	E Livermore Me
Snowwhite E	"	7th Pa R V C	Palmyra Pa
Swann E J	Cap	76th N Y Vol	Cherry Valley N Y
Sweet W H S	Lieut	146th N Y Vol	Utica N Y
Schofield E	Cap	11th Pa R V C	Brookville Pa
Steel J M	Lieut	1st W Va Vol	Wellsville O
Sitler J R	"	2d Pa Cav	Harmonsborg Pa
Shaw J C	"	7th O Vol	Jamestown Ky
Sheerd D G	"	5th Ky Cav	
Shannon A L	"	3d Ind Cav	
Smith C B	"	4th N Y Cav	Hanover Ind
Smith A M	"	1st Tenn Cav	New York City
Sutter C	"	39th N Y Vol	New York City
Spaulding E J	"	2d U S Cav	
Shaffer H C	"	2d N Y Cav	
Swayzie W A	Cap	3d O Vol	Columbus O
Sharp E	Lieut	51st Ind Vol	Kokoma Ind
Smith D D	Cap	1st Tenn Vol	Chester Ill
Segar T W	Lieut	81st Ill Vol	
Smith J C	"	24th Ind Bat	
Saber G E	"	2d R I Cav	Burlington Ind

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND	RESIDENCE.
Sullivan J	Adj't	7th R I Vol	
Smith J B	Lieut	5th W Va Cav	
Sandon W	"	1st Wis Cav	Ontario Wis
Sutcher C B	Cap	16th Ill Vol	
Sharp G A	Lieut	19th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Stone L L	R Q M	2d Vt Vol	McIndoe's Falls Vt
Smith L S	Lieut	14th N Y Cav	Littleton N H
Sanford O L	Major	7th Conn Vol	
Smith J P	Lieut	49th Pa "	Spring Mills Pa
Stevens J G	"	52d Pa "	
Smith T A	Major	7th Tenn Cav	Lexington Tenn
Swope C T	Lieut	4th Ky Vol	
Stewart A S	"	" "	
Strickland E P	"	114th Ill Vol	
Smith P	"	4th Tenn Cav	Mornstown Tenn
Stanton J W	"	5th Ind "	Carmel Ind
Soper M H	Major	" "	Sheldon Ill
St John W H	Lieut	" "	Greensburg Ind
Shepard E	"	6th O "	Newburgh O
Scripture F E	R Q M	7th N Y Art	
Simmons A B	Lieut	5th Ind Cav	Union City Ind
Starr H P	"	22d N Y "	Rochester N Y
Spring B	"	75th O Vol	
Shurtz E	Cap	8th Iowa Cav	
Stover A C	Lieut	95th O Vol	Urbana O
Stansbury M L	Cap	" "	
Schofield R	"	1st Vt Cav	Brattleboro Vt
Stone C P	Lieut	" "	" "
Scudder A A	R Q M	35th Pa Vol	
Scoville H C	Lieut	92d Ill "	Rockford Ill
Stebbins J	"	77th N Y Vol	
Schwartz C S	"	2d N J Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Sailor J	"	13th Pa "	Newport "
Smyser H C	"	2d Md Vol	Ashland Furnace Pa
Scott R F	"	11th Ky Cav	Kirksville Ky
String T B	Cap	" "	Louisville Ky
Stewart R R	Lieut	2d N Y Cav	N Y City
Stribling M W	"	61st O Vol	Circleville O
Shoemaker F M	Cap	100th O Vol	Waterville O
Smith J	Lieut	5th Pa Cav	
Stout J O	"	McL's S O Cav	Wooster O
Shepstrong M N	"	60th O Vol	
Snodgrass J G	Cap	110th O Vol	New Madison O
Sargent H R	"	32d Me "	Portland Me
Stanton J W	Lieut	5th Ind Cav	Carmel Ham'n co Ind
Sheehan J P	"	31st Me Vol	Dennysville Me
Shull J F	"	28th U S C T	Bloomington Ind
Smith S B	"	30th " "	Woodbury N J
Stauber B F	"	20th Pa Cav	Lewistown Pa
Schulter H	"	43d N Y Vol	Albany N Y
Sberman S U	Cap	4th R I "	Providence R I
Seely L D	Lieut	45th Pa "	Knoxville Pa



NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Stewart R T	Cap	138th Pa Vol	Norristown Pa
Stevens Frank	Lieut	12th Pa V R Cps	Meadow Gap Pa
Scott D W	Cap	231 U S Cav	Pottsville Pa
Schroeder H	Lieut	82d Ill Vol	
Septon A F	"	8th Iowa Cav	
Senter A P	Cap	2d E Tenn Cav	
Scofield T D	Lieut	27th Mich Vol	
Sanders C B	"	30th U S Cav	
Simondson P A	"	23d U S Cav	
Shaefer N W	"	24th Ind Cav	
Tuthill P A	"	104th N Y Vol	Nunda N Y
Templeton O F	Cap	107th Pa Vol	Laceyville Pa
Thonsen B E	Lieut	9th O Vol	Cincinnati O
Teter A J	"	2d O Vol	Steubenville O
Teneyck S	Cap	18th U S Inf	
Tainter H S	Lieut	82d N Y Vol	
Tanner D	"	118th Ill Vol	
Tompkins H V	"	59th N Y Vol	
Trent B W	"	106 Pa Vol	Canton Pa
Tyler L D C	Cap	" "	Philadelphia Pa
Thomas D	Major	135 O Vol	Newark O
Thornbury J M	Lieut	39th Ky Vol	
Thompson C H	Major	5th Ind Cav	Lafayette Ind
Tillottson H H	Lieut	73d Ind Vol	Calumet Ind
Thomas A V	"	" "	
Thompson J S	"	10th Vt Vol	
Thorp T J	LieutCol	1st N Y Drag	Almond N Y
Terwilliger J E	Lieut	85th N Y Vol	" "
Turner M C	Cap	16th Conn Vol	Hartford Conn
Tyler L E	Lieut	1st Conn Cav	Preston City Conn
Timpson S C	Cap	95th N Y Vol	New York City
Thayer H O	Lieut	67th Pa Vol	
Taylor A A	"	122d O Vol	Cambridge O
Thompson R	"	67 Pa Vol	Stoddardsville Pa
Tilbrand H	Cap	4th N H Vol	
Thorn R F	Lieut	5th Ky Vol	Gardner Kan
Tinn A	"	16th Iowa Vol	Davenport Iowa
Turner J H	Cap	" "	Muscatine Iowa
Todd O	Lieut	18th Wis Vol	Adrian Mich
Tiffany A W	"	9th Minn Vol	Carver Minn
Taylor H	"	55th Ind Vol	
Temple H	"	2d N Y Cav	Brooklyn N Y
True W M	"	16th Ill Cav	Chicago Ill
Thompson J J T	Ass Surg	12th O Vol	Maysville Ky
Tibbles H G	Cap	" "	Dayton O
Taylor J	Lieut	2d Pa V R Cps	
Tubbs A			
Tower D W	Lieut	17th Iowa Vol	Farmington Iowa
Towson F	"	" "	Oskaloosa Iowa
Tipton A F	"	8th Iowa Cav	Elkader Iowa
Tourtillotte J	Cap	7th Conn Vol	Putnam Conn
Turner D	Lieut	118th Ill Vol	Warsaw Ill

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Tobel C	Lieut	15th N Y Art	New York City
Thomson J	Cap	4th O Cav	
Toby J P F	Lieut	31st Me Vol	Machiasport Me
Tinker S H	"	93d Ind Vol	Allensville Ind
Unthank C L	Cap	11th Ky Cav	
Ullenbaugh G	Lieut	1st O Vol	
Urwiler S C	Cap	67th Pa Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Ulem J	Lieut	3d O Vol	Wooster O
Uptigrove J R	"	73d Ind Vol	
Underdown J D	Cap	2d Tenn Vol	
Ulffar H A	A A G		
Underwood J W	Cap	57th O Vol	
Von Keiser A	"	30th N Y Bat	
Van Netter R N	Lieut	1st Mich Cav	Watervliet Mich
Von Valack D D	"	12th U S Inf	
Vanderhiff J W	Cap	45th N Y Vol	E Brooklyn N Y
Velfort G	Lieut	54th N Y Vol	New York City
Vickers D	Major	4th N J Vol	Philadelphia Pa
Von Rottenburg H N	Lieut	103d N Y Vol	Dykeman's Sta N Y
Von Helmrich G	Lt Col	4th Mo Cav	St Louis Mo
Vinay F	Lieut	85th N Y Vol	New York City
Van Doren D	"	72d O Vol	Fremont O
Van Ness G A	"	73d Ind Vol	Logansport Ind
Van Rensalaer C	"	148th N Y Vol	Seneca Falls N Y
Vaughn Z	Cap	1st Me Cav	Freeman Me
Van Buren G M	Cap	6th N Y Cav	Stuyvesant Falls N Y
Van Alin W C	Lieut	45th Pa Vol	Fleming Pa
Von Bulow A	"	3d N J Cav	New York City
Von Haack A	Cap	68th N Y Vol	
West O W	Lieut	1st N Y Drag	Dansville N Y
Warner J B	"	8th Mich Cav	Marshall Mich
Williams G	"	" "	
Whitney M G	Cap	29th Mo Vol	St Louis Mo
Winters J	Lieut	72d O Vol	Townsend O
Warner J	"	33d N J Vol	Newark N J
Wheeler J F	"	149th N Y Vol	Salina N Y
West J H	Cap	11th Ky Vol	Big Hill Ky
Waidmann F	Lieut	16th Iowa Vol	Davenport Iowa
Walker J	"	8th Tenn Vol	Bull's Gap Tenn
Western C S	"	21st Wis Vol	Chelton Wis
Willets W	"	22d Mich Vol	Birmingham Mich
Wands H P	Cap	" "	St Clair Mich
Welker W H	Lieut	21st O Vol	Neoga Ill
Welshimer P	Cap	21st Ill Vol	"
Weatherby J	Lieut	51st O Vol	Port Washington O
Weesner T A	"	14 & 15 Ill V Bat	Greenfield Ill
Wyman E F	C S		Augusta Me
West D J	Lieut	6th Conn Vol	Bridgeport Conn
Ware E W	"	9th Me Vol	Bangor Me
White D n	Col	31st Me Vol	" "
Washburne W	Cap	35th Mass Vol	Boston Mass
Wing G H	Lieut	14th N Y Art	Glenn's Falls N Y

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Wilder G O	Adjut	15th Mass Vol	Holliston Mass
Willis A R	Cap	8th Me Vol	Biddeford Me
Wilcox C W	Lieut	9th N H Vol	
Westbrook U S	Cap	135th O Vol	Zanesville O
Weeks E J	Lieut	67th Pa Vol	Phoenixville Pa
Woodard J E	"	18th Conn Vol	Norwich Conn
Weakly T J	"	100th O Vol	New Carlisle O
Wright B F	Cap	146th N Y Vol	Utica N Y
Wilson W M Jr	"	122d O Vol	Zanesville O
Watson J C	Lieut	126th O Vol	New Salem O
Woodruff F M	"	76th N Y Vol	Oswego Falls N Y
Wright D L	"	51st Ind Vol	Indianapolis Ind
Whiting J D	"	3d O Vol	New York City
Wright W R	Cap	80th Ill Vol	Upper Alton Ill
Wilson A	"	" "	
Wolbach A R	Lieut	3d O Vol	Wooster O
Woodrow J C	"	73d Ind Vol	
Williamson J B	"	14th W Va Vol	Middlebourne W Va
Weaver J R	"	18th Pa Cav	Latrobe Pa
Wilson H	"	" "	Houston Pa
Worthen T A	"	118th Ill Vol	Warsaw Ill
Wakefield H B	Cap	55th Ind Vol	Azalia Ind
Whitman W S	Lieut	66th Ind Vol	New Albany Iowa
Wiltshire J W	"	45th O Vol	Cincinnati O
Weddle Geo	"	144th O Vol	Perrysburg O
Woodrow C W	"	19th Iowa Vol	Mt Pleasant Iowa
Webb G W	Cap	2d Pa Art	Murcy Pa
White A B	Lieut	4th Pa Cav	Alleghany City Pa
Warwick Jos F	"	101st Pa Vol	Beaver Pa
Willis H H	"	40th N Y Vol	Aurora Ill
Winship J	"	88th Ill Vol	Chicago Ill
Whitney J N	"	2d R I Cav	Raymond Me
Wilson R	"	113th Ill Vol	Chicago Ill
Whitten B F	"	9th Me Vol	
Whiteside J C	Cap	94th N Y Vol	Wyoming N Y
Warren J W	Lieut	1st Wis Cav	Beaver Dam Wis
Wanzer G G	Major	24th N Y Cav	Rochester N Y
Wadsworth M C	Lieut	16th Me Vol	Pittston Me
Warchaw F	"	54th N Y Vol	New York City
Wilson W C	Cap	104th N Y Vol	Spencer Mass
White H G	"	94th N Y Vol	Lysander N Y
Widless C C	"	150th Pa Vol	Germantown Pa
Whiston D	Lieut	13th Mass Vol	
Welsh W H H	"	87th Pa Vol	York Pa
White C W	Cap	5th W Va Cav	Baltimore Md
Wilson J	"	57th O Vol	
Williams W H	"	41st N Y Vol	
Watson W L	Lieut	21st Wis Vol	Waupaca Wis
Winner C N	"	1st O Vol	
Wasson J M	"	40th O Vol	
Webb G W	Cap	2d Pa Art	
Williams R	"	12th O Vol	Dayton O

NAME.	RANK.	COMMAND.	RESIDENCE.
Welch J C	Lieut	85th N Y Vol	Angelica N Y
Wheeler J D	Cap	15th Conn Vol	New Haven Conn
Wenrick J E		19th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Williams W	Lieut	8th Mich Cav	
Willis W	"	51st Ind Vol	
Williams M F	"	15th Ky Vol	
Wiley M	Cap	1st Tenn Vol	
Whittaker E B	Cap	72d Pa Vol	
Wallace J	Lt Col	47th O Vol	Morning Sun O
Ward T H	Lieut	59th U S Cav	Westerville O
Wheaton J	"	" "	
Wright R J	Cap	6th O Vol	Springfield O
Wilcox W H H	Lieut	10th N Y Cav	New York City
Wallace R P	"	120th O Vol	Loudonville O
Walpole H H	Cap	122d N Y Vol	
Wright J W	Lieut	10th Iowa Vol	Des Moines City Ia
Whittemore B W	"	5th N Y Vol	
Wallace J J	"	7th Tenn Cav	Dowagiac Mich
Wentworth H A	"	14th N Y H Art	Randolph N Y
Wall M W	Cap	69th N Y Vol	
Walker W H	Lieut	4th O Vol	Arcadia O
Wilson E S	"	1st Mass Cav	Havana Cuba
Warren D H	Ass Surg	8th Iowa Cav	Glencoe O
Wilson R P	Lieut	5th U S Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Willets W	"	22d Mich Vol	Birmingham Mich
White H	Major		Indiana Pa
White G M	Cap	1st W Va	Wellsburg W Va
Whitney J de W		O Vet Inf	New York City
Yaw E C	Lieut	67th N Y Vol	Naples N Y
York J H	"	63d Ind Vol	
Youtz H C	Cap	126th O Vol	New Salem O
Young D G	"	81st Ill Vol	De Soto Ill
Young W J	Lieut	111th Ill Vol	Xenia Ill
York E D	"	2d N C U Vol	Friendship N Y
Young J W	Major	76th N Y Vol	Cherry Valley N Y
Yates C H	Lieut	96th Ill Vol	
Young A	"	4th Pa Cav	Newark N J
Young T P	"	4th Ky Vol	
Zarracher F K	Cap	18th Pa Cav	Philadelphia Pa
Zeigler Aaron	Lieut	7th Pa V R C	Myerstown Pa
Zeis H	Cap	80th Ill Vol	
Zimm A	Lieut	15th Iowa Vol	
Zobel C	"	15th N Y Art	
Zeigler J D	"	114th Ill Vol	

## DEATHS.

ECKINGS, T. R., Lieut. 3d N. J. Vol.  
 HENDERSON, J. H., Lieut. 14th Ill. Vet. Battalion.  
 JACKSON, R. W., Lieut. 21st Wis. Vol.  
 SPAFFORD, A. C., Lieut. 41st O Vol.  
 WENRICK, J. E., Capt. 19th Penn. Cav.  
 YOUNG, A., Lieut. 4th Penn. Cav.

# C

I append a list of the Federal officers who applied to me for aid when prisoners in Columbia, S. C.; also a sample of the "bills of exchange" which they gave me. I advanced them over \$1,500,000 in *Confederate currency*, equal to something over \$50,000 in gold, not one dollar of which was ever paid; and many of the drafts were drawn on fictitious parties.

JAS. G. GIBBES.

August, 1875.

## INDIANA REGIMENTS.

Lt. W. Adair	51st	Lt. — Marshall	51st
Capt. B. L. Beebe	13th	Lt. W. M. Betts	45th
Capt. W. N. Denney	51st	Capt. J. D. Phelps	73d
Lt. J. H. Delano	51st	Lt. A. B. Simmons	5th Cav.
Lt. H. Harvey	51st	Lt. J. W. Stanton	5th Cav.
Lt. — Long	1st	Lt. D. L. Wright	51st

## OHIO REGIMENTS.

Lt. R. W. Anderson	122d	Capt. Gatch	89th
Lt. G. W. Bailey	3d	Lt. Harrison	89th
Lt. F. A. Brackenridge	123d	Lt. Hull	135th
Lt. G. E. Blair	17th	Lt. J. E. Johns	155th
Capt. D. M. Barnatt	89th	Lt. J. P. Jones	55th
Lt. O. B. Brandt	17th	Lt. King	3d
Lt. Barnes	3d	Lt. Col. Leeds	153d
Capt. J. Cusac	21st	Lt. H. H. Moseley	20th
Lt. E. Cottingham	35th	Lt. McColgen	7th
Capt. Mike Caton	21st	Capt. Melhorn	135th
Capt. E. Day	89th	Lt. Mahoney	21st
Capt. Byron A. Evans	4th	Lt. G. W. Patterson	135th
Lt. Edmonton	89th	Lt. Purveyance	134th
Capt. A. R. Eglan	45th	Lt. F. Spencer	17th
Lt. G. W. Fish	3d	Lt. F. H. Weakley	110th
Capt. Glenn	89th	Lt. W. H. Welker	21st
Capt. Green	100th	Lt. Joy Winter	72d

## ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.

Capt. Boas	20th	Capt. Hagler	5 Tenn.
Capt. C. H. Call	29th	Lt. Hawkins	7 Tenn. Cav.
Lt J. L. Cox	27th	Capt. Hescocock	1 Mo. Art.
Lt E. T. Davis	44th	Capt. Harris	24 Mo.
Lt T E Gross	21st	Lt. Hamilton	2 Mass. Art.
Lt. Geshardt	24th	Lt. Harrison	1 Mass. Art.
Lt H. G. Griffin	112th	Lt. J. Histon	4 N. J.
Lt J. A. Jones	21st	Lt. D. R. Moore	2 Tenn.
Capt. J. Rouhe	1st	Capt. McQuiddy	5 Tenn. Cav.
Lt H C Scovil	92d	Lt. H. G. Mitchell	32 Me.
Lt J. Winship	88th	Lt. Thos. Purcell	16 Iowa
Capt. P. Welsheimer	21st	Lt. E. W. Petton	2 Md.
Lt. G. E. Saber	2 R. I. Cav.	Capt. Robeson	7 Tenn.
Lt. J. W. Austin	5 Iowa	Lt. Rinden	11 Tenn.
Lt. Flannery	4 N. J.	Capt. A. P. Senter	2d Tenn.
Lt. Fisher	4 Vt.	Lt. H. C. Smyser	2d Md.
Lt. Garcia	1 Md. Cav.		

## NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

Lt. Cutter	95th	Lt. H. M. Mitchell	14th
Lt. Campbell	152d	Lt. Matteson	94th
Lt. C. Cramer	21st	Capt. H. J. Howlan	14th
Capt. G. A. Crocker	1st Cav.	Lt. J. L. Powers	157th
Capt. Gilbert	152d	Lt. W. H. Partridge	67th
Capt. A. H. Gill	4th	Lt. M. P. Pierson	100th
Lt. Hamilton	59th	Capt. L. B. Raine	131st
Lt. H. C. Hind	102d	Capt. Rockwell	134th
Capt. J. D. Johnson	10th	Lt. E. C. Yaw	67th
Capt. R. Johnson	6th	Lt. W. S. Riley	21st
Lt. J. W. Johnson	10th	Lt. L. S. Smith	14th
Lt. A. Lee	152d	Lt. W. H. S. Sweat	146th

## PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Capt. Borchers	67th	Lt. Hewitt	165th
Capt. J. Byrne	2d	Lt. Halpin	116th
Lt C H. Crawford	183d	Lt. Hunt	7th
Lt. Flute	103d	Lt. Hollaham	19th
Lt. Forgin	11th	Lt. Hanzelton	27th
Lt. Grant	88th	Lt. Luther	1st
Lt. Grey	72d	Lt. A. McNiece	73d
Capt. Gimber	150th	Lt. McHugh	69th
Lt. Hazel	6th	Adj. S. T. Muffley	184th



## EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, &c.,

In Relation to the Treatment of the Federal Prisoners at Andersonville,

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### LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS TO HON. JAMES LYONS.

NEW ORLEANS, *January 27, 1876.*

HON. JAMES LYONS:

*My Dear Friend.*—Your very kind letter of the 14th instant was forwarded from Memphis, and has been received at this place.

I have been so long the object of malignant slander and the subject of unscrupulous falsehood by partisans of the class of Mr. Blaine, that, though I cannot say it has become to me matter of indifference, it has ceased to excite my surprise, even in this instance, when it reaches the extremity of accusing me of cruelty to prisoners. What matters it to one whose object is personal and party advantage, that the records, both Federal and Confederate, disprove the charge; that the country is full of witnesses who bear oral testimony against it, and that the effort to revive the bitter animosities of the war obstructs the progress toward the reconciliation of the sections? It is enough for him if his self-seeking purpose be promoted.

It would, however, seem probable that such expectations must be disappointed, for only those who are wilfully blind can fail to see in the circumstances of the case the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's statements. The published fact of an attempt to suborn Wirz, when under sentence of death, by promising him a pardon if he would criminate me in regard to the Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive as to the wish of the Government to make such charge against me, and the failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it. May we not say the evidence of my innocence was such that Holt and Conover, with their trained band of suborned witnesses, dared not make against me this charge—the same which Wirz, for his life, would not make, but which Blaine, for the Presidential nomination, has made?

Now let us review the leading facts of this case. The report of the Confederate commissioner for exchange of prisoners shows how persistent and liberal were our efforts to secure the relief of captives. Failing in those attempts, I instructed General R. E. Lee to go under flag of truce and seek an interview with General Grant, to represent to him the suffering and death of Federal prisoners held by us, to explain the causes which were beyond our control, and to urge in the name of humanity the observance of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. To this, as to all previous appeals, a deaf ear was turned. The interview was not granted. I will not attempt, from memory, to write the details of the correspondence. Lee no longer lives to defend the cause and country he loved so well and served so efficiently; but General Grant cannot fail to remember so extraordinary a proposition, and his objections to executing the cartel are well known to the public. But whoever else may choose to forget my efforts in this regard, the prisoners at Andersonville, and the delegates I permitted them to send to President Lincoln to plead for the resumption of exchange of prisoners, cannot fail to remember how willing I was to restore them to their homes and to the comforts of which they were in need, provided the imprisoned soldiers of the Confederacy should be in like manner released and returned to us.

This foul accusation, though directed specially against me, was no doubt intended as, and naturally must be, the arraignment of the South, by whose authority and in whose behalf my deeds were done. It may be presumed that the feelings and the habits of the Southern soldiers were understood by me, and in that connection any fair mind would perceive in my congratulatory orders to the army after a victory, in which the troops were most commended for their tenderness and generosity to the wounded and other captives, as well the instincts of the person who issued the order as the knightly temper of the soldiers to whom it was addressed. It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided for as we would, but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could. Can the other side say as much?

To the bold allegations of ill treatment of prisoners by our side, and humane treatment and adequate supplies by our opponents, it is only necessary to offer two facts—first, it appears from the reports of the United States War Department that, though we had sixty thousand more Federal prisoners than they had of Confederates, six thousand more of Confederates died in Northern prisons than died of Federals in

Southern prisons; second, the want and suffering of men in Northern prisons caused me to ask for permission to send out cotton and buy supplies for them. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York and the supplies be bought there. General Beale, now of St. Louis, was authorized to purchase and distribute the needful supplies.

Our sympathy rose with the occasion and responded to its demands—not waiting for ten years, then to vaunt itself when it could serve no good purpose to the sufferers.

Under the mellowing influence of time and occasional demonstrations at the North of a desire for the restoration of peace and good will, the Southern people have forgotten much—have forgiven much, of the wrongs they bore. If it be less so among their invaders, it is but another example of the rule that the wrong-doer is less able to forgive than he who has suffered causeless wrong. It is not, however, generally among those who braved the hazards of battle that unrelenting vindictiveness is to be found. The brave are generous and gentle. It is the skulkers of the fight—the Blaines—who display their flags on an untented field. They made no sacrifice to prevent the separation of the States. Why should they be expected to promote the confidence and good-will essential to their union?

When closely confined at Fortress Monroe, I was solicited to add my name to those of many esteemed gentlemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the President would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and the rectitude of my own conduct, I declined to sign the petition, and remained subject to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Dr. Craven has but faintly described. When after two years of close confinement, I was admitted to bail, as often as required I appeared for trial under the indictment found against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed on no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial upon any charge the General Government might choose to bring against me, and have no view of the future which makes it desirable to me to be included in an amnesty bill.

Viewed in the abstract or as a general question, I would be glad to see the repeal of all laws inflicting the penalty of political disabilities on classes of the people, that it might, as prescribed by the Constitution, be left to the courts to hear and decide causes, and to affix penalties according to pre-exist-

ing legislation. The discrimination made against our people is unjust and impolitic, if the fact be equality and the purpose be fraternity among the citizens of the United States. Conviction and sentence without a hearing, without jurisdiction, and affixing penalties by *ex post facto* legislation, are part of the proceeding which had its appropriate end in the assumption by Congress of the executive function of granting pardons. To remove political disabilities which there was not legal power to impose, was not an act of so much grace as to form a plausible pretext for the reckless diatribe of Mr. Blaine.

The papers preserved by Dr. Stevenson happily furnish full proof of the causes of disease and death at Andersonville. They are now, I believe, in Richmond, and it is to be hoped their publication will not be much longer delayed. I have no taste for recrimination, though the sad recitals made by our soldiers returned from Northern prisons can never be forgotten. And you will remember the excitement those produced, and the censorious publications which were uttered against me because I would not visit on the helpless prisoners in our hands such barbarities as, according to reports, had been inflicted upon our men.

Imprisonment is a hard lot at the best, and prisoners are prone to exaggerate their sufferings, and such was probably the case on both sides. But we did not seek by reports of committees, with photographic illustrations, to inflame the passions of our people. How was it with our enemy? Let one example suffice. You may remember a published report of a committee of the United States Congress which was sent to Annapolis to visit some exchanged prisoners, and which had appended to it the photographs of some emaciated subjects, which were offered as samples of prisoners returned from the South.

When a copy of that report was received, I sent it to Colonel Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and learned, as I anticipated, that the photographs, as far as they could be identified, had been taken from men who were in our hospital when they were liberated for exchange, and whom the hospital surgeon regarded as convalescent, but too weak to be removed with safety to themselves. The anxiety of the prisoners to be sent to their homes had prevailed over the objections of the surgeon. But this is not all, for I have recently learned from a priest who was then at Annapolis, that the most wretched-looking of these photographs was taken from a man who had never been a prisoner, but who

had been left on the "sick list" at Annapolis when the command to which he was attached had passed that place on its southward march.

Whatever may be said in extenuation of such imposture because of the exigencies of war, there can be no such excuse now for the attempts of Mr. Blaine, by gross misrepresentation and slanderous accusation, to revive the worst passions of the war; and it is to be hoped that, much as the event is to be regretted, it will have the good effect of evoking truthful statements in regard to this little-understood subject, from men who would have preferred to leave their sorrowful story untold if the subject could have been allowed peacefully to sink into oblivion.

Mutual respect is needful for the common interest, is essential to a friendly union; and when slander is promulgated from high places, the public welfare demands that truth should strip falsehood of its power for evil.

I am, respectfully and truly, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.)

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*COMMENT OF MR. DANA (FORMERLY U. S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR) ON MR. DAVIS'S LETTER.*

In an editorial in his paper, the *New York Sun*, Mr. Dana, after speaking of the bitterness of feeling towards Mr. Davis at the North, thus comments on his recent letter to Mr. Lyons:

This letter shows clearly, we think, that the Confederate authorities, and especially Mr. Davis, ought not to be held responsible for the terrible privations, sufferings and injuries which our men had to endure while they were kept in the Confederate military prisons. The fact is unquestionable, that while the Confederates desired to exchange prisoners, to send our men home and to get back their own, General Grant steadily and strenuously resisted such an exchange. While, in his opinion, the prisoners in our hands were well fed, and were in better condition than when they were captured, our prisoners in the South were ill-fed, and would be restored to us too much exhausted by famine and disease to form a fair set-off against the comparative vigorous men who would be given in exchange. "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons," said Grant, in an official communication, "not to



exchange them; but it is humane to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. If we commence a system of exchanges which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they count for no more than dead men." "I did not," he said, on another occasion, "deem it justifiable or just to reinforce the enemy; and an immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect, without any corresponding benefit."

This evidence must be taken as conclusive. It proves that it was not the Confederate authorities who insisted on keeping our prisoners in distress, want and disease, but the commander of our own armies. We do not say that his reason for this course was not valid; but it was not Jefferson Davis, or any subordinate or associate of his, who should now be condemned for it. We were responsible ourselves for the continued detention of our captives in misery, starvation and sickness in the South.

Moreover, there is no evidence whatever that it was practicable for the Confederate authorities to feed our prisoners any better than they were fed, or to give them better care and attention than they received. The food was insufficient; the care and attention were insufficient, no doubt; and yet the condition of our prisoners was not worse than that of the Confederate soldiers in the field, except in so far as the condition of those in prison must of necessity be worse than that of men who are free and active outside.

Again, in reference to those cases of extreme suffering and disease, the photographs of whose victims were so extensively circulated among us toward the end of the war, Mr. Davis makes, it seems to us, a good answer. Those very unfortunate men were not taken from prisons, but from Confederate hospitals, where they had received the same medical treatment as was given to sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The fact mentioned by Mr. Davis, that while they had 60,000 more prisoners of ours than we had of theirs, the number of Confederates who died in our prisons exceeded by 6000 the whole number of Union soldiers who died in Southern prisons, though not entirely conclusive, since our men were generally better fed and in better health than theirs, still furnishes a strong support to the position that, upon the whole, our men were not used with greater severity or subjected to greater privations than were inevitable in the nature of the case. Of this charge, therefore, of cruelty to prisoners, so often brought against Mr. Davis, and reiterated by Mr. Blaine in his speech, we think he must be held altogether acquitted.



There are other things in his letter not essential to this question, expressions of political opinion and intimations of views upon larger subjects, which it is not necessary that we should discuss. We are bound, however, to say, that in elevation of spirit, in a sincere desire for the total restoration of fraternal feeling and unity between the once warring parts of the Republic, Mr. Davis's letter is infinitely superior and infinitely more creditable to him, both as a statesman and a man, than anything that has recently fallen from such antagonists and critics of his as Mr. Blaine.

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*STATEMENT OF MR. L. M. PARK, OF LA GRANGE, GEORGIA*

(Originally published in the *Southern Magazine*.)

THE "REBEL PRISON PEN" AT ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA.

It is the duty of every lover of justice, when he sees a gross and injurious calumny put into circulation which he is able to refute from direct knowledge, to challenge it at once, and more especially if it is aimed at his own people, and meant to be used to their injury. It is true that in those regions for which these calumnies are prepared they are too generally preferred to the truth, even when the truth is offered; but the duty of affirming the truth is no less obligatory on those who are able to affirm it. It is with this view that the following paper is written, to correct certain statements which recently appeared in *Appletons' Journal*,\* professing to relate facts gleaned during a trip to Andersonville, Georgia, concerning the Confederate military prison there and the treatment of Federal prisoners. Instead of reviewing the article in detail, I will merely take up, one by one, the principal false statements.

THE WATER THE PRISONERS DRANK.

It was my fortune to be stationed at Andersonville almost from the first establishment of the prison until the removal to Millen, Georgia, or Camp Lawton, and I unhesitatingly pronounce the statement that "the prisoners had to drink the water which conveyed the offal of three camps and two large bakeries or kitchens off before it reached them," utterly

\* See September monthly part "A Jaunt in the South." These corrections were offered to that journal, but declined on the ground of personal regard for the author of "A Jaunt in the South," who is a regular contributor.

false. The guards drank of the same water that quenched the prisoners' thirst, cooked their food with the same water, the same large stream or creek flowing through the encampment of guards and stockade, or prison pen, as Northern writers sneeringly call it. The camps of the guards all faced the stream, while their sinks were far off in the rear, and orders were most strict not to muddy the water, much less defile it in any way. As to the offal of the bakeries, these being presided over by prisoners on parole, and who did the cooking for the entire prison, I cannot believe they would pollute the water their brother prisoners had to drink. As rapidly as they could, the prisoners dug wells; in all, some two hundred were dug, and purer, sweeter, colder water I never drank. Being on the staff of Captain Wirz, I had free access to the prison at all times day or night, and whenever I wished to quench my thirst I went inside the prison and drank from one of these wells.

#### REASONS WHY THERE WERE NO BARRACKS.

The Confederate Government has always been harshly assailed for its want of humanity in not having barracks to house the prisoners from the sun and rains. A more senseless hue and cry was never heard. How was it possible to saw timber into planks without saw-mills? There were two water-power mills distant three and six miles respectively, but such rude, primitive affairs undeserving the name. The nearest steam saw-mill was twenty-three miles distant (near Smithville), the next at Reynolds, about fifty miles distant; but the great bulk of the lumber used, fully two-thirds, was brought from Gordon, a distance of eighty miles. Even if these mills had had the capacity to supply the necessary amount of lumber, it would still have been impossible to have provided barracks for the prisoners, as all the available engines of all the railroads in the Confederacy were taxed to their utmost capacity in transporting supplies for the army in the field and to the prisons. But few even of the officers of the guard had shanties, and these few were built of slabs and sheeting, which every one knows is the refuse of the mills. And even though there were no lack of lumber, when we remember that there was but one solitary manufactory of cut nails in the limits of the Confederacy, certainly no blame could be attached to the authorities for not furnishing more comfortable quarters for them. Nearly every building in the encampment was built of rough logs and covered with clap-boards split from the tree and held to their places by poles. The force of these

statements is readily appreciated by every intelligent, unprejudiced mind. Besides, is it customary for any nation in time of war to treat their prisoners in a more humane manner than their own soldiers in the field? The inquiry becomes pertinent when we reflect, that during the last two years of the war there was not a tent of any description to be found in any of the armies of the Confederacy, save such as were captured from the Federals.

#### HOW THE STOCKADE WAS BUILT.

The stockade was built by the negroes belonging to the neighboring farms, either hired or pressed into service by the Confederate authorities to cut down the immense pine-trees growing on the ground intended for the stockade; and these same trees were then cut into proper lengths and hewn upon the spot, and then planted in a ditch dug four feet deep to receive them. In this manner was the stockade made. Before it was completed the prisoners were forwarded in great numbers; and it being impossible to keep them in the cars, we had to put them in the completed end of the stockade and double the guards, and our whole force kept ever ready day and night for the slightest alarm; for at first we had only the shattered remnants of two regiments—the Twenty-sixth Alabama and the Fifty-fifth Georgia—numbering in all some three hundred and fifty men. This constituted the guard. In about ten days thereafter my regiment—the First Georgia Reserves, composed of young boys and old men (I was not sixteen), just organized—were sent to take the place of the Twenty-sixth Alabama and Twenty-sixth Georgia, so they could be sent to the front for duty. In a few days after our arrival the 21, 3d and 4th Georgia Reserves, all composed of lads and hoary-headed men (for we were reduced to the strait of “robbing the cradle and the grave for men to make soldiers of”), joined us as rapidly as they could be organised. The author of “A Jaunt in the South” says: “When the stockade was occupied in 1864 there was not a tree or blade of grass within it. Its reddish sand was entirely barren, and not the smallest particle of green showed itself. But now the surface is covered completely with underbrush; a rich growth of bushes, trees and plants has covered the entire area, and where before was a dreary desert there is now a wild and luxurious garden.” I have before said the ground was covered with a pine forest, and the trees were utilised to build the stockade. Any one who has travelled south of Macon, Georgia, knows the pine is abundant, and in fact almost the only tree.

In these forests the ground is covered by wire grass or other grass peculiar to them.

#### WHY ANDERSONVILLE WAS SELECTED.

The main reasons for locating the prison at Andersonville, after its first being thought the most secure place in the Confederacy from Yankee cavalry raids, was the abundance of the water, and the timber wherewith to construct the prison rapidly, and its being in the very heart of the grain-growing region of the South, which would make it less inconvenient to supply with provisions such a vast multitude.

#### RATIONS TO GUARDS AND PRISONERS THE SAME.

I was for three months a clerk in the Commissary Department at Andersonville, and it was my business to weigh out rations for the guards and prisoners alike; and I solemnly assert, that the prisoners got ounce for ounce and pound for pound of just the same quality and quantity of food as did the guards. The State authorities of Ohio ought to blush at thus traducing and slandering a fallen foe, and never in the first instance to have placed on exhibition for preservation as truth this fabrication of partisan hate. No Andersonville prisoner, unless he were lost to all sense of honor and shame, could make such a statement as that the rations were no more than the specimens shown.

#### WHY THE PRISONERS WERE FED ON CORN BREAD.

It has been charged as a crying shame upon the Confederacy by ignorant humanitarians, that the South might at least have given the prisoners wheat bread occasionally; that they rarely ate corn bread in their own land, and that the bread we issued was made of meal so coarse and unsifted that it caused dysentery, thereby largely increasing the mortality. It is well known now that the South depends very largely, and with shame I confess it, on the West for her bread and bacon, and the cotton belt proper makes but little pretension of raising wheat, for the climate, it is said, is unsuited; so that the region round about Andersonville, being in the very heart of the cotton-growing section of Georgia, such a thing as feeding prisoners on flour was simply impossible, and the little flour that was obtained as tithes (one-tenth of all the crops raised was required by our Government) was devoted entirely to the use of the hospitals. Not only was this true of the territory

immediately surrounding Andersonville, but of the whole South. Our own armies were unsupplied with flour, and perhaps not one family in fifty throughout the whole land enjoyed that luxury. The guards ate the same bread or rather meal; the bread eaten by the prisoners being baked by regular bakers (prisoners detailed for that purpose), while the guards did their own cooking. The meal, however, was the same, and both were unsifted, and in truth very coarse. I ate the unsifted meal always.

#### THE DEAD LINE.

Another cry of holy horror is raised every time the "Dead Line" is mentioned, as if this dead line was *prima facie* evidence that the Southerners were as barbarous and cruel a race as ever blotted the face of earth. The civilised North, however, had the same barbarous dead line in their prisons, and in fact originated the device. It was a necessity with us, for we had never at one time more than 1200 to 1500 guards in the four regiments fit for duty, and we had the keeping at one time of very nearly 40,000 prisoners. By a concerted plan of onslaught they could at any time have scaled the walls, captured guards, and with the weapons of their keepers overrun the entire country, which, all south of Dalton, Georgia (100 miles north of Atlanta), was left wholly unprotected, save by gray-haired old men and young boys; and the women, children, and negroes, who were the only hope for the making of crops for our armies, would have been helplessly at their mercy. This dead line was clearly defined, and consisted of stakes driven into the ground twenty feet from the stockade walls, and on these stakes was a three-inch strip of plank nailed all around the inside of the prison. They were all notified that a step beyond this line was not prudent, and they were not so unwise as to venture beyond that limit.

#### BURIAL OF DEAD PRISONERS.

Speaking of the number and burial of the dead, the writer of the aforesaid "Jaunt" says: "The authorities at the stockade who had charge of the interment of the Federal dead did their work rudely, . . . digging pits and burying them in." Then he goes on: "It is hard to comprehend the true value of the number, 14,000; its magnitude eludes you. Fourteen thousand men would form a great mob, or a great army, or a great town. Here you have 14,000 men lying silently in a few acres. Within these bounds men have



suffered as greatly as have any since the world began." In reply to this, I would merely say the burial was the work of prisoners paroled especially for the purpose; both the hauling of the bodies to the ground, the digging of the graves, and even the records of the names were all done by paroled prisoners. Books and a tent were provided solely for the latter purpose. Owing to the weakness of the guard, paroled prisoners were employed for this duty, as we could spare no men for the purpose; and if the work was rudely or carelessly done, the blame rests with them. As compensation they were given double rations and almost entire freedom. As to the number of the dead, we admit that it is great, but statistics show that more Southern soldiers died in Northern prisons than Northern soldiers in Southern prisons. In vain have Northern writers tried to disprove this fact.

#### MORTALITY NO GREATER AMONG PRISONERS THAN GUARD.

Great as was the mortality among the prisoners, it was no greater in proportion to numbers than that of the guard, which is fully attested by the reports of the surgeon in charge. Besides, it is well known to every soul that can or does read, that the Confederacy, through their agent, Judge Ould, made frequent and tireless efforts to get the United States Government, through their agent, General Butler, to exchange. But no, the Federal authorities would not hear of it; but acting on the avowed and promulgated idea that the South, being blockaded, could not recruit her armies from foreign lands, while to the North the whole of Europe was opened, they cruelly determined not to exchange, so as to detain our soldiers from again fighting them, well knowing that even then we had made our last conscription (17 to 50 years), and when those we had were killed up or in prison we would of course be overpowered. This was their cold-blooded, brutal policy; and closely did they stick to it, even till we were almost literally wiped out; while the men they had fighting us were in most part hired substitutes, drafted men, and foreign hirelings.

#### PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF MORTALITY.

Farther, as to the mortality among the prisoners, let it be remembered that a majority of the deaths caused in our prisons was for want of proper medicines, which we did not have and could not get, except by blockade-running. Had the Federal Government any of the milk of human kindness in its composition, it would have acceded to our earnest request to take cotton



in exchange for drugs to administer to their own dying soldiers. Their immense manufactories were lying idle for want of cotton, while we had it but could not use it. But as these self-same drugs and medicines would also be applied to the relief of our own sick soldiers, they determined it would be to their advantage to let all die alike, knowing the South could get no more men to supply the places of the sick, the dying, and those they had imprisoned; so refused all overtures. After using every effort and exhausting every argument to get an exchange, we proposed—as we had no medicines, and could get none, except what we accidentally ran in through the blockade from Europe (they being declared contraband, and always confiscated whenever captured by the blockading fleet)—we proposed to turn over to them all their sick, without requiring man for man, but giving them absolutely up, if the United States would only send vessels for transporting them. This was done at Camp Lawton (Millen, Georgia), after the prison was removed from Andersonville for greater security.

## EXTRACTS FROM AN OFFICER'S DIARY.

From the private journal of a Confederate officer high in command both at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, I glean the annexed facts, the first bearing directly upon the foregoing:—"At one time an order came to Camp Lawton to prepare 2000 men for exchange. The order from Richmond was to select first the wounded, next the oldest prisoners and the sickly, filling up with healthy men according to date. This party went first to Savannah, as arranged; but by some mistake the ships were at Charleston, and the poor wretches had to be taken there; and every one who knew the Southern railroads in those days, and the difficulty, or rather impossibility to procure food for such a crowd along the road, will know what those poor fellows suffered. At Charleston they were refused, the commissioner declaring that 'he was not going to exchange able-bodied men for such miserable specimens of humanity.' (The term used was more brutal). Finding him obdurate, Colonel Ould requested him to take them without exchange. This he refused with a sneering laugh, and the crowd was ordered back. Never did the writer of this witness such woe-begone countenances, in which misery and hopelessness were more strongly painted, than shown by those poor fellows on their return. And the curses leveled against the rulers who thus treated the defenders of their country were fearful, although certainly well deserved. As the stockade-gate closed upon them, the surgeon in charge said to

the writer: 'Poor fellows! the world has closed upon more than half of them; this disappointment will be their death-knell.' His words proved true. Who murdered those men? Let history answer the question."

#### CLOTHING FOR PRISONERS.

Again I extract from the aforesaid journal:—"The Northerners talk so much of the cruelty of the South to the Federal prisoners. At one time the unfortunate prisoners were almost without clothing, indeed some had hardly as much as common decency required. The South could not provide them, not being able to clothe their own men. An application was made to Seward. The reply was that 'the Federal Government did not supply clothing to prisoners of war.' Luckily for the poor fellows, a society in New York took the matter in hand, and several bales of clothing and cases of shoes were forwarded to Richmond, and divided, in proportion to numbers, among the prisons."

#### CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

A great deal has been said of the cruelty to the prisoners inside the stockade. This so-called cruelty was inflicted by their own men. In every prison, a police with a chief, all from the prisoners, was appointed to keep order, see to the enforcement of the regulations, and inquire into all offences, reporting through their chief to the Commandant. The punishments, such as were used in the Federal army, were ordered to be inflicted by these men, and some were of such a barbarous nature that they were prohibited with disgust by the Confederate officers, who substituted milder and more humane ones; and yet the former were in common practice in the Federal armies, as testified by all the prisoners.

#### BLOODHOUNDS.

Among the numerous lies invented by Northerners, and actually still believed by some parties to this day, was the story that the Confederates used to hunt and worry prisoners with bloodhounds. Now it is well known that the breed of bloodhounds is nearly extinct in the South, and the large packs of those dogs alluded to by writers on this subject existed only in their imaginations, the prolific brains of penny-a-liners, whose vile and lying compositions even now abound in many so-called respectable New York papers. No public man is safe from their atrocious attacks. Among the various speci-

ments of this dog alluded to by the above-named gentry, was the famous bloodhound of the Libby Prison. The writer has often seen this formidable animal, which certainly in his youth must have been as fine a specimen of the kind as could be met anywhere ; but, unfortunately for the thrilling portion of the account of his doings at the time of the war, the poor beast, worn out from old age, and with hardly a tooth in his head, wandered about, a harmless, inoffensive creature. He was the property of the Commandant of Libby, who kept him because he was a pet dog of his father's, and there the brute lived, a pensioner in his old age. As to his worrying men, he could not, had he even tried, have worried a child. The other prisons had none, not even as pensioners. Among the records history gives us of using those dogs to hunt men, it is stated that during the Florida war a number of bloodhounds were imported by the Federal Government from Cuba to hunt the Indians out of the Everglades, and that numbers of the natives were worried to death by the ferocious beasts. The writer does not deny that when a prisoner got out of the stockade trying to escape, if no clue could be obtained of his whereabouts, a few mongrel or half-breed fox-hounds were used to *track* him, but the worrying was all done in the correspondent's own brain. However, it suited the times and made the article sell. The only complaint made is, that this vile and malicious lie is still, if not believed, repeated by some who use it for party purposes, and thus help to keep up the bad feeling between North and South.

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LETTER OF GEN. IMBODEN TO GEN. MAURY.

RICHMOND, VA., January 12, 1876.

GENERAL D. H. MAURY,

*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Historical Society:*

GENERAL—At your request, I cheerfully reduce to writing the facts stated by me in our conversation this morning, for preservation in the archives of your society, and as bearing upon a historical question—the treatment of prisoners during our late civil war, which it seems certain politicians of the vindictive type in the North, led by a Presidential aspirant, have deemed it essential to their party success to thrust upon the country again, in the beginning of this our centennial year.

It is to be hoped that, after a lapse of ten years since we of the South grounded our arms, passion has so far yielded to patriotism, reason, and sentiments of a common humanity in the minds and hearts of the great mass of intelligent people at the North, that all the facts relating to the great struggle between the States of the North and South may be calmly presented, if not for final decision by this generation, at least to aid impartial mankind in the future to judge correctly between the conquering and the vanquished parties to the contest; and to fix the responsibility where it attaches, to the one side or the other, or to both, for sufferings inflicted that were not necessarily incident to a state of war between contending Christian powers.

I now proceed to give you a simple historical narrative of facts within my personal knowledge, that I believe have never been published, although at the request of Judge Robert Ould, of this city, who was the Confederate Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, I wrote them out in 1866, and furnished the MS. to a reporter of the New York *Herald*. But the statement never appeared in that journal, for the reason assigned by the reporter, that the conductors of the *Herald* deemed the time inopportune for such a publication. My MS. was retained by them, and I have never heard of it since.

It is perhaps proper to state how I came to be connected with the prison service of the Confederate States. An almost fatal attack of typhoid fever, in the summer and fall of 1864, so impaired my physical condition that I was incapable of performing efficiently the arduous duties of my position as a cavalry officer on active service in the mountains of Virginia, and therefore I applied to the Confederate War Office for assignment to some light duty farther south, till the milder weather of the ensuing spring would enable me to take my place at the head of the brave and hardy mountaineers of the Valley and western counties of Virginia. I had the honor to command. General R. E. Lee kindly urged my application in person, and procured an order directing me to report to Brigadier-general J. H. Winder, then Commissary of Prisoners, whose headquarters were at Columbia, South Carolina. I left my camp in the Shenandoah Valley late in December 1864, and reached Columbia, I think, on the 6th of January 1865. General Winder immediately ordered me to the command of all the prisons west of the Savannah river, with leave to establish my temporary headquarters at Aiken, South Carolina, on account of the salubrity of its climate. I cannot fix dates

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after this with absolute precision, because all my official papers fell into the hands of the United States military authorities after the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston to General Sherman; but for all essential purposes, my memory enables me to detail events in consecutive order, and approximately to assign each to its proper date.

A few days after receiving my orders from General Winder, I reached Aiken, and visited Augusta, Georgia, and established an office there in charge of a staff-officer, Lieutenant George W. McPhail, for prompt and convenient communication with the prisons of the department.

About my first official act was to dispatch Lieutenant-Colonel Bondurant on a tour of inspection of the prisons in my department, with instructions to report fully on their condition and management. Whilst Colonel Bondurant was on this service, I was forced to quit Aiken by the approach of Kilpatrick's cavalry, moving on the flank of Sherman's army. A detachment of this cavalry reached Aiken within four hours after I left it. I then made Augusta my permanent headquarters, residing, however, a few miles out on the Georgia railroad at Berzelia. Colonel Bondurant promptly discharged the duty assigned to him, and on the state of facts presented in his reports, I resolved to keep up but two prisons, the one at Andersonville and the other at Eufaula. I did this for economical reasons, and because it was easier to supply two posts than four or five so widely scattered; and besides, the whole number of prisoners in the department then did not exceed 8000 or 9000—the great majority, about 7500, being at Andersonville.

Before I received Colonel Bondurant's report, General Winder died, when, having no superior in command, I reported directly to the Secretary of War at Richmond. Communication with the War Office was at that period very slow and difficult. Great military operations were in progress. General Sherman was moving through the Carolinas. The Federal cavalry under Kilpatrick with Sherman, and Stoneman co-operating from Tennessee, almost suspended mail facilities between Georgia and Virginia, and the telegraph was almost impracticable, because the line was taxed almost to its capacity, in connection with active military operations. After the death of General Winder, I made repeated efforts to establish communication with the Secretary of War, and with Commissioner Ould, and obtain some instructions in regard to the prisons and prisoners under my charge. All these efforts failed, at least I received no reply by wire, mail or messenger to any of my



inquiries. A newspaper fell into my hands, in which, as an item of news, I saw it stated that Brigadier-general Gideon J. Pillow had been appointed General Winder's successor. General Pillow was then at Macon, but had received no official notification of his appointment, and I having none, could not, and did not, recognise him as entitled to command me, but cheerfully, as will appear further on, consulted him in regard to all important matters of administration.

Colonel Bondurant's report on the Andersonville prison, taken in connection with written applications from Captain Wirz which I had received, suggesting measures for the amelioration of the condition of the prisoners, strongly endorsed and approved by Colonel Gibbs, an old United States army officer, a cultivated, urbane and humane gentleman, commanding the post, made it apparent to my mind that I ought to make a personal examination into its condition. This was no easy undertaking, as I had to travel over almost impassable country roads, through the desolated belt of country traversed by Sherman's army in its march through Georgia, for a distance of over seventy miles, before I could reach a railroad to take me to Andersonville. I made the journey, however, in February.

On my arrival at Andersonville, unannounced and unexpected, I made an immediate and personal inspection of everything—not only as then existing, but with the aid of the post and prison record, I went back several months, to the period when the mortality was so great, to ascertain, if possible, its cause.

The guard then on duty consisted of a brigade of Georgia State troops, under command of Brigadier-general Gartrell. The post was commanded by Colonel Gibbs, who, as before stated, was an old army officer; and the prison proper was under the immediate command of Captain Wirz, who was tried and executed at Washington, in 1865, most unjustly, as the verdict of impartial history will establish; just as will be the case in regard to Mrs. Surratt's horrible murder.

The officers first named, and all others on duty there, afforded me every facility to prosecute my investigations to the fullest extent, and were prompt to point out to me measures of relief that were practicable. I went within the stockade and conversed with many of the prisoners. I found the prison and its inmates in a bad condition; not as bad as our enemies have represented, yet unfortunately bad. The location of the stockade was good, and had been judiciously chosen for healthfulness. It occupied two gently sloping hillsides, with



a clear flowing brook dividing them; and being in the sandy portion of the pine-woods of Georgia, it was free from local malaria, and had the benefit of a genial and healthy climate. It was of sufficient capacity for from 8000 to 9000 prisoners, without uncomfortable crowding. The great mortality of the previous year, I have no doubt, resulted in part from an excess of prisoners over the fair capacity of the stockade, and from the lack of sufficient shelter from the sun and rain. Before my arrival at Andersonville, Captain Wirz had, by a communication forwarded through Colonel Gibbs, and approved by him, called my attention to the great deficiency of shelter in the stockade, and asked authority to supply it. He had made a similar application, I was informed, to General Winder some time before, but it had not been acted on before the General's death. In consequence of this want of buildings and shedding within the stockade, the prisoners had excavated a great many subterranean vaults and chambers in the hillsides, which many of them occupied, to the injury of their health, as these places were not sufficiently ventilated.

The prisoners were very badly off for clothing, shoes and hats, and complained of this destitution, and of the quantity and kind of rations—corn bread and bacon chiefly—issued to them. I found, what I anticipated, that we had no clothing to give them. Many of the men on duty as guards were in rags, and either barefooted, or had their feet protected with worn-out shoes, held together with strings and thongs, and in lieu of overcoats many had to protect themselves against inclement weather with a tattered blanket drawn over the shoulders. Our own men being in this destitute condition, it can be well understood that we could not supply a large demand for clothing prisoners.

They also suffered greatly, and there had been great mortality, for want of suitable medicines to treat the diseases incident to their condition with any considerable success. From this cause, and this alone, I have no doubt thousands died at Andersonville in 1864, who would be living to-day if the United States Government had not declared medicines contraband of war, and by their close blockade of our coasts deprived us of an adequate supply of those remedial agents that therapeutical science and modern chemistry have produced for the amelioration of suffering humanity. The object of this barbarous decree against the Confederacy, it is now well understood, was to expose our soldiers, as well as our wives, children and families, without protection or relief, to the diseases common in our climate,

and to make us an easy prey to death, approach us in what form he might; not foreseeing, perhaps, that when the grim monster stalked through our prisons, he would find not alone *Confederates* for his victims, but the stalwart soldiers of the Government which had invoked his aid against us. At the time of my inspection, there was a good deal of sickness amongst the prisoners, but not a large percentage of mortality. Our medical officers, even with their scanty pharmacopœia, gave equal attention to sick friends and enemies, to guard and to prisoners alike.

I investigated particularly the food question, and found that no discrimination was made in the issue of rations to guards and prisoners. In quantity, quality and kind, the daily supply was exactly the same, man for man. It is true it was very scanty, consisting of a third or half a pound of meat a day, and usually a pint or pint and a half of corn-meal, with salt. Occasionally there were small supplies of wheat flour, and sometimes a very few potatoes, but they were rarely to be had. Other vegetables we had none. General Lee's army in Virginia lived but little, if any better. The food was sound and wholesome, but meagre in quantity, and not such in kind and variety as Federal soldiers had been accustomed to draw from their abundant commissariat. Our soldiers did very well on "hog and hominy," and rarely complained. The Federals thought it horrible to have nothing else, and but a scanty supply of this simple food. Great scoundrelism was detected among the prisoners in cheating each other. They were organised in companies of a hundred each in the stockade, and certain men of their own selection were permitted to come outside the stockade and draw the rations for their fellows, and cook them. Many of these rascals would steal and secrete a part of the food, and as opportunity offered, sell it at an exorbitant rate to their famished comrades. Shortly before I went to Andersonville, six of these villains were detected, and by permission of the prison authorities, the prisoners themselves organised a court of their own, tried them for the offence, found them guilty, and hung them inside the stockade. This event led to a change in the mode of issuing rations, which precluded the possibility of such a diabolical traffic in stolen food.

Bad as was the physical condition of the prisoners, their mental depression was worse, and perhaps more fatal. Thousands of them collected around me in the prison, and begged me to tell them whether there was any hope of release by an exchange of prisoners. Some time before that, President

Davis had permitted three of the Andersonville prisoners to go to Washington to try and change the determination of their Government and procure a resumption of exchanges. The prisoners knew of the failure of this mission when I was at Andersonville, and the effect was to plunge the great majority of them into the deepest melancholy, home-sickness and despondency. They believed their confinement would continue to the end of the war, and many of them looked upon that as a period so indefinite and remote that they believed that they would die of their sufferings before the day of release came. I explained to them the efforts we had made and were still making to effect an exchange. A Federal captain at Andersonville, learning that I had a brother of the same rank (Captain F. M. Imboden, of the Eighteenth Virginia Cavalry) incarcerated at Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, where he was in a fair way to die from harsh treatment and a lack of food, represented to me that he had powerful connections at Washington, and thought that if I would parole him he could effect his exchange for my brother, and perhaps influence a decision on the general question of exchanges. He agreed to return in thirty days if he failed. I accepted his terms, and with some difficulty got him through the lines. He failed, and returned within our lines, but just in time to be set at liberty again, as will appear further on. I regret that I have forgotten his name, and have no record of it.

I have already alluded to Captain Wirz's recommendation to put up more shelter. I ordered it, and thereafter daily a hundred or more prisoners were paroled and set to work in the neighboring forest. In the course of a fortnight, comfortable log-houses, with floors and good chimneys—for which the prisoners made and burnt the brick—were erected for twelve or fifteen hundred men, and were occupied by those in feeble health, who were withdrawn from the large stockade and separated from the mass of prisoners. This same man (Captain Wirz), who was tried and hung as a murderer, warmly urged the establishment of a tannery and shoemaker's shop, informing me that there were many men amongst the prisoners skilled in these trades, and that some of them knew a process of very rapidly converting hides into tolerably good leather. There were thousands of hides at Andersonville, from the young cattle butchered during the previous summer and fall, whilst the country yet contained such animals. I ordered this, too; and a few weeks later many of the barefooted prisoners were supplied with rough, but comfortable shoes; one of them made and sent to me a pair that

surprised me, both by the quality of the leather and the style of the shoes. Another suggestion came from the medical staff of the post that I ordered to be at once put into practice: it was to brew corn beer for those suffering from scorbutic taint. The corn-meal—or even whole corn—being scalded in hot water and a mash made of it, a little yeast was added to promote fermentation, and in a few days a sharp acid beverage was produced, by no means unpalatable, and very wholesome. Captain Wirz entered warmly into this enterprise. I mention these facts to show that he was not the monster he was afterwards represented to be, when his blood was called for by infuriate fanaticism. I would have proved these facts if I had been permitted to testify on his trial after I was summoned before the court by the United States, and have substantiated them by the records of the prison and of my own headquarters, if these records were not destroyed, suppressed or mutilated at the time. But after being kept an hour in the court-room, during an earnest and whispered consultation between the President of the court and the Judge-advocate, and their examination of a great mass of papers, the contents of which I could not see, I was politely dismissed without examination, and told I would be called at another time; but I never was, and thus Wirz was deprived of the benefit of my evidence. My personal acquaintance with Captain Wirz was very slight, but the facts I have alluded to satisfied me that he was a humane man, and was selected as a victim to the bloody Moloch of 1865, because he was a foreigner and comparatively friendless. I put these facts on record now, to vindicate, as far as they go, his memory from the monstrous crimes falsely charged against him. No such charges ever reached me, whilst I was in a position to have made it a duty to investigate them, as those upon which he was tried and executed. He may have committed grave offences, but if so, I never knew it, and do not believe it.

After having given my sanction and orders to carry out every suggestion of others, or that occurred to my own mind, for the amelioration of the condition of the prisoners as far as we possessed the means, and having issued stringent orders to preserve discipline amongst the guarding troops, and subordination, quiet and good order amongst the prisoners, I went to Macon to confer with General Howell Cobb and General Gideon J. Pillow as to the proper course for me to pursue in the event of our situation in Georgia becoming more precarious, or the chance of communication with the Government at Richmond being entirely cut off, which appeared to be an almost certain

event in the very near future. After a full discussion of the situation, there was perfect accord in our views. General Pillow was expecting to receive official notice of his appointment as Commissary of Prisons, in which event he would become my commanding officer. General Cobb commanded the State troops of Georgia, and I was dependent on him for a sufficient force to discharge my duties and hold the prisoners in custody. There was eminent propriety, therefore, in our conferring with each other, and acting harmoniously in whatever course might be adopted. General Pillow took a leading part in the discussion, and in shaping the conclusions to which we came. In the absence of official information or instructions from Richmond, we acted upon what the newspapers announced as a recently established arrangement with General Grant, which was, in effect, that either side might deliver to the other on parole, but without exchange, any prisoners they chose, taking simply a receipt for them. We had no official information of any such agreement from our Government, but it was regarded by us as very probably true, and we decided to act upon it. The difficulty of supplying the prisoners with even a scanty ration of corn-meal and bacon was increasing daily. The Cotton States had never been a grazing country, and therefore we had few or no animals left there for food, except hogs. These States were not a large wheat-producing region, and for that reason we had to depend mainly on corn for bread. Salt was scarce and hard to obtain. Vegetables we had none for army purposes. We were destitute of clothing, and of the materials and machinery to manufacture it in sufficient quantities for our own soldiers and people. And the Federal Government, remaining deaf to all appeals for exchange of prisoners, it was manifest that the incarceration of their captured soldiers could no longer be of any possible advantage to us, since to relieve their sufferings that Government would take no step, if it involved a similar release of our men in their hands. Indeed, it was manifest that they looked upon it as an advantage to them, and an injury to us, to leave their prisoners in our hands to eat out our little remaining substance. In view of all these facts and considerations, Generals Cobb and Pillow and I were of one mind, that the best thing that could be done was, without further efforts to get instructions from Richmond, to make arrangements to send off all the prisoners we had at Eufaula and Andersonville to the nearest accessible Federal post, and having paroled them not to bear arms till regularly exchanged, to deliver them unconditionally, simply taking a receipt on descriptive rolls of the men thus turned over.



In pursuance of this determination, and as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, a detachment of about 1500 men, made up from the two prisons, was sent to Jackson, Mississippi, by rail, and delivered to their friends. General "Dick" Taylor at that time commanded the department through which these prisoners were sent to Jackson, and objected to any more being sent that way, on the ground that they would pick up information on the route detrimental to our military interests. The only remaining available outlet was at Saint Augustine, Florida, Sherman having destroyed railway communication with Savannah. Finding that the prisoners could be sent from Andersonville by rail to the Chattahoochee, thence down that river to Florida, near Quincy, and from Quincy by rail to Jacksonville, within a day's march of Saint Augustine, it was resolved to open communication with the Federal commander at the latter place. With that view, somewhere about the middle of March, Captain Rutherford, an intelligent and energetic officer, was sent to Saint Augustine. A few days after his departure for Florida, he telegraphed from Jacksonville, "Send on the prisoners." He had, as he subsequently reported, arranged with the Federal authorities to receive them. At once all were ordered to be sent forward who were able to bear the journey. Three days' cooked rations were prepared, and so beneficial to health was the revival of the spirits of these men by the prospect of once more being at liberty, that I believe all but twelve or fifteen reported themselves able to go, and did go. The number sent was over 6000. Only enough officers and men of the guard went along to keep the prisoners together, preserve order, and facilitate their transportation. To my amazement, the officer commanding the escort telegraphed back from Jacksonville that the Federal commandant at Saint Augustine refused to receive and receipt for the prisoners till he could hear from General Grant, who was then in front of Petersburg, Virginia, and with whom he could only communicate by sea along the coast, and asking my instructions under the circumstances. Acting without the known sanction of the Government at Richmond, I was afraid to let go the prisoners without some official acknowledgment of their delivery to the United States; and knowing that two or three weeks must elapse before General Grant's will in the premises could be made known, and it being impossible to subsist our men and the prisoners at Jacksonville, I could pursue but one course. I ordered their return to Andersonville, directing that the reason for this unexpected result should be fully explained to them. Provi-



sions were hastily collected and sent to meet them, and in a few days all were back in their old quarters. I was not there on their return, but it was reported to me that their indignation against their Government was intense, many declaring their readiness to renounce allegiance to it and take up arms with us. The old routine was resumed at Andersonville, but it was not destined to continue long.

Before any further communication reached me from Saint Augustine, General Wilson, with a large body of cavalry, approached Georgia from the West. It was evident that his first objective point was Andersonville. Again conferring with Generals Cobb and Pillow, and finding we were powerless to prevent Wilson's reaching Andersonville, where he would release the prisoners and capture all our officers and troops there, it was decided, without hesitation, again to send the prisoners to Jacksonville, and turn them loose to make the best of their way to their friends at Saint Augustine. This was accomplished in a few days, the post at Andersonville was broken up, the Georgia State troops were sent to General Cobb at Macon, and in a short time the surrender of General Johnston to Sherman, embracing all that section of country, the Confederate prisons ceased to exist, and on the 3d of May, 1865, I was myself a prisoner of war, on parole at Augusta, Georgia. A few days later I was sent with other paroled Confederates to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where I met about 2000 of the Andersonville prisoners, who had been sent up from Saint Augustine, to be thence shipped North. Their condition was much improved. Many of them were glad to see me, and four days later I embarked with several hundred of them on the steam transport "Thetis" for Fortress Monroe, and have reason to believe that every man of them felt himself my friend rather than an enemy.

It has been charged that Mr. Davis, as President of the Confederate States, was responsible for the sufferings of prisoners held in the South. During my four months' connection with this disagreeable branch of Confederate military service, no communication, direct or indirect, was ever received by me from Mr. Davis, and, so far as I remember, the records of the prison contained nothing to implicate him in any way with its management or administration. I have briefly alluded to the causes of complaint on the part of prisoners; and even were these well founded, I am at a loss to see how Mr. Davis is to be held responsible before the world for their existence, till it is proved that he knew of them and failed to remove delinquent officers.

The real cause of all the protracted sufferings of prisoners, North and South, is directly due to the inhuman refusal of the Federal Government to exchange prisoners of war; a policy that we see, from the facts herein stated, was carried so far as to induce a commanding officer, at Saint Augustine, to refuse even to receive, and acknowledge that he had received, over 6000 men of his own side, tendered to him unconditionally, from that prison in the South which, above all others, they charged to have been the scene of unusual suffering. The inference is irresistible, that this officer felt that it would be dangerous to his official character to relieve the Confederacy of the burthen of supporting these prisoners, although he and his countrymen affected to believe that we were slowly starving them to death. The policy at Washington was to let Federal prisoners starve, if the process involved the Confederates in a similar catastrophe—and “fired the Northern heart.”

I have introduced more of my personal movements and actions into this recital than is agreeable, or apparently in good taste; but it has been unavoidable, in making the narrative consecutive and intelligible, and, I trust, will be pardoned, even if appearing to transcend the bounds of becoming modesty. In the absence of all my official papers relating to these subjects (which I presume were taken to Washington after I surrendered them, and are still there, unless it was deemed policy to destroy them when Captain Wirz was on trial), I have not been able to go into many minute details that might add interest to the statement; but nothing, I think, to the leading fact—that the United States refused an unconditional delivery of so many of its own men, inmates of that prison (Andersonville) which they professed then to regard as a Confederate slaughter-pen, and place of intentional diabolical cruelties inflicted on the sick and helpless. Was this course not a part of a policy of deception for “firing the Northern heart”? Impartial history will one day investigate and answer this question. And there we may safely leave it, with a simple record of the facts.

Very truly, your friend,

J. D. IMBODEN.

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LETTER OF HON. R. G. H. KEAN, CHIEF CLERK OF THE  
CONFEDERATE WAR DEPARTMENT.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 22, 1876.

REV. J. WILLIAM JONES,

*Secretary Southern Historical Society :*

*My Dear Sir:*—Yours of the 20th is received this A. M., and I snatch the time from the heart of a busy day to reply immediately, because I feel that there is no more imperious call on a Confederate than to do what he may to hurl back the vile official slanders of the Federal Government at Washington in 1865, when Holt, Conover & Co., with a pack of since convicted perjurers, were doing all in their power to blacken the fame of a people whose presence they have since found and acknowledged to be indispensable to any semblance of purity in their administration of affairs.

In September, 1865, I was required by the then commandant at Charlottesville to report immediately to him. The summons was brought to me in the field, where, in my shirt sleeves, I was assisting in the farming operations of my father-in-law, Colonel T. J. Randolph, and his eldest son, Major T. J. Randolph. I obeyed, and was sent by the next train to report to General Terry, then in command in Richmond. He informed me that I was wanted, and had long been sought for, to testify before the Commission engaged in trying Wirz, and I was sent to Washington by the next train. I attended promptly, but it was two or three days before I was examined as a witness. When I was, a paper taken from the records of our War Office was shown me—the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler of his inspection of the post at Andersonville. I remembered the paper well. This writer in the *Sauk Rapids Sentinel* is in error when he says this report was “delivered in person to the Confederate Assistant Secretary of War.” It had been sent through the usual channels, and reaching the hands of Colonel R. H. Chilton, Assistant Inspector-General, in charge of the inspection branch of the Adjutant and Inspector-General’s bureau, was brought into the War Office by Colonel Chilton and placed in my hands, with the endorsement quoted by this writer, or something to that effect. Colonel Chilton explained to me that the report disclosed such a state of things at Andersonville, that he had brought it to me, in order that it might receive prompt attention, instead of sending it through the usual routine channel. I read it immediately, and was shocked at its contents. I do not remember the passage quoted by this

writer, but I do remember that it showed that the 32,000 men herded in the stockade at Andersonville were dying of scurvy and other diseases, engendered by their crowded condition and insufficient supplies of medicines, suitable food, and medical attendance, at the rate of ten per cent., or about 3000 a month. Shocked at such a waste of human life, produced by the fraudulent refusal to observe the cartel for exchange of prisoners, whom we had neither the force to guard in a large enclosure, nor proper food for when sick, nor medicines, save such as we could smuggle into our ports or manufacture from the plants of Southern growth, I took the report to Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War, and told him of the horrors it disclosed. He read it, and made on it an endorsement substantially the same quoted, and carried it to Mr. Seddon, then Secretary of War. My office was between that of the Assistant Secretary and the Secretary, and the latter passed through mine with the paper in his hand. I testified to these facts before the Wirz Commission, and also to this further. As well as I remember, it was early in August that these endorsements were made. In October, Colonel Chandler, who was, I think, a Mississippian, and with whom I had no previous acquaintance, presented himself in my office, and stated to me that he had been officially informed that General Winder, on being called on, in August, for a response to the parts of his report which reflected on or blamed him (Winder), had responded by making an issue of veracity with him (Chandler); that he (C.) had promptly demanded a court of inquiry, but that none had ever been ordered. He expressed himself as very unwilling to lie under such an imputation, and urgently desirous to have the subject investigated. His appearance and manner were very good—those of a gentleman and a man of honor; and, in sympathy with his feelings (though I told him that it was extremely improbable that officers of suitable rank could be spared from the service to conduct such an investigation at that time), I told him I would call the attention of the Secretary to the matter. Accordingly, I got the report, and placing around it a slip of paper in the usual official manner, I endorsed to this effect: "Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler is here in person, urging that a court of inquiry be named to investigate the issues between him and General Winder touching this report. He seems to feel his position painfully"—addressed to the Secretary of War. Mr. Seddon told me afterwards that in the then state of things it was impossible to spare officers of suitable rank—so many were

prisoners that the supply in the field was insufficient, or to that effect—and Colonel Chandler was so informed, either by me in person or by letter. This endorsement of mine, dated in October, 1864, was the thing which connected me with the report, and caused me to be summoned to Washington to trace it into the hands of the Secretary of War. The effort was assiduously made by Colonel L. R. Chipman, the Judge-advocate of the Wirz Commission, to show by me that this report was seen by President Davis; but that effort failed, because I knew nothing on that subject. This was substantially all that I knew of my own knowledge, and so was competent to prove as a witness, in respect to the report. But very much more came to my knowledge as hearsay, not competent legally, yet as credible as what I knew directly.

My observations, during the several days I was in attendance and watching the proceedings of the Commission, convinced me—whether rightly or wrongly, subsequent events have in some degree developed—that the destruction of Wirz was a very subordinate object of his so-called trial; that the main objects were to blacken the character of the Southern Government, and, as I thought, to compass the death of Mr. Davis and Mr. Seddon, who were not technically on trial, but were alleged to have “conspired” with Wirz and others to kill and murder the Federal prisoners, &c. One was immured in irons in a casemate of Fortress Monroe, the other was in a casemate in Fort Pulaski. Believing that their lives were in danger, I sought Mr. L. Q. Washington, who was then in Washington, and communicated to him the apprehensions I felt, and urged him to communicate them to Mr. Seddon’s friends, with whom I knew him to be intimate. I learned that he did so; and Mrs. Seddon sent Captain Philip Welford, a gentleman of great intelligence, to Washington, to see what was best to be done to protect her helpless husband, who was being prosecuted while a prisoner six hundred miles away. The result of Captain Welford’s investigations and conferences with friends in Washington, was that it was not deemed judicious for Mr. Seddon to be represented directly by counsel, but that he should place his materials of defence and explanation touching the Chandler report in the hands of Wirz’s counsel; and this was done. The Government had gone into all this matter, and the response, therefore, on every principle of fair dealing or of law, was legitimate *in that cause*. Colonel Robert Ould and General J. E. Mulford, therefore, were summoned to show what the action of the Confederate Government on Colonel Chandler’s report



was. Judge Ould attended, and General Mulford was prepared to do so and to corroborate him. Judge Ould, as Mr. Welford informed me, unless my memory is at fault, was prepared to state that as soon as Colonel Chandler's report was presented to Mr. Seddon, the latter sent for him and showed the terrible mortality prevailing at Andersonville, instructed him to go down James river at once with his flag-of-truce boat, see General Mulford, inform him of the state of things there; that its causes, by reason of the blockade, were beyond our resources to prevent, but that we were unwilling that the breach of the cartel should entail such suffering; and to propose that the Federals might send as many medical officers to Andersonville and other prisons as they pleased, with such supplies, and funds, medicine, clothing, and whatever else would conduce to health and comfort, with power to organise their own methods of distribution, and without other restriction than a personal parole of honor not to convey information prejudicial to us, on condition that we, too, should be allowed to relieve the sufferings of our men in Northern prisons by sending medical officers with like powers, who should take cotton (the only exchange we possessed) to buy supplies necessary for our people; that this was immediately communicated early in August, 1864, to General Mulford, who was informed of the state of things at Andersonville; that he communicated this proposition to his immediate superiors, and had no answer for some two or three weeks, and when the answer came it was a simple refusal; that General Mulford promptly communicated this to Judge Ould, and he to Mr. Seddon; that immediately thereon Mr. Seddon directed Colonel Ould to return down the river (James), see General Mulford, and say that in three days from the time we were notified that transportation would be at Savannah to receive them, the Federals should have delivered them ten thousand of the sick from Andersonville, *whether we were allowed any equivalent in exchange for them or not*, as a mere measure of humanity; that this was promptly done; and General Mulford, as I was informed, would have stated that, so impressed was he with the enormous suffering, which it was the desire of our Government to spare, that not content with an official letter through the usual channels, he went in person to Washington, into the office of Secretary Stanton, told him the whole story, and urged prompt action, but got no reply. Nor was a reply vouchsafed to this offer until the latter part of December, 1864; meanwhile, some fifteen thousand men had died. If these be the facts, who is responsible?



My deliberate conviction at the time, and ever since, has been, that the authorities at Washington considered thirty thousand men just in the rear of General Johnston's army in Georgia, drawing their rations from the same stores from which his army had to be fed, would be better used up there than in the Federal ranks, in view of the fact that they could recruit their armies, while we had exhausted our material; that the refusal to exchange prisoners, and the denial of our offers in regard to the sick at Andersonville, was part of the plan of *attrition*. It will be remembered that the friends of Federal soldiers in prison at the South had become clamorous about the stoppage of exchanges. The Northern press had taken the matter up, and the authorities had been arraigned as responsible. I have never doubted that one collateral object of the Wirz trial was, by a perfectly unilateral trial (?), in which the prosecutor had everything his own way, to manufacture an answer to these just complaints. And I feel a conviction that the truth will one day be vindicated; that, having reference to relative resources, Federal prisoners were more humanely dealt with in Confederate hands than Confederate prisoners were in Federal hands. It was their interest, on a cold-blooded calculation, to stop exchanges when they did it; and as soon as it was their interest, they did it without scruple or mercy. The responsibility of the lives lost at Andersonville rests, since July, 1864, on General Meredith, Commissary-General of Prisoners, and (chiefly) on Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. No one of sound head or heart would now hold the Northern people responsible for these things. The blood is on the skirts of their then rulers; and neither Mr. Garfield nor Mr. Blaine can change the record.

I never heard that there was any particular "suffering" at Libby or Belle Isle, and do not believe there was. Crowded prisons are not comfortable places, as our poor fellows found at Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island, &c.

I have at this late day no means of refreshing my memory in regard to the general orders on the subject of prison treatment; but this as a general fact I do know, that Mr. Davis's humanity was considered to be a stronger sentiment with him than public justice, and it was a common remark, that no soldier capitally convicted was ever executed if the President reviewed the record of his conviction. He was always slow to adopt the policy of retaliation for the barbarities inflicted by local commanders on the other side. The controversy between General Winder and Colonel Chandler was never brought to an investigation, for the reasons mentioned above. What the

result of that investigation would have been, no one can now tell; but I will say in reference to this true old patriot and soldier—a genial man, whose zeal was sometimes ahead of his discretion—that if he was, at Andersonville, the fiend pretended by the “Bloody Shirt” shriekers, he had in his old age changed his nature very suddenly. I never saw any reason to consider Colonel Chandler’s report wilfully injurious to General Winder, and supposed that it was the result of those misunderstandings which not unfrequently spring up between an inspecting officer and a post commander, when the former begins to find fault.

I have written hastily. In minor details, the lapse of twelve years may render my memory inaccurate; but of the general accuracy of the narrative I have given, as lying in my own knowledge or reported to me by those whose names I have mentioned, I vouch without hesitation.

Respectfully, yours truly,

R. G. H. KEAN.

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*EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEDDON,  
OF MARCH 27, 1876.\**

“Unfortunately, during my imprisonment after the war, nearly all the papers and memoranda I had connected with the administration of the War Department were destroyed; and I have had so little satisfaction in dwelling upon the sad sacrifices and sufferings that attended and resulted from the futile though glorious efforts of our people in their lost cause, that I have sought rather to allow my memories of events to be dimmed or obliterated, than to brighten or cherish them. I have not a copy of any of my own reports, nor of that of Colonel Chandler, to which you specially refer, and have of that by no means a lively recollection. I do remember, however, generally, that it severely reflected on General Winder; and while it induced calls for explanation and defence from General Winder, it at the same time, from its terms, inspired an impression of controversy, and perhaps angry and incautious expressions between them, which warned to caution in receiving them as accurate representations of the facts. The Department was aware of the strict instructions which had been given, both verbally and by written orders, for the selection and preparation of the military prisons, especially that

of Andersonville, with special view to the health and comfort of the prisoners, and for their humane treatment and supply on the same footing with our own troops, and could not hastily accept an account of such orders being wantonly disregarded by an old, regularly trained officer, rather noted as a rigid disciplinarian, or of cruel and unofficerlike treatment of prisoners on his part. The authorities, too, knew only too well the grave and growing deficiencies of all supplies, and the sad necessities the war was by its ruthless conduct imposing on all affected by its course. They also knew that unexpected events had forced the assemblage of a far greater number of prisoners than had been anticipated and provided for in the few safer points of confinement, before others had or could be provided for them, and we were daily looking and counting on a large number being removed by the liberal offer of some 10,000 of those suffering from sickness to be returned (without equivalent) to the Federals; and on the completion of new, safe prisons for the accommodation of others. The Department, under such circumstances, could not so hastily receive and act on the representations of this report, or condemn General Winder without investigation and response from him. His reports and explanations were of a very different character, and, as far as I now recollect, deemed exonerating. I cannot recall exactly the time or circumstances of his promotion as General, but certainly no advance was ever accorded under any conviction of inhumanity or undue severity to prisoners by him, much less as a support to him therein, or a reward for such conduct."

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*LETTER OF SECRETARY SEDDON TO W. S. WINDER.*

SABOT HILL, *December 29, 1875.*

MR. W. S. WINDER, *Baltimore :*

*Dear Sir :—*Your letter reached me some two weeks since, and I have been prevented by serious indisposition from giving it an early reply.

I take pleasure in rendering my emphatic testimony to relieve the character and reputation of your father, the late General John H. Winder, from the unjust aspersions that have been cast upon them in connection with the treatment of the Federal prisoners under his charge during our late civil war.

I had, privately and officially, the fullest opportunity of

knowing his character, and judging his disposition and conduct towards the Federal prisoners: for those in Richmond, where he was almost daily in official communication with me, often in respect to them, had been some time under his command before. In large measure from the care and kindness he was believed to have shown to them, he was sent South to have the supervision and control of the large number there being aggregated.

His manner and mode of speech were perhaps naturally somewhat abrupt and sharp, and his military bearing may have added more of sternness and imperiousness; but these were mere superficial traits, perhaps, as I sometimes thought, assumed in a manner to disguise the real gentleness and kindness of his nature.

I thought him marked by real humanity towards the weak and helpless—such as women and children, for instance—by that spirit of protection and defence which distinguished the really gallant soldier.

To me he always expressed sympathy, and manifested a strong desire to provide for the wants and comforts of the prisoners under his charge. Very frequently, from the urgency of his claims in behalf of the prisoners while in Richmond, controversies would arise between him and the Commissary-General, which were submitted to me by them in person for my decision, and I was struck by his earnestness and zeal in claiming the fullest supplies the law of the Confederacy allowed or gave color or claim to. This law required prisoners to have the allowance provided for our own soldiers in the field, and constituted the guide to the settlement of such questions. Strict injunctions were invariably given from the Department for the observance of this law, both then and afterwards, in the South, and no departure was to be tolerated from it except under the direst straits of self-defence. Your father was ever resolved, as far as his authority allowed, to act upon and enforce the rule in behalf of the prisoners.

When sent South, I know he was most solicitous in regard to all arrangements for salubrity and convenience of location for the military prisons, and for all means that could facilitate the supplies and comforts of the prisoners, and promote their health and preservation. That afterwards great sufferings were endured by the prisoners in the South was among the saddest necessities of the war; but they were due, in a large measure, to the cessation of exchange, which forced the crowding of numbers, never contemplated, in the limited prison bounds which could be considered safe in the South, to the in-

creasing danger of attack on such places, which made Southern authorities and commanders hostile to the establishment of additional prisons in convenient localities, and to the daily increasing straits and deficiencies of supplies of the Confederate Government, and not to the want of sympathy or humanity on the part of your father, or his most earnest effort to obviate and relieve the inevitable evils that oppressed the unfortunate prisoners. I know their sad case, and his impotency to remedy it caused him keen anguish and distress.

Amid the passions and outraged feelings yet surviving our terrible struggle, it may be hard still to have justice awarded to the true merits and noble qualities of your father; but in future and happier times I doubt not all mists of error obscuring his name and fame will be swept away under the light of impartial investigation, and he will be honored and revered, as he ought to be, among the most faithful patriots and gallant soldiers of the Southern Confederacy.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON.

\* \* The letters succeeding the Report of Col. Moore have been taken from the Southern Historical Society's *Papers*, Vol. 1, No. 3.

*LETTER OF GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL COMMANDING  
U. S. ARMY, AND COPY OF GENERAL ORDERS.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,  
Near Richmond, Virginia, August 2, 1862.

*To the General Commanding United States Army, Washington :*

*General*—In obedience to the order of his Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, I have the honor to make to you the following communication :

On the 22d of July last a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war was signed by Major-General John A. Dix, on behalf of the United States, and by Major-General D. H. Hill, on the part of this Government. By the terms of that cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole until exchanged.

Scarcely had the cartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing

the character of the war from such as becomes civilised nations, into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

A general order, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the military commander of the United States to take the property of our people, for the convenience and use of the army, without compensation.

A general order, issued by Major-General Pope, on the 23d of July last, the day after the date of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful citizens as spies, if found quietly tilling their farms in his rear, *even outside of his lines*.

And one of his Brigadier-Generals, Steinwehr, has seized innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons, whom he designated as "bushwhackers."

Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that their end will be better attained by a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given, and no age or sex to be spared, than by such hostilities as are alone recognised to be lawful in modern times. We find ourselves driven by our enemies, by steady progress, towards a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid.

Under these circumstances this Government has issued the accompanying general order, which I am directed by the President to transmit to you, recognising Major-General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in a position which they have chosen for themselves—that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war.

The President also instructs me to inform you that we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and will continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of General Pope's army as prisoners of war; but if, after notice to your Government that we confine repressive measures to the punishment of commissioned officers, who are willing participants in these crimes, the savage practices threatened in the orders alluded to, be persisted in, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our enemies, until the voice of an outraged humanity shall compel a respect for the recognised usages of war.

While the President considers that the facts referred to would justify a refusal on our part to execute the cartel, by which we have agreed to liberate an excess of prisoners of



war in our hands, a sacred regard for plighted faith, which shrinks from the semblance of breaking a promise, precludes a resort to such an extremity. Nor is it his desire to extend to any other forces of the United States the punishment merited by General Pope and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, *General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Richmond, August 1, 1862.

*General Orders, No. 54.*

I. The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned :

II. Whereas, by a general order, dated the 22d July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy :

III. And whereas, by General Order, No. 11, issued on the 23d July, 1862, by Major-General Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all "commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach, in rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person, having taken the oath of allegiance, as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use":

IV. And whereas, by an order issued on the 13th July, 1862,

by Brigadier-General A. Steinwehr, Major William Steadman, a cavalry officer of his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by "bush-whackers," by which term are meant the citizens of this Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families:

V. And whereas it results from the above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their effort to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil:

VI. And whereas this Government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting just such measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government since the signature of a cartel for exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this Government if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been known to it; and whereas a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be the unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers, who have the power to avoid guilty action, by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities.

VII. Therefore, it is ordered that Major-general Pope, Brigadier-general Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war. Ordered, further, that in the event of the capture of

Major-general Pope or Brigadier-general Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

By order.

S. COOPER,  
*Adjutant and Inspector General.*

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**DESPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT TO GEN. BUTLER.**

CITY POINT, August 18th, 1864.

*"To General Butler:—*I am satisfied that the chief object of your interview, besides having the proper sanction, meets with my entire approval. I have seen, from Southern papers, that a system of retaliation is going on in the South, which they keep from us, and which we should stop in some way. On the subject of exchange, however, I differ from General Hitchcock; it is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole, or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all Rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here.

*"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-general."*

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GRANT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE  
ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

Question. It has been said that we refused to exchange prisoners because we found ours starved, diseased, unserviceable when we received them, and did not like to exchange sound men for such men?

Answer. There never has been any such reason as that. That has been a reason for making exchanges. *I will confess that if our men who are prisoners in the South were really well taken care of, suffering nothing except a little privation of liberty, then, in a military point of view, it would not be good policy for us to exchange, because every man they get back is forced right into the army at once, while that is not the case with our prisoners when we receive them.* In fact, the half of our returned prisoners will never go into the army again, and none of them will until after they have had a furlough of thirty or sixty days. Still, the fact of their suffering as they do is a reason for making this exchange as rapidly as possible.

Question. And never has been a reason for not making the exchange?

Answer. It never has. Exchanges having been suspended by reason of disagreements on the part of agents of exchange on both sides before I came in command of the armies of the United States, and it then being near the opening of the spring campaign, *I did not deem it advisable or just to the men who had to fight our battles, to reinforce the enemy with thirty or forty thousand disciplined troops at that time.* An immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect without giving us corresponding benefits. The suffering said to exist among our prisoners South was a powerful argument against the course pursued, and I so felt it.

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LETTER OF CHIEF JUSTICE SHEA TO THE NEW YORK  
TRIBUNE.

The New York *Tribune* of the 24th January, 1876, publishes the following letter from Judge Shea, which was called forth by Mr. Blaine's accusations on the floor of the House of Representatives. The *Tribune* introduces the letter, with the following additional comments:

Chief Justice George Shea, of the Marine Court, who sends us an interesting letter about Jefferson Davis, was, as is well known, the principal agent in securing the signatures of Mr. Greeley, Gerrit Smith, and others to Mr. Davis's bail bond. The essential point of his present statement is, that Mr. Greeley and the other gentlemen whom he approached on that subject were unwilling to move in the matter until entirely satisfied as to Mr. Davis's freedom from the guilt of intentional cruelty to Northern prisoners at Andersonville; that Judge Shea at the instance of Mr. Greeley and Vice-President Wilson, went to Canada to inspect the journals of the secret sessions of the Confederate Senate—documents which up to this time have never passed into the hands of our Government, or been accessible to Northern readers; that from these secret records, including numerous messages from Davis on the subject, it conclusively appeared that the Rebel Senate believed the Southern prisoners were mistreated at the North; that they were eager for retaliation, and that Davis strenuously and to the end resisted these efforts; and that he attempted to send Vice-President Stephens North to consult with President Lincoln on the subject. No more important statements than these concerning that phase of the civil war have been given to the public. They shed light upon the course of Mr. Greeley and other eminent citizens of the North; and it seems to us clear that, on many accounts, the Rebel authorities owe it to themselves and to history to give to the public the documents which Judge Shea was permitted to see. It is not likely that they will have any material effect upon the fate of Mr. Davis, or upon political questions now pending. But they are of vital consequence to any correct history of the rebellion, and their revelations, if sustaining throughout the portions submitted to Judge Shea, might do as much to promote as the late Andersonville debate did to retard the reconciliation of the sections.

*To the Editor of the Tribune :*

SIR—I apprehend no one will accuse me with having ever harbored disunion proclivities, or of any inclination toward secession heresies. But truth is truth, justice is justice, and an act of proposed magnanimity should not be impaired by both an untruth and an injustice. The statement in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, made by General Banks, during the debate on the proposed amnesty bill, was more entirely correct than, perhaps, he had reason to credit.

What I now relate are facts: Mr. Horace Greeley received a letter dated June 22d, 1865, from Mrs. Jefferson Davis. It was written at Savannah, Georgia, where Mrs. Davis and her family were then detained under a sort of military restraint. Mr. Davis himself, recently taken prisoner, was at Fortress Monroe; and the most conspicuous special charge threatened against him by the "Bureau of Military Justice" was of guilty knowledge relating to the assassination of President Lincoln. The principal purpose of the letter was imploring Mr. Greeley to bring about a speedy trial of her husband upon that charge, and upon all other supposed cruelties that were inferred against him. A public trial was prayed, that the accusations might be as publicly met, and her husband, as she insisted



could be done, readily vindicated. To this letter Mr. Greeley at once forwarded an answer for Mrs. Davis, directed to the care of General Burge, commanding our military forces at Savannah. The morning of the next day Mr. Greeley came to my residence in this city, placed the letter from Mrs. Davis in my hand, saying that he could not believe the charge to be true; that aside from the enormity and want of object, it would have been impolitic in Mr. Davis, or any other leader in the Southern States, as they could not but be aware of Mr. Lincoln's naturally kind heart and his good intentions toward them all; and Mr. Greeley asked me to become professionally interested in behalf of Mr. Davis. I called to Mr. Greeley's attention that, although I was like-minded with himself as to this one view of the case, yet there was the other pending charge of cruel treatment of our Union soldiers while prisoners at Andersonville and other places, and that, unless our Government was willing to have it imputed that Wirz was convicted and his sentence of death inflicted unjustly, it could not now overlook the superior who was, at least popularly, regarded as the moving cause of those wrongs; and that if Mr. Davis had been guilty of such breach of the rules for the conduct of war in modern civilisation, he was not entitled to the right of, nor to be manumitted as a mere prisoner of war. I expressed the thought that my services before a military tribunal would be of little benefit. I hesitated; but finally told Mr. Greeley that I would consult with some of our common friends, whose countenance would give strength to such an undertaking, if it was discovered to be right, and that none but Republicans, and some of the radical kind, were likely to be of positive aid; indeed, any other would have been injurious. It occurred to me, from recollecting conversations with Mr. Henry Wilson, the previous April, while we were together at Hilton Head, South Carolina, that if Mr. Davis were guiltless of this latter offence, an avenue might be opened for a speedy trial, or for his manumission as any other prisoner of war. I did consult with such friends, and Mr. Henry Wilson, Governor John A. Andrew, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, and Mr. Gerrit Smith were among them. The result was that I thereupon undertook to do whatever became feasible. Although not in strictness required to elucidate our present intent, it is, nevertheless, becoming the history of the case simply to mention that Mr. Charles O'Connor was, from the first, esteemed the most valuable man to lead for the defence by Mr. Greeley and Mr. Gerrit Smith. A Democrat of pronounced repute, still his appearance would



impart no partisan aspect to the great argument, and would excite no feelings but those of admiration and respect among even extreme men of opposite opinion. Public expectation looked to him, and soon after it was made known that he had already volunteered his services to Mr. Davis. Mr. O'Connor's course during the war was decided, understood, and consistent, but never offensive nor intrusive; his personal honor without reproach; his courage without fear; his learning, erudition, propriety of professional judgment conceded as most eminent.

There was a general agreement among the gentlemen of the Republican party whom I have mentioned that Mr. Davis did not, by thought or act, participate in a conspiracy against Mr. Lincoln; and none of those expressed that conviction more emphatically than Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. The single subject on which light was desired by them was concerning the treatment of our soldiers while in the hands of the enemy. The *Tribune* of May 17th, 1865, tells the real condition of feeling at that moment, and unequivocally shows that it was not favorable to Mr. Davis on this matter. At the instance of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Wilson and, as I was given to understand, of Mr. Stevens, I went to Canada the first week in January, 1866, taking Boston on my route, there to consult with Governor Andrew and others. While at Montreal, General John C. Breckinridge came from Toronto, at my request, for the purpose of giving me information. There I had placed in my possession the official archives of the Government of the Confederate States, which I read and considered — especially all those messages and other acts of the Executive with the Senate in its secret sessions concerning the care and exchange of prisoners. I found that the supposed inhuman and unwarlike treatment of their own captured soldiers by agents of our Government was a most prominent and frequent topic. That those reports current then — perhaps even to this hour — in the South were substantially incorrect is little to the practical purpose. From those documents — not made to meet the public eye, but used in secret session, and from inquiries by me of those thoroughly conversant with the state of Southern opinion at the time — it was manifest that the people of the South believed those reports to be trustworthy, and they individually, and through their representatives at Richmond, pressed upon Mr. Davis, as the Executive and as the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, instant recourse to active measures of retaliation, to the end that the supposed cruelties might be stayed. Mr. Davis's conduct under such

urgency and, indeed, expostulation, was a circumstance all-important in determining the probability of this charge as to himself. It was equally and decisively manifest, by the same sources of information, that Mr. Davis steadily and unflinchingly set himself in opposition to the indulgence of such demands, and declined to resort to any measure of violent retaliation. It impaired his personal influence, and brought much censure upon him from many in the South, who sincerely believed the reports spread among the people to be really true. The desire that something should be attempted from which a better care of prisoners could be secured seems to have grown so strong and prevalent that, on July 2d, 1863, Mr. Davis accepted the proffered service of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President, to proceed as a military commissioner to Washington. The sole purpose of Mr. Davis in allowing that commission appears, from the said documents, which I read, to have been to place the war on the footing of such as are waged by civilised people in modern times, and to divest it of a savage character, which, it was claimed, had been impressed on it in spite of all effort and protest; and alleged instances of such savage conduct were named and averred. This project was prevented, as Mr. Stephens was denied permission by our Administration to approach Washington, and intercourse with him prohibited. On his return, after this rejected effort to produce a mutual kindness in the treatment of prisoners, Southern feeling became more unquiet on the matter than ever; yet it clearly appears that Mr. Davis would not yield to the demand for retaliation.

The evidence tending to show this to be the true condition of the case as to Mr. Davis himself was brought by me and submitted to Mr. Greeley, and in part to Mr. Wilson. The result was, these gentlemen, and those others in sympathy with them, changed their former suspicion to a favorable opinion and a friendly disposition. They were from this time kept informed of each movement as made to liberate Mr. Davis, or to compel the Government to bring the prisoner to trial. All this took place before counsel, indeed before any one acting on his behalf, was allowed to communicate with or see him.

The *Tribune* now, at once, began a series of leading editorials demanding that our Government proceed with the trial; and on January 16, 1866, incited by those editorials, Senator Howard, of Michigan, offered a joint resolution, aided by Mr. Sumner, "recommending the trial of Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay before a military tribunal or court-martial,

for charges mentioned in the report of the Secretary of War, of March 4, 1866." It will be interesting to mention now that if a trial proceeded in this manner, I was then creditably informed, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens had volunteered as counsel for Mr. Clay.

After it had become evident that there was no immediate prospect of any trial, if any prospect at all, the counsel for Mr. Davis became anxious that their client be liberated on bail, and one of them consulted with Mr. Greeley as to the feasibility of procuring some names as bondsmen of persons who had conspicuously opposed the war of secession. This was found quite easy; and Mr. Gerrit Smith and Commodore Vanderbilt were selected, and Mr. Greeley, in case his name should be found necessary. All this could not have been accomplished had not those gentlemen, and others in sympathy with them, been already convinced that those charges against Mr. Davis were unfounded in fact. So an application was made on June 11, 1866, to Mr. Justice Underwood, at Alexandria, Virginia, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which, after argument, was denied, upon the ground that "Jefferson Davis was arrested under a proclamation of the President charging him with complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln. He has been held," says the decision, "ever since, and is now held, as a military prisoner." The *Washington Chronicle* of that date insisted that "the case is one well entitled to a trial before a military tribunal; the testimony before the Judiciary Committee of the House, all of it bearing directly, *if not conclusively*, on a certain intention to take the life of Mr. Lincoln, is a most important element in the case." This was reported as from the pen of Mr. John W. Forney, then clerk of the Senate, and is cited by me as an expression of a general tone of the press on that occasion. Then, the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, the following day passed a resolution "that it was the opinion of the House that Jefferson Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner and subject to trial according to the laws of the land." It was adopted by a vote of 105 to 19.

It is very suggestive to reflect just here that, in the intermediate time, Mr. Clement C. Clay had been discharged from imprisonment without being brought to trial on either of these charges, upon which he had been arrested, and for which arrest the \$100,000 reward had been paid.

This failure to liberate Mr. Davis would have been very discouraging to most of men; but Mr. Greeley, and those friends who were acting with him, determined to meet the issue made,

promptly and sharply, and to push the Government to a trial of its prisoner, or to withdraw the charge made by its board of military justice. The point was soon sent home, and was felt. Mr. Greeley hastened back to New York, and the *Tribune* of June 12, 1866, contained, in a leader from his pen, this unmistakable demand and protest:

"How and when did Davis become a prisoner of war? He was not arrested as a public enemy, but as a felon, officially charged, in the face of the civilised world, with the foulest, most execrable guilt—that of having suborned assassins to murder President Lincoln—a crime the basest and most cowardly known to mankind. It was for this that \$100,000 was offered and paid for his arrest. And the proclamation of Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward offering this reward says his complicity with Wilkes Booth & Co. is established 'by evidence now in the Bureau of Military Justice.' So there was no need of time to hunt it up.

"It has been asserted that Davis is responsible for the death by exposure and famine of our captured soldiers; and his official position gives plausibility to the charge. Yet while Henry Wirz—a miserable wretch—a mere tool of tools—was long ago arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced, and hanged for this crime—no charge has been officially preferred against Davis. So we presume none is to be."

The *Tribune* kept up repeating this demand during the following part of that year, and admonished the Government of the increasing absurdity of its position, not daring, seemingly, to prosecute a great criminal against whom it had officially declared it was possessed of evidence to prove that crime. On November 9th, 1866, the *Tribune* again thus emphasised this thought:

"Eighteen months have nearly elapsed since Jefferson Davis was made a State prisoner. He had previously been publicly charged by the President of the United States with conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln, and \$100,000 offered for his capture thereupon. The capture was promptly made and the money duly paid; yet, up to this hour, there has not been even an attempt made by the Government to procure an indictment on that charge. He has also been popularly, if not officially, accused of complicity in the virtual murder of Union soldiers while prisoners of war, by subjecting them to needless, inhuman exposure, privation and abuse; but no official attempt has been made to indict him on that charge. . . . A great government may deal sternly with offenders, but not meanly; it cannot afford to seem unwilling to repair an obvious wrong."

The Government, however, continued to express its inability to proceed with the trial. Another year had passed since the capture of Mr. Davis, and now another attempt to liberate him by bail was to be made. The Government, by its conduct, having tacitly abandoned those special charges of inhumanity, a petition for a writ was to be presented, by which the prisoner might be handed over to the civil authority to answer the indictment for treason. In aid of this project, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, offered in the Senate, on the 18th of March, 1867, a resolution urging the Government to proceed with the trial. The remarkable thoughts and language of that resolution were observed at the time, and necessarily caused people to infer that Mr. Wilson, at least, was not under the too common delusion that the Government really had a case on either of those two particular charges against Mr. Davis individually; and a short time after this Mr. Wilson went to Fortress Monroe and saw Mr. Davis. The visit was simply friendly, and not for any purpose relating to his liberation.

On May 14th, 1867, Mr. Davis was delivered to the civil authority; was at once admitted to bail, Mr. Greeley and Mr. Gerrit Smith going personally to Richmond, in attestation of their belief that wrong had been done to Mr. Davis in holding him so long accused upon those charges, now abandoned, and as an expression of magnanimity toward the South. Commodore Vanderbilt, then but recently the recipient of the thanks of Congress for his superb aid to the Government during the war, was also represented there, and signed the bond through Mr. Horace F. Clark, his son-in-law, and Mr. Augustus Schell, his friend.

The apparent unwillingness of the Government to prosecute, under every incentive of pride and honor to the contrary, was accepted by those gentlemen and the others whom I have mentioned as a confirmation of the information given to me at Montreal, and of its entire accuracy.

These men—Andrew, Greeley, Smith and Wilson—have each passed from this life. The history of their efforts to bring all parts of our common country once more and abidingly into unity, peace, and concord, and of Mr. Greeley's enormous sacrifice to compel justice to be done to one man, and he an enemy, should be written.

I will add a single incident tending the same way. In a consultation with Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, at his residence on Capitol Hill, at Washington, in May, 1866, he related to me how the chief of this "Military Bureau" showed him "the

evidence" upon which the proclamation was issued charging Davis and Clay with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He said that he refused to give the thing any support, and that he told that gentleman the evidence was insufficient in itself, and incredible. I am not likely ever to forget the earnest manner in which Mr. Stevens then said to me: "Those men are no friends of mine. They are public enemies; and I would treat the South as a conquered country and settle it politically upon the policy best suited for ourselves. But I know these men, sir. They are gentlemen, and incapable of being assassins."

Yours, faithfully,

GEORGE SHEA.

No. 205 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK, January 15, 1876.







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